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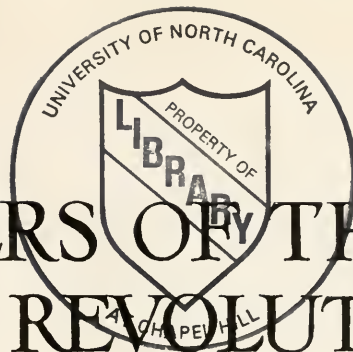
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THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT



At the first plenary session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1921, the Secretary of State, Honorable Charles E. Hughes, presiding officer of the Conference and head of the American delegation, announced the American proposal for the limitation of armament, advocating the following principles:

"One. That all capital shipbuilding programs, either actual or projected, should be abandoned.

"Two. That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain older ships.

"Three. That, in general, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned.

"Four. That the capital ship tonnage should be used as a measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft presented."

This presentation of a concrete, concise, readily understood program for accomplishing the primary object of the conference—limitation of armament—was overwhelming evidence of the good faith of the United States in calling the confer-

ence, and a practical demonstration of the willingness of the United States to offer the initiative in a limitation—which will limit in fact and not in theory—of naval construction.

President Harding, who opened the conference, dealt with the spirit of the great international meeting. He voiced its aims as breathing the wish of millions of peoples of the earth. Without once mentioning an "association of nations," he clearly pointed the way and expressed the hope that some well-defined understanding be entered into by the nations involved which will lead to "less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace."

His address was interpreted as an opening for an international agreement such as that suggested in his campaign speeches a year ago. No mention was made by the President, of the League of Nations, of which all the powers attending the Conference are members with the exception of the United States and China.

The President spoke directly and repeatedly of the demand of the peoples of the world for relief from the burdens of

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taxation due to war and preparations for war, and the need of limitation of armament. His Secretary of State, Honorable Charles E. Hughes, immediately followed with a clear-cut proposition of how to set about this accomplishment.

Secretary Hughes' speech follows :

the British empire, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions would also be discussed. It would have been most agreeable to the President to have invited all the powers to take part in this conference, but it was thought to be a time when other considerations should yield to the practical requirements

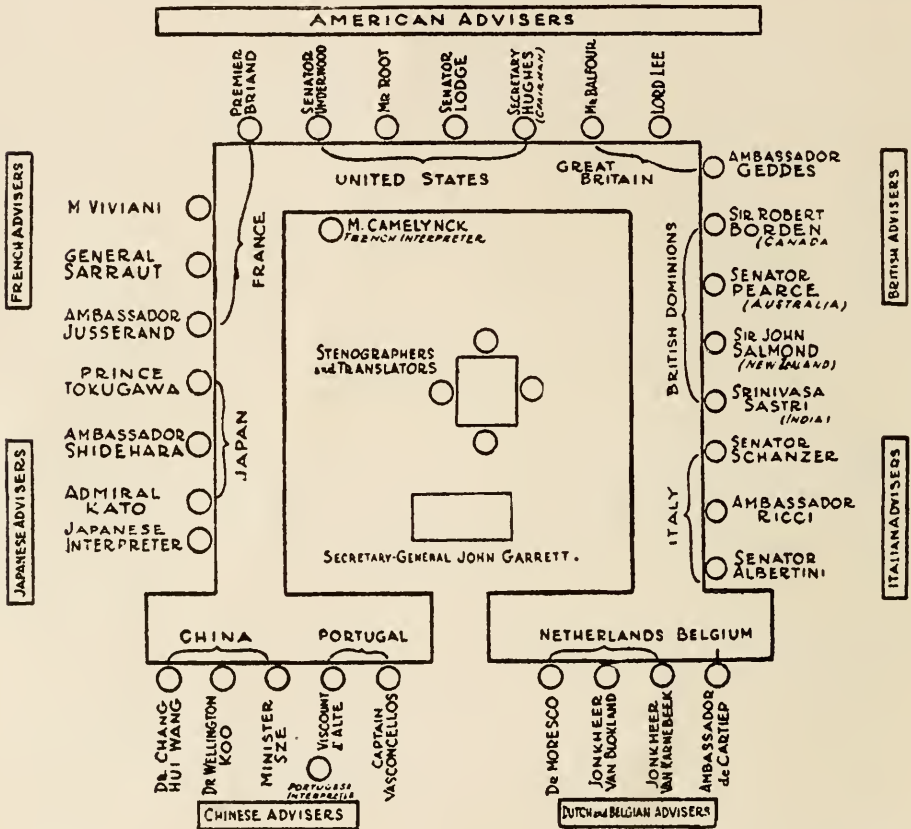


DIAGRAM SHOWING SEATING OF DELEGATES, ADVISERS, SECRETARIES, AND INTERPRETERS AROUND THE CONFERENCE TABLE IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

"Gentlemen: It is with a deep sense of privilege and responsibility that I accept the honor you have conferred.

"Permit me to express the most cordial appreciation of the assurances of friendly coöperation, which have been generously expressed by the representatives of all the invited governments. The earnest desire and purpose, manifested in every step in the approach to this meeting, that we should meet the reasonable expectation of a watching world by effective action suited to the opportunity is the best augury for the success of the Conference.

"The President invited the governments of

of the existing exigency, and in this view the invitation was extended to the group known as the principal allied and associated powers, which by reason of the conditions produced by the war, control in the main the armament of the world. The opportunity to limit armament lies within their grasp.

"It was recognized, however, that the interests of other powers in the far east made it appropriate that they should be invited to participate in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern problems, and, with the approval of the five powers, an invitation to take part in the discussion of those questions has been extended to



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MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ON THE MORNING OF THE OPENING
SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 12, 1921

Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal.

"The inclusion of the proposal for the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions was not for the purpose of embarrassing or delaying an agreement for limitation of armament, but rather to support that undertaking by availing ourselves of this meeting to endeavor to reach a common understanding as to the principles and policies to be followed in the far east and thus greatly diminish, and, if possible, wholly to remove, discernible sources of controversy. It is believed that by interchanges of views at this opportune time the governments represented here may find a basis of accord and thus give expression to their desire to assure enduring friendship.

"In the public discussions which have preceded the Conference there have been apparently two competing views; one, that the consideration of armament should await the result of the discussion of far eastern questions, and, another, that the latter discussion should be postponed until an agreement for limitation of armament has been reached. I am unable to find sufficient reason for adopting either of these extreme views. I think that it would be most unfortunate if we should disappoint the hopes which have attached to this meeting by a postponement of the consideration of the first subject. The world looks to this conference to relieve humanity of the crushing burden created by competition in armament, and it is the view of the American government that we should meet the expectation without any unnecessary delay. It is therefore, proposed that the conference should proceed at once to consider the question of the limitation of armament.

"This, however, does not mean that we must postpone the examination of far eastern questions. These questions of vast importance press for solution. It is hoped that immediate provision may be made to deal with them adequately, and it is suggested that it may be found to be entirely practicable through the distribution of the work among designated committees to make progress to the ends sought to be achieved without either subject being treated as a hindrance to the proper consideration and disposition of the other.

"The proposal to limit armament by an agreement of the powers is not a new one, and we are admonished by the futility of earlier efforts. It may be well to recall the noble aspirations which were voiced twenty-three years ago in the imperial rescript of his majesty the Emperor of Russia. It was then pointed out with clarity and emphasis that the intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labor and capital are for the major part diverted from their natural application and unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terri-

ble engines of destruction, which, though today regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in their development.

"Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, so do they less and less fulfill the object which the governments have set before themselves. The economic crises, due in great part to the system of armaments a l'outrance and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war materials, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden, which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing. It appears evident, then, that if this state of things were prolonged it would inevitably lead to the calamity which it is desired to avert and the horrors of which make every thinking man shudder in advance. To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty which is today imposed on all states.

"It was with this sense of obligation that his majesty the Emperor of Russia proposed the conference, which was 'to occupy itself with this grave problem' and which met at The Hague in the year 1899. Important as were the deliberations and conclusions of that conference, especially with respect to the pacific settlement of international disputes, its result in the specific matter of limitation of armament went no further than the adoption of a final resolution setting forth the opinion 'that the restriction of military charges, which are at present a heavy burden on the world, is extremely desirable for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind,' and the utterance of the wish that the governments 'may examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea, and of war budgets.'

It was seven years later that the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Elihu Root, in answering a note of the Russian ambassador, suggesting in outline a program of the second peace conference, said: "The government of the United States, therefore, feels it to be its duty to reserve for itself the liberty to propose to the second peace conference, as one of the subjects for consideration the reduction or limitation of armament, in the hope that, if nothing further can be accomplished some slight advance may be made toward the realization of the lofty conception which actuated the Emperor of Russia in calling the first conference.'

"It is significant that the imperial German



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ARRIVAL OF M. BRIAND, PREMIER OF FRANCE AND THE FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 8, 1921, AT THE UNION STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. THEY WERE GREETED BY SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES AND GENERAL PERSHING. LEFT TO RIGHT: RENE VIVIANI, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER; AMBASSADOR JULES JUSSERAND; PREMIER ARISTIDE BRIAND; SECRETARY HUGHES; M. ALBERT SARRAULT, MINISTER OF COLONIES; GENERAL J. J. PERSHING AND GENERAL RUAT, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, FRANCE

government expressed itself as 'absolutely opposed to the question of disarmament,' and that the Emperor of Germany threatened to decline to send delegates if the subject of disarmament was to be discussed. In view, however, of the resolution which had been adopted at the first Hague conference, the delegates of the United States were instructed that the subject of limitation of armament 'should be regarded as unfinished business,' and that the second conference should ascertain and give full consideration to the results of such examination as the governments may have given to the possibility of an agreement pursuant to the wish expressed by the first conference.

"But by reason of the obstacles which the subject had encountered the second peace conference at The Hague, although it made notable progress in provision for the peaceful settlement of controversies, was unable to deal with limitation of armament except by a resolution in the following general terms: 'The conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference in 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure; and inasmuch as military expenditure has considerably increased in almost every country since that time the conference declares that it is eminently desirable that the governments should resume the serious examination of this question.'

"This was the fruition of the efforts of eight years. Although the effect was clearly perceived, the race in preparation of armament, wholly unaffected by these futile suggestions, went on until it fittingly culminated in the greatest war of history; and we are now suffering from the unparalleled loss of life, the destruction of hopes, the economic dislocations and the widespread impoverishment which measure the cost of the victory over the brutal pretensions of military force.

"But if we are warned by the inadequacy of earlier endeavors for limitation of armament, we cannot fail to recognize the extraordinary opportunity now presented. We not only have the lessons of the past to guide us, not only do we have the reaction from the disillusioning experience of war, but we must meet the challenge of imperative economic demands. What was convenient or highly desirable before is now a matter of vital necessity. If there is to be economic rehabilitation, if the longings for reasonable progress are not to be denied, if we are to be spared the uprisings of peoples made desperate in the desire to shake off burdens no longer endurable, competition in armament must stop.

"The present opportunity not only derives its advantage from a general appreciation of this fact, but the power to deal with exigency now rests with a small group of nations, repre-

sented here, who have every reason to desire peace and to promote amity. The astounding ambition which lay athwart the promise of the second Hague conference no longer menaces the world, and the great opportunity of liberty-loving and peace-preserving democracies has come. Is it not plain that the time has passed for mere resolutions that the responsible powers should examine the question of limitation of armament?

"We can no longer content ourselves with investigations, with statistics, with reports, with the circumlocution of inquiry. The essential facts are sufficiently known. The time has come, and this conference has been called, not for general resolutions or mutual advice, but for action. We meet with full understanding that the aspirations of mankind are not to be defeated either by plausible suggestions of postponement or by impracticable counsels of perfection. Power and responsibility are here and the world awaits a practicable program which shall at once be put into execution.

"I am confident that I shall have your approval in suggesting that in this matter, as well as in others before the conference, it is desirable to follow the course of procedure which has the best promise of achievement rather than one which would facilitate division; and thus, constantly aiming to agree so far as possible, we shall, with each point of agreement, make it easier to proceed to others.

"The question, in relation to armament, which may be regarded as of primary importance at this time, and with which we can deal most promptly and effectively, is the limitation of naval armament. There are certain general considerations which may be deemed pertinent to this subject.

"The first is that the core of the difficulty is to be found in the competition in naval programs, and that, in order appropriately to limit naval armament, competition in its production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One program inevitably leads to another, and if competition continues, its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out and that is to end it now.

"It is apparent that this cannot be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships under construction, and building programs which are now under way cannot be given up without heavy loss. Yet if the present construction of capital ships goes forward other ships will inevitably be built to rival them, and this will lead to still others. Thus the race will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The effort to escape sacrifices is futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.



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DOMINANT FIGURES FROM NINE COUNTRIES AT ARMS PARLEY; LEFT TO RIGHT: JOHN W. GARRETT; SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE; H. A. VAN KERNBEEK, NETHERLANDS; DR. S. ALFRED SZE, CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES; MR. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, GREAT BRITAIN; SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES, UNITED STATES; M. BRIAND, PREMIER OF FRANCE; SENATOR CARLO SCHANZER, ITALY; BARON DE CARTIER, BELGIAN AMBASSADOR; PRINCE TOKUGAWA, JAPAN; VISCOUNT D'ALTE, PORTUGAL

"It is also clear that no one of the naval powers should be expected to make these sacrifices alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by agreement among the nations concerned, and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of the sacrifices required of each of the powers.

"In considering the basis of such an agreement and the commensurate sacrifices to be required it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval powers, including the extent of construction already affected in the case of ships in process. This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another, and each may find grounds for its action. What one may do another may demand the opportunity to rival, and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort.

"I may add that the American delegates are advised by their naval experts that the tonnage of capital ships may fairly be taken to measure the relative strength of navies, as the provision for auxiliary combatant craft should sustain a reasonable relation to the capital ship tonnage allowed.

"It would also seem to be a vital part of a plan for the limitation of naval armament that there should be a naval holiday. It is proposed that for a period of not less than ten years there should be no further construction of capital ships.

"I am happy to say that I am at liberty to go beyond these general propositions and, on behalf of the American delegation acting under the instructions of the President of the United States, to submit to you a concrete proposition for an agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

"It should be added that this proposal immediately concerns the British Empire, Japan and the United States. In view of the extraordinary conditions due to the world war affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States proposes that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the conference.

"In making the present proposal the United States is most solicitous to deal with the question upon an entirely reasonable and practicable basis, to the end that the just interests of all shall be adequately guarded and that national security and defense shall be maintained. Four general principles have been applied:

"(1) That all capital-ship building programs, either actual or projected should be abandoned;

"(2) That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships;

"(3) That in general regard should be had

to the existing naval strength of the powers concerned;

"(4) That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

"The principal features of the proposed agreement are as follows:

"United States:

"The United States is now completing its program of 1916 calling for ten new battleships and six battle cruisers. One battleship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction; in some cases from 60 to over 80 per cent. of the construction has been done. On these fifteen capital ships now being built over \$330,000,000 have been spent. Still, the United States is willing, in the interest of an immediate limitation of naval armament, to scrap all these ships.

"The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted:

"(1) To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes six battle cruisers and seven battleships on the ways and in course of building, and two battleships launched.

"The total number of new capital ships thus to be scrapped is fifteen. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons.

"(2) To scrap all of the older battleships up to, but not including, the Delaware and North Dakota. The number of these old battleships to be scrapped is fifteen. Their total tonnage is 227,740 tons.

"Thus the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United States, if this plan is accepted, is thirty, with an aggregate tonnage (including that of ships in construction, if completed) of 845,740 tons.

"The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take action which is fairly commensurate with this action on the part of the United States.

"It is proposed that Great Britain—

"(1) Shall stop further construction of the four new Hoods, the new capital ships not laid down but upon which money has been spent. These four ships, if completed, would have tonnage displacement of 172,000 tons.

"(2) Shall, in addition, scrap her pre-dreadnaughts, second-line battleships and first-line battleships up to, but not including, the King George V class.

"These, with certain pre-dreadnaughts which it is understood have already been scrapped, would amount to nineteen capital ships and a tonnage reduction of 411,375 tons.

"The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain (including the ton-



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PHOTOGRAPH MADE IN THE AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL ON NOVEMBER 12, 1921, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, SHOWING SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES JUST BEFORE READING HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD'S LEADERS SEATED ABOUT THE SQUARE TABLE. IN THE FOREGROUND ARE M. VIVIANI AND M. BRIAND. FACING THE CAMERA ARE LEFT TO RIGHT, SENATOR OSCAR UNDERWOOD, HON. ELIHU ROOT, SENATOR LODGE, SECRETARY HUGHES, MR. BALFOUR, LORD LEE OF FAREHAM AND SIR AUKLAND GEDDES. IN THE BACKGROUND CAN BE DISTINGUISHED SAMUEL GOMPERS, GENERAL PERSHING, THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND HERBERT HOOVER

nage of the four Hoods, if completed) would be 583,375 tons.

"It is proposed that Japan—

"(1) Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz, the Kii, Owari, No. 7 and No. 8 battleships, and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 battle cruisers.

"It should be observed that this does not involve the stopping of construction, as the construction of none of these ships has been begun.

"(2) Shall scrap three capital ships (the

"The total reduction of tonnage on vessels existing, laid down, or for which material has been assembled (taking the tonnage of the new ships when completed) would be 448,928 tons.

"Thus, under this plan there would be immediately destroyed, of the navies of the three powers, 66 capital fighting ships, built and building, with a total tonnage of 1,878,043.

"It is proposed that it should be agreed by the United States, Great Britain and Japan that their navies, with respect to capital ships, with-



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, LEAVING MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL AFTER THE SECOND PUBLIC SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT, NOVEMBER 15, 1921. SINCE SECRETARY HUGHES' ADDRESS ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE CONFERENCE HE IS PERHAPS THE MOST TALKED OF MAN IN THE ENTIRE WORLD

Mutsu, launched; the Tosa and Kago, in course of building), and four battlecruisers (the Amagi and Akagi, in course of building and the Atoga and Takao, not yet laid down, but for which certain material has been assembled).

"The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped under this paragraph is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships, when completed, would be 289,100 tons.

"(3) Shall scrap all pre-dreadnaughts and battleships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the Settsu—that is, the scrapping of ten older ships, with a total tonnage of 159,828 tons.

in three months after the making of the agreement shall consist of certain ships designated in the proposal and numbering for the United States 18, for Great Britain 22, for Japan 10.

"The tonnage of these ships would be as follows: Of the United States, 500,650; of Great Britain, 604,450; of Japan, 299,700. In reaching this result, the age factor in the case of the respective navies has received appropriate consideration.

"With respect to replacement, the United States proposes:

"(1) That it be agreed that the first replacement tonnage shall not be laid down until ten years from the date of the agreement;

"(2) That replacement be limited by an agreed maximum of capital ship tonnage as follows:

"For the United States, 500,000 tons.

"For Great Britain, 500,000 tons.

"For Japan, 300,000 tons.

"(3) That subject to the ten-year limitation above fixed and the maximum standard, capital ships may be replaced when they are twenty years old by new capital ship construction;

"(4) That no capital ship shall be built in replacement with a tonnage displacement of more than 35,000 tons.

"I have sketched the proposal only in outline, leaving the technical details to be supplied by the formal proposition which is ready for submission to the delegates.

"The plan includes provision for the limitation of auxiliary combatant craft. This term embraces three classes—that is, (1) auxiliary surface combatant craft, such as cruisers (exclusive of battle cruisers), flotilla leaders, destroyers and various surface types; (2) submarines, and (3) airplane carriers.

"I shall not attempt to review the proposals for these various classes, as they bear a definite relation to the provisions for capital fighting ships.

"With the acceptance of this plan the burden of meeting the demands of competition in naval armament will be lifted.

Enormous sums will be released to aid the progress of civilization. At the same time the proper demands of national defense will be adequately met and the nations will have ample opportunity during the naval holiday of ten years to consider their future course. Preparation for offensive naval war will stop now.

"I shall not attempt at this time to take up the other topics which have been listed upon the tentative agenda proposed in anticipation of the conference."

At the second plenary meeting in Memorial Continental Hall, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, former prime minister of Great Britain and head of the British delegation, declared:

"The Government of the United States has shown its intention not merely to say that peace is a very good thing, that war is horrible, but there is a way by which wars can really be diminished, by which the burdens of peace, almost as intolerable as the burdens of war, can readily be lightened for the populations of the world . . . in doing that it has, believe me, made the first and opening day of this Conference one of the landmarks of human civilization."

Mr. Balfour paid a further tribute to the American project

stating in his polished style of oratory:

"This struggle to restore the world to the condition of equilibrium, so violently interfered with by five years of war, is one that taxes and must tax the efforts of everybody. And I congratulate you, if I may, Mr. Chairman, on the fact that you have added the new anniversary which will henceforth be celebrated in connection with this movement toward reconstruction



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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MRS. HARDING ENTERING MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL FOR THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

in the same spirit in which we welcomed the anniversary celebrated only a few hours ago, on the day on which hostilities came to an end. If the 11th of November, in the minds of the allied and associated powers—in the minds, perhaps, not less of all the neutrals—if that is a date imprinted on grateful hearts, I think November 12th will also prove to be an anniversary welcomed and thought of in a grateful spirit by those who, in the future, shall look upon the arduous struggle now being made by the civilized nations of the world, not merely to restore pre-war conditions, but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.

"I count myself among the fortunate of the earth in that I was present and to that extent had a share in the proceedings of last Saturday. They were memorable, indeed. The secret was admirably kept. I hope that all the secrets, so long as they ought to be secrets of our discussions, will be as well kept. In my less sanguine mood I might have doubts. But, however that may be, the secret in this case was most admirably kept, and I listened to a speech which I thought eloquent, appropriate in every way, a fitting prelude to the work of the conference which was about to open or which, indeed, had been opened by the President, without supposing that anything very dramatic lay behind. And suddenly I became aware that they were assisting not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historical event. It was led up to with such art, the transition seemed so natural that when the blow fell, when the speaker uttered the memorable words which have now gone around and found an echo in every quarter of the civilized world, it came as a shock of profound surprise; it excited the sort of emotions we have when some wholly new event suddenly springs into view, and we felt that a new chapter in the history of world construction had been worthily opened."

Following Mr. Balfour, the spokesmen for France, Italy, and Japan accepted the

American proposals for limitation of armament in "spirit and principle," making only reservations for suggesting modifications of detail. Baron Admiral Kato for Japan, Senator Schanzer for Italy, and M. Briand for France, rose in their places and, praising in highest terms the plan and program suggested by the American Government, gave the adherence of their governments to the general terms of the proposals.

The third plenary session of the Conference met in Memorial Continental Hall at eleven o'clock on November 21, 1921, Honorable Charles E. Hughes, Chairman, presiding. It was held particularly for the purpose of allowing M. Briand to set forth the position of the French Government on land armaments. He told the Conference in detail that Germany was a constant menace to France and that bolshevik Russia also was a



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M. CAMERLYNCK

THE FRENCH INTERPRETER IS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FIGURES OF THE CONFERENCE. THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE CONFERENCE ARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH. IF THE SPEECH IS GIVEN IN ENGLISH IT IS IMMEDIATELY TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH BY M. CAMERLYNCK, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH WITH EQUAL EASE, AND IF THE SPEECH IS GIVEN IN FRENCH HE PROMPTLY GIVES IT IN ENGLISH, HAVING TAKEN IT DOWN IN SHORTHAND

menace not to be overlooked. It was impossible, he said, for France to reduce her armies to the extent that France would like to do. He pointed out, however, that there would be some substantial reduction within the year in the number of men kept under arms. M. Briand's speech was interpreted as meaning that the question of land armament, at least for the present conference, was closed.

M. Briand is recognized as one of the

great orators of the day and his speech was listened to with undivided attention. He laid stress upon the fact that there was need of moral disarmament as well as physical disarmament, and declared that Germany had not morally disarmed. He insisted that potentially she was still physically armed, with millions of trained men and war materials easy to obtain.

"I should be the last one here," declared M. Briand, "to try to restrict the noble endeavors which are being made here to limit armament. This Conference has been convened with noble purposes in view. I should like to be able to say that I foresee no limit, no restriction to your labors and to the results which you may achieve. Any question here can be debated and can be resolved upon, but I must draw your attention to one thing: Moral disarmament of France would be very dangerous.

"Allow me to say it will be most unjust. We do not enjoy the sufficient condition. We should be ready to do it, but the time has not come yet to give up our defense for the sake of final peace in Europe. We have to know, however, that France is not morally isolated; that she still has with her the men of good will, and the heart of all the people who have fought with her on the same battlefield."

Assurances were given by Mr. Balfour for Great Britain, Secretary Hughes for the United States, Senator Schanzer for Italy, Baron Admiral Kato for Japan, and Baron de Cartier de Marchienne for Belgium that France is not morally isolated.

Secretary Hughes said in part:

"No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States. The heart of America was thrilled by her valor and her sacrifice, and the memory of her stand for liberty is imperishable in this country, devoted to the institutions of liberty. It is evident from what M. Briand has said that what is essential at this time, in order that we may achieve the great ideal, is the will to peace. And there can be no hope of a will to peace until institutions of liberty and justice are secure among all peace-loving people.

"May I say, in response to a word which challenged the attention of us all as it was uttered by M. Briand, that there is no moral isolation for the defenders of liberty and justice."

At the call of the Secretary of State the fourth plenary session of the conference met in Memorial Continental Hall on the morning of Saturday, December 10th, and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge presented a four-power agreement for the preservation of peace in the Pacific.

The draft of the treaty follows:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan

With a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean

Have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America

His majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India and for the Dominion of Canada, for the Commonwealth of Australia, for the Dominion of New Zealand, for India, the President of the French Republic, his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

I

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific ocean.

If their should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

II

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

III

This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall con-

tinue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

IV

This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July, 13, 1911, shall terminate.

M. Viviani, head of the French delegation, M. Briand having returned to France; Mr. Balfour, heading the British delegation, and Prince Tokugawa, chief of the Japanese delegates, gave their assent to the new arrangement. They were followed by the chief delegates of the other powers represented, who also expressed their satisfaction with the treaty. Most interesting among these was the declaration of Minister Sze of China, who expressed "great satisfaction" at the work of the conference and gratification over the new treaty. He promised "whole hearted help in the maintenance of most friendly relations" in the Pacific and far east.

Secretary Hughes was the last speaker:

"Gentlemen," he said, "we have been dealing with a very simple question. I doubt if in all the world there may be found a diplomatic document of such great import couched in such simple terms.

"I firmly believe that when this agreement takes effect we shall have gone farther in securing an enduring peace than by anything that has yet been done."

No other entrance in the United States ever had so many notables pass its portals as the Seventeenth Street doors of Memorial Continental Hall prior to the opening of each plenary session of the Conference. Crowded on the steps and slowly making their way upward were delegates, ambassadors, justices of the Supreme Court, Cabinet members, army and navy officers of high

rank and attachés of varying degrees of eminence.

Never before has there gathered in Washington such an aggregation of distinguished foreigners, including statesmen, soldiers, army and navy officers, masters of international jurisprudence and technical experts in many lines. The nine countries represented in the Conference sent of their best talent.

The list of principal delegates, advisory boards, and staffs follow:

The United States delegates—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State; Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State; Henry Cabot Lodge, senator from Massachusetts; Oscar W. Underwood, senator from Alabama.

Advisory committee—George Sutherland of Utah, ex-senator, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Limitation of armament—For the Department of State: Henry P. Fletcher, undersecretary of state; J. Reuben Clark, special counsel to the Department of State.

For the War Department: Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, radio and electrical communications generally; Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance; Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, aviation; Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, chemical warfare; Col. John A. McA. Palmer, organization and general military subjects; Col. B. H. Wells, organization and general military subjects; Lieut. Col. Stuart Heintzelman, military intelligence and organization of foreign armies; Dr. Louis Cohen, civilian radio engineer, Signal Corps.

For the Navy Department: Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Admiral Robert E. Coontz, technical expert-general; Rear Admiral William A. Moffet, aeronautics; Capt. William V. Pratt, technical expert-general; Capt. Frank H. Schofield, technical expert-general; Capt. Luke McNamee, technical expert-general; Capt. Samuel W. Bryant, communications; L. W. Austin, radio.

Chemical warfare—Prof. Edgar F. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, and Army and Navy officers.

Pacific and far eastern questions—John Van A. MacMurray, chief, division of far eastern affairs; Department of State; D. C. Poole, chief, division of Russian affairs, Department of State; Prof. E. T. Williams, formerly chief, division of far eastern affairs, Department of State; N. T. Johnson, Department of State; E. L. Neville, Department of State; Prof. G. H. Blakeslee, Clark University; Stanley K. Hornbeck, Department of State; J. S. Abbott, Department of Commerce; F. P. Lockhart, Department of State; J. P. Jamieson, Department of State; Robert F. Leonard, Department of State; F. L. Mayer, Department of State; J. O. Denby, Department of State; and J. L. Donaldson, Department of State. The four women appointed by President Harding on the advisory board were Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts, Mrs. Katherine P. Edson, of California, Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, New York and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minnesota, president general Federation of Women's clubs.

For the Navy—Admiral Robert E. Coontz, Rear Admiral William A. Moffet, Capt. William V. Pratt, Capt. Frank H. Schofield, Capt. Luke McNamee, Capt. Samuel W. Bryant, L. W. Austin.

British Delegation

Delegates—The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O. M. Prime minister and first lord of the treasury (as soon as circumstances permit); the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O. M., M. P.; the Rt. Hon. Lord

Lee of Fareham, G. B. E., K. C. B.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, K. C. B. (in the absence of the prime minister or any other delegates).

Canada—The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G. C. M. G., K. C.

Australia—Senator the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Australian minister of defense.

New Zealand—Sir John Salmond, K. C., judge of the supreme court of New Zealand.

India—The Rt. Hon. Sprinivasa Sastri, member of the vice regal council of the government of India.

Foreign office section—R. A. C. Sperling, C. M. G., counselor in H. M. diplomatic service, assistant secretary in charge of the American department of the foreign office. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordon, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., G. C. M. G., formerly H. M. minister of Peking.

camp to Air Vice Marshal Higgins; Flight Lieut. R. Gambier-Parry.

Delegates From France

Delegates—M. Aristide Briand, president to the council, minister of foreign affairs; M. Rene Viviani, deputy, former president of the council; M. Albert Sarraut, senator, minister of colonies, and M. Jules Jusserand, ambassador of France to the United States.

Secretary general—Philippe Berthelot, secretary general of ministry of foreign affairs, with rank of ambassador of France, and Massigli, assistant secretary general.

Experts chosen:

For military questions—Gen. Buat, Col. Roure, Col. Requin, Capitaine Koetz and Lieut. de Colbert.

For naval questions—Admiral de Bon, Capitaine de Vaisseau Frochet, M. Dupuy, Capitaine de cor-



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A TYPICAL SCENE AT MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL. PHOTOGRAPHERS, REPORTERS AND CURIOUS SPECTATORS ARE IN ABUNDANCE, WAITING FOR HOURS AT A TIME FOR THE DELEGATES TO ARRIVE AND LEAVE THE CONFERENCE

Admiralty section—Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, O. M., G. C. B., G. C. V. O., D. S. O., first sea lord; Paymaster Capt. F. T. Spickernell, C. B., D. S. O., secretary to Earl Beatty; Rear Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K. C. M. G., C. B., C. V. O., assistant chief of naval staff.

War office section—Gen. the Earl of Cavan, K. P., G. C. M. G., K. C. B., M. V. O., G. O. C., Aler-shot command; Lieut. E. H. Gage, M. C., aide-de-camp to Lord Cavan; Col. W. H. Bartholomew, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., deputy director of military intelligence; Col. C. A. Ker, C. M. G., C. B. E., D. S. O., military intelligence.

Air ministry section—Air Vice Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, C. B., D. S. O., A. F. C., second in command, inland area, Uxbridge; Group Capt. J. A. Chamier, C. M. G., D. S. O., O. B. E., deputy director, directorate of operations and intelligence; Flight Lieut. A. R. Arnold, D. S. O., D. F. G., aide-de-

vette Odendal and Lieut. de vaisseau d'Anselme.

For legal questions—M. Fromageot.

For political questions—M. Kammerer, minister plenipotentiary, and M. Legar, secretary of embassy.

For financial and economic questions—M. Casenave, minister plenipotentiary, and M. Cheysson.

For colonial questions—M. Duchesne, M. Touzet, M. Garnier and M. Geraud.

For aeronautical questions—Capitaine Robert.

For cables and wireless telegraph—M. Girardeau.

For chemical warfare—M. Moureu.

For the press—M. Ponsot, M. Corbin, M. Carteron and Dr. Chatin.

Interpreters—M. Camerlynck and M. Denaint.

Italian Delegates

Delegates—H. E. Carlo Schanzer, senator, president of the delegation; H. E. Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian ambassador; H. E. Senator Luigi Albertini,

and H. E. Representative Filippo Meda.

Military advisors—H. E. Lieut. Gen. Giuseppe Vaccari, chief of staff of Italian army; Lieut. Col. Natale Pentimalli and Lieut. Col. Curia Barbassetti.

Naval advisers—H. E. Vice Admiral Baron Ferdinando Acton, Commander Prince Fabrizio Ruspoli and Lieut. Giulio Ragadeo di Torrequadra.

Aviation advisors—Col. Riccardo Meizo, military aviation, and Lieut. Col. Alessandro Guidoni, naval aviation.

Baron Kato Heads Japanese Delegation

Delegates—Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, minister for the navy, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, ambassador at Washington; Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the house of peers.

Secretary general—Masanao Hanihara, vice minister for foreign affairs. Owing to the illness of Ambassador Shidehara, Mr. Hanihara was appointed a delegate in his place.

Naval experts—Vice Admiral Kanji Kato, imperial Japanese navy; Capt. Katsuroshin Yamanashi, I. J. N.; Capt. Masabaru Kojima, I. J. N.; Capt. Kichisaburo Nomura, I. J. N.; Capt. Nobumasa Suet-sugu, I. J. N.; Capt. O. Nagano, I. J. N.; Capt. Yoshitake Uyeda, I. J. N.; Commander Teikichi Hori, I. J. N.; Commander Oasaharu Hibino, I. J. N.; Lieut. Commander Akio Kuragano, I. J. N.; Lieut. Commander H. Tajiri, I. J. N.; First Lieut. Torao Kuwahara, I. J. N.; First Lieut. Yoshihiko Mito, I. J. N.; Paymaster Daisuke Takeji, I. J. N.; S. Yenomoto, counselor to the navy department; K. Shima, assistant; F. Ono, assistant, and T. Komatsu, private secretary to Admiral Kato.

Military experts—Maj. Gen. Kunishike Tanaka, imperial Japanese army; Maj. Gen. Sawaji Otake, I. J. A.; Maj. Gen. Hatsutaro Haraguchi, I. J. A.; Lieut. Col. Uaruji Takekawa, I. J. A.; Lieut. Col. Noboru Morita, I. J. A.; Maj. Kanichiro Tashiro, I. J. A.; Maj. Tsunenari Hara, I. J. A.; Maj. Tanehide Furushiro, I. J. A.; Maj. Kanichi Nishihara, I. J. A.; Capt. Takamasu Iseki, Dr. K. Morishima, Genjiro Watanabe, T. Kaizuka, assistant, and T. Furusawa, assistant.

Ambassador Belgium's Delegate

Delegate—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian ambassador to the United States.

Technical advisers—Felicien Cattier, president of the Banque d'Outremer and honorary professor of Brussels University; Chevalier de Wouters d'Oplinter, vice president of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger and ex-legal adviser to the Chinese government, and Jules Jadot, head manager of the Lung-Hai railroad.

Attache—Lemaire de Warzee d'Hermalle, counselor of embassy, attached to Belgian delegation.

Secretary general—Pol le Tellier, first secretary of embassy.

Assistant secretary general—Robert Silvercruys, secretary of embassy.

Chinese Delegation

Delegates—Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, minister at Washington; Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, minister at London; Dr. Chung-Hui Wang, chief justice of the supreme court, and Choa-Chu Wu.

Superior advisers—Yu Liang (M. T. Liang), ex-minister of foreign affairs, and Tzu-Chi Chow, recently minister of finance.

Advisers—Vice Admiral Ting-Kam Tsai, associate director of the revenue council; Lieut. Gen. Fu Hwang, adviser in the president's office; Chia-Jui Wang, secretary of the bureau of printing and engraving of the cabinet; Wen-Kan Lo, vice director of law codification bureau, former chief of Peking procurator's court, and Dr. Hawking Yen.

Delegation From Netherlands

Delegation—Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, minister of foreign affairs; Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland, chief of the political division of the ministry of foreign affairs; Dr. E. Moresco, secretary general of the ministry for the colonies appointed vice president of the council of the Netherlands and East Indies.

Alternate delegates—Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Netherlands minister in Washington; Jonkheer W. H. de Beaufort, counselor of legation, Washington, appointed minister to Greece.

Two Delegates From Portugal

Delegates—Viscount d'Alte, Portuguese minister at Washington; Capt. Ernesto Vasconcellos, director of diplomatic service in ministry of colonies. Secretary interpreter, J. Montalto de Jesus.

Secretary of State Hughes frequently emphasized the admonition that it was a conference, not a court nor a jury. No nations or a peoples were on trial. No majority vote, with one or more nations dissenting or protesting, determined the policy finally decided upon. It was by unanimous consent, which naturally involved concessions, sacrifice perhaps; forbearance and the principle of give and take.

It was on July 10, 1921, that official announcement was made of the first move to bring about the conference. There had been much talk the world over of some international effort to limit armament. By July 27th it was possible for the Department of State to announce that Great Britain, France and Italy had expressed their approval and their readiness to receive the President's suggested invitation. Announcement was made in August of the sending of the formal invitation to Great Britain, France and Japan. The invitations were cabled by the Secretary of State to our embassies for delivery to the foreign office of the respective governments. The text of the invitation follows, the only difference being in the name of the government:

"The President is deeply gratified at the cordial response to his suggestion that there should be a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions should also be discussed.

"Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability or the assurance of social justice, or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress. The enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater

part of the incumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity; and unavoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation.

"Yet there would seem to be no ground to expect the halting of these increasing outlays unless the powers most largely concerned find a satisfactory basis for an agreement to effect their limitation. The time is believed to be opportune for these powers to approach this subject directly and in conference, and while, in the discussion of limitation of armament, the question of naval armament may naturally have first place, it has been thought best not to exclude questions pertaining to other armament to the end that all practicable measures of relief may have appropriate consideration. It may also be found advisable to formulate proposals by which, in the interest of humanity, the use of new agencies of warfare may be suitably controlled.

"It is, however, quite clear that there can be no final assurance of the peace of the world in the absence of the desire for peace, and the prospect of reduced armaments is not a hopeful one unless this desire finds expression in a practical effort to remove causes of misunderstanding and to seek ground for agreement as to principles and their application. It is the earnest wish of this government that through an interchange of views with the facilities afforded by a conference it may be possible to find a solution of Pacific and far eastern problems, of unquestioned importance at this time—that is, such common understanding with respect to matters which have been and are of international concern as may serve to promote enduring friendship among our peoples.

"It is not the purpose of this government to attempt to define the scope of the discussion in relation to the Pacific and far east, but rather to leave this to be the subject of suggestions to be exchanged before the meeting of the conference, in the expectation that the spirit of friendship and a cordial appreciation of the importance of the elimination of sources of controversy will govern the final decision.

"Accordingly, in pursuance of the proposal which has been made, and in the light of the gracious indication of its acceptance, the President invites the government of (Great Britain) to participate in a conference on the subject of limitation of armament, in connection with which Pacific and far eastern questions will also be discussed, to be held in Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921."

On the same date, August 11th, the Secretary of State, on behalf of the

President, sent a formal invitation to the Republic of China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and far eastern questions in connection with the conference.

Ambassador Herrick, on August 15th, cabled the acceptance by the French Government of the invitation; the Republic of China, three days later, sent their acceptance, while Great Britain's acceptance, which was contained in a note delivered to Ambassador Harvey by Lord Curzon, was made public on August 22nd. Japan's acceptance was made public on August 24th, and her note to this Government attracted world-wide attention, because of the length of time elapsing before it was sent. Italy, on September 1st, it was announced by the Department of State, signified her acceptance of the invitation to attend the conference.

It was found advisable to include three more nations in the conference on account of their recognized special interests in the settlement of far eastern questions—Belgium, Holland, and Portugal, and on October 4th invitations were sent to them. Their acceptance followed.

That the first plenary session of the Conference described by Mr. Balfour as "one of the landmarks in human civilization," and all other plenary sessions were held in Memorial Continental Hall, the headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the only building built entirely by women, was brought about by the tender of the Hall to the Secretary of State by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the National Society.

The President General's letter to Secretary Hughes offering the Hall and his acceptance follow:

September 10, 1921.

The Honorable Secretary of State
Charles E. Hughes

Department of State
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

I am advised that during my absence in Europe, where I have been in the interest of the work of this Society, a visit was paid to Memorial Continental Hall by representatives of the State Department, with a view to ascertaining what the prospects might be for holding meetings therein incidental to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

I have but just returned and in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I take this first opportunity to tender to your Department the use of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall for any meetings you may desire to hold therein at any time during the Conference.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution counts it a privilege to serve the Government whenever it may be called upon to do so. Especially would we consider it a privilege if we might even in this slight measure aid in the restoration of peace to the world. Therefore, I take great pleasure in offering at this time the use of our auditorium or such other parts of the building as are available for meetings of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

Yours respectfully,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington
September 14, 1921.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

I wish to express at once my appreciation of your letter of September 10 in which you tender for use during the Conference on the Limitation of Armament the auditorium and such other parts of Memorial Continental Hall as are available, and wish you would convey to your Society my thanks for the coöperation which you propose to extend. For your greater convenience I have designated an officer of this Department to confer with you in more detail as to how your offer may be accepted to best advantage and with the least derangement of your own plans.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

On the day of the regular fall meeting

of the National Board of Management, October 18th, the President General was informed by a representative of the Department of State that Secretary Hughes had accepted the tender of Memorial Continental Hall for the plenary sessions of the conference. The President General, pledging the members of the Board to secrecy until the news was released officially by the State Department, told them of the message from the Secretary of State. The information was received with interest, all the members expressing delighted approval of the plan.

A second letter from Secretary Hughes to the President General went more fully into detail. It read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington
October 22, 1921.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Madam:

Referring to your generous offer to place Memorial Continental Hall at the disposal of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, I am very much gratified now to learn that you are willing we should use the Hall regularly for the plenary sessions of the Conference, and are even willing that we should stage over the main floor seats, in order to secure additional space level with the stage.

As you are aware, this alteration, to which you have so kindly consented, will be carried out with the assistance of the Navy Department and when the Conference is ended this Department will see that the Hall is restored to its original condition.

Allow me to assure you that the changes will be carried out with the greatest possible care and with a full appreciation of the necessity to avoid all chance of marring your building. The representative of the Secretary of the Navy, with whom the Department has conferred informally, has given cordial assurance of his coöperation to the fullest extent. I need scarcely add that the expenses incurred in this connection will be met from the appropriation for the Conference.

As I think you are aware, the arrangements, which your offer has made possible, will tend

very much to the successful conduct of this important international gathering and I trust you will accept in that sense my thanks for your assistance.

I am, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

In arranging the auditorium for the conference sessions the seats on the ground floor were removed and the floor raised to the level of the stage. Here was placed the U-shaped council table, measuring more than 100 feet, around which sat the heads of the delegations. Representatives of the press from all parts of the world occupied seats under the galleries. The north gallery was reserved for members of the U. S. House of Representatives; the west gallery for the United States Senate; while members of the U. S. Supreme Court, the Cabinet, and the diplomats accredited to the United States occupied the south gallery. Seats in the boxes overlooking the stage were reserved for Mrs. Harding, wife of the President of the United States; Mrs. Coolidge, wife of the Vice President; Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Secretary of State; Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador; Lady Geddes, wife of the British Ambassador, and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the National Society.

Each plenary session of the conference has been marked with simplicity and dignity, and the audiences received the expressions of the distinguished statesmen with applause and at the conclusion of especially significant declarations arose and stood.

Delegates freely expressed their appreciation of the beautiful Hall and the arrangements made for their comfort. Persons who had attended the Peace Conference at Versailles, France, contrasted the Hall favorably, stating that only a small attendance of the public was ever permitted at Versailles, and that visitors admitted to the Peace Conference and the delegates themselves had difficulty in either seeing or hearing events, whereas in Memorial Continental Hall every word uttered during the sessions could be distinctly heard in every part of the auditorium and no difficulty was experienced in seeing all that transpired.

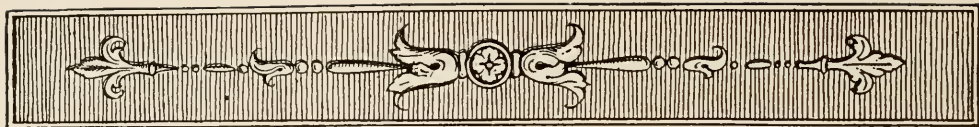
The following editorial is reprinted from the *Washington Post*:

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

The United States government and Americans generally owe a debt of gratitude to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their generosity in lending Memorial Continental Hall for the plenary meetings of the conference on limitation of armament. The National Capital is fortunate in having such a building. It is admirably adapted to the uses of the conference. The delegations are seated where all can see and hear well and there is ample room for the advisory delegations that are in attendance. The balconies afford additional space for the diplomatic corps and for the general public. The lighting of the auditorium is excellent and the acoustic properties are all that could be desired. The corridors enable visitors to meet and mingle without confusion.

The sessions of the conference have been marked by dignity and simplicity. The audience is keenly responsive, but always orderly. The delegates, some of them men of world-wide fame, are always in view and can be easily heard by every one within eyesight. No other building in Washington would have been as suitable for this international gathering.





A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



MEMORIAL Continental Hall is the scene of events upon which the future of the world hangs suspended. The Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Problems is marking an epoch in the world's history. From our stately

Hall the voice of destiny will sound forth to the world, and the voice of destiny is the voice of God. It has seemed to me as I have sat listening at all the public sessions of the Conference, which have been held in our Hall, that the atmosphere was full of spiritual forces; it has seemed as if the power of the spirit was at work and that these men of many nations were yielding to its influence more than ever before in the world's history. The Conference is keyed to a spiritual note, raised above the level of diplomatic manœuvring for material advantage. In the beginning it was opened with prayer—an incident which was in itself unusual, as evidenced by the comment it occasioned in the dispatches of a few correspondents. It convened in an atmosphere still charged with uplifted thoughts aroused by the honors paid to our Unknown Dead, when the memory of supreme sacrifices made in a common cause, a common struggle for righteousness and justice, had drawn the nations once more together in the same spirit in which they had fought together in the World War for liberty and civilization. The spirituality of those supreme moments when the nation dedicated itself once more at the bier of its dead to the high ideals for which it had given its sons, when our allies brought their tributes consecrated by the sacred memories of the millions of lives which they had given—the spirituality of a time like that could not help but communicate itself to the Conference. If we believe in the power of the spirit at all we must believe in its influence now upon the minds of the men assembled around the table in the great auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall—a memorial erected to the great souls of the nation's founders, the men and women of '76, who also made supreme sacrifices for liberty,

righteousness and justice. Thus the great nations that won the war against the spirit of war and militarism are met together again to win peace, to put the seal of security upon the priceless things of the spirit rescued at such cost from the materialistic onslaughts of German imperialism. East and West, Christian and non-Christian, are working together as never before to reduce the burdens of humanity and promote mutual understanding and goodwill among nations—for all that nations have to do is to *understand* one another, to have due consideration for one another's needs, and the Golden Rule will be an accomplished fact. The spirit of the Conference is working in that direction; it is moving steadily toward the high goal of world peace, justice, goodwill and a firmer fellowship among men. England and America are being drawn even closer together than ever before in the bonds of a mutual understanding and solidarity of interests. When one English-speaking nation leads the way in offering a great naval sacrifice on the altar of limitation of armament, and the other said, "I am with you," the world took a long step toward peace; for as long as the British Empire and the United States of America work together in a common cause, the world is safe from brute force and aggression. Animated by the spirit of liberty and justice, which has ever followed in the foot-steps of the Anglo-Saxon, the vast English-speaking dominions of these two peace-loving, self-governing countries will bring peace and security to the world.

And for France, the heroic bulwark of civilization on the Rhine, there was no need to fear a "moral isolation." "That would be a tragedy indeed," said Mr. Balfour, speaking for Britain in that hushed, tense moment following M. Briand's plea for France's national safety. Then slowly, distinctly, deliberately, the Englishman continued: "If again the lust of domination which has been the curse of Europe for so many generations should threaten the peace, the independence, the self-development, of our neighbors and allies; how should

it be possible . . . that we who have done so much for the great cause of international liberty should see that cause perish before our eyes rather than make further sacrifices in its defense?" Italy, Belgium, Japan, rallied to France. Then America. "No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States," said Secretary Hughes, and, "there is no moral isolation for the defenders of justice and liberty." Thus the allied nations stood together and pledged France their moral support. These words were not glittering diplomatic generalities. They were spoken by the leaders of nations under stress of tense emotion; they aroused the applause of the audience, listening breathlessly, packed to the ceiling; they will echo down the ages as the expression of the inner meaning and spirit of the Conference, the spirit of union and mutual support. That they have gone forth from our Memorial Continental Hall should thrill the soul of every Daughter of the American Revolution. Let us remember them whenever, and if ever faith falters, for they are words of men who are blazing a trail towards a more loving and under-

standing world wherein the will to peace shall supplant, please God, the Hunnish will to war.

This is my message to you from Memorial Continental Hall in this dawn of a New Year, and perhaps of a new Era. Let us have faith that the unseen hosts of God are guiding the minds and hearts of the men assembled in Memorial Continental Hall, for thus shall they be lead into the ways of peace and mutual confidence, and the Unknown Soldier's sacrifice shall not have been made in vain. On Armistice Day I brought to him our Society's floral tribute of reverent and grateful remembrance; but a far greater tribute is ours to offer him, in the tribute of loyalty to the things for which he died. These are the things that count in the world, the things that the world is reaching out for, the things the Conference is striving for in Memorial Continental Hall, where the allied flags are again standing together for the maintenance of justice and good faith, mercy and truth, liberty and civilization, and the peace which depends upon all.

Wishing you a glad New Year.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



THE PEACE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

When navies are forgotten,
And fleets are useless things,
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle's wings,—

When memory of battles
At last is strange and old,
When nations have one banner
And creeds have found one fold,—

When the Hand that sprinkles midnight
With its powdered drift of suns
Has hushed this tiny tumult
Of sects and swords and guns,—

Then Hate's last note of discord
In all God's worlds shall cease,
In the conquest which is service,
In the victory which is peace!

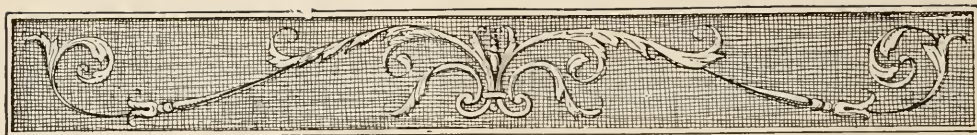


A WARNING

Word has reached the President General that persons are representing themselves as relatives of hers and also of other officers of our Society, soliciting money under false pretenses.

All members of the Society are warned that these appeals are fraudulent, and the President General requests that an effort be made to bring such impostors to the attention of their local police department.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.



GIFTS TO D.A.R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

By Sarah E. Guernsey

Chairman, Administration Building Committee



NUMBER of States and several individual members have requested the privilege of finishing and furnishing rooms in the new Daughters of the American Revolution Administration Building, or of supplying certain details of the construction either as memorials or as free gifts.

Connecticut has asked to furnish the President General's suite on the second floor, Nebraska has taken the office of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, this gift in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Aull, past State Regent and Vice President from that State; North Carolina has taken the office of the Historian General, and New Hampshire the office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Pennsylvania has taken two communicating Committee rooms which they will furnish as rest rooms, and at the State Conference of that State the amount of money necessary was over-subscribed in a very few moments. This gift from Pennsylvania was made in celebration of the twenty-fifth annual State Conference.

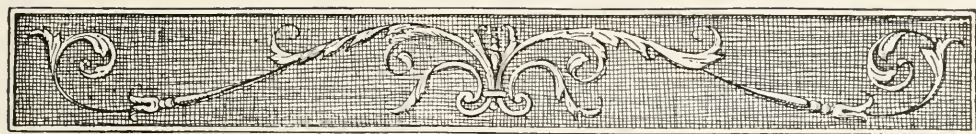
The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, will also furnish a committee room. The National Officers' Club has asked for the small auditorium that the new building will have on the second floor for smaller meetings and meetings of the larger committees.

South Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Florida, and Colorado have asked for rooms, the particular ones desired not yet having been decided upon.

The Treasurer General has asked the privilege of furnishing the private office of the Treasurer General, and several memorial gifts are being considered by members.

The cost of furnishing and finishing the various rooms ranges from one to three thousand dollars, depending upon the size and particular needs of each room.

Besides the various rooms to be finished and furnished there are a number of special architectural features suitable for gifts and memorials, and the Committee will be most happy to give information to interested members, chapters and States. Address all communications to Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Independence, Kansas.



CONTINENTAL MARINE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Major Edwin N. McClellan, U.S.M.C.



IN no war have the achievements of the American Marines been more brilliant than in the Revolution. They served on board all of the war vessels of the Continental Navy, on those of the various State Navies, and on all of the privateers. There was probably not a naval engagement fought during the Revolution in which the musketry fire of the Marines was not an important factor, and as "boarders" and in repelling "boarders," the Marines distinguished themselves. They participated in all of the sea-fights and in many historic landing-parties such as at Whitehaven, England, in 1778. While the Marines thus made naval history their own, they added to it that part in which they served with the Army as Army troops. They joined the Army, on at least one occasion, and fought under George Washington at the Battles of Trenton, Assanpink, and Princeton, while on a later date they coöperated with the Army and Navy in the Penobscot Expedition, in 1779. They also served as artillery in Washington's Army for a short space of time. They were ordered to Fort Montgomery in New York, and also guarded enemy prisoners. They had barracks at Philadelphia and at other points and at times guarded naval property ashore. In addition

to their own recruiting they also assisted that of the Navy.

Up to the present there has not been compiled a record containing the names of all the officers who served as Marines. Efforts have been made but the results are but suggestive of how helpful and how interesting a complete list would be. No history of the Marine Corps contains even a partial list of the Marine Officers of the Revolution and there is no source from which to ascertain whether or not a certain person ever was commissioned in the Marines.

Probably the earliest list prepared was that by Doyle Sweeney of the "Treasury Department, Auditor's Office," dated "March 18, 1794." At the bottom of Sweeney's list, which contains many names, appears the following notation:

"No regular records appear to have been kept of the appointments made in the Marine Department, and it is not to be wondered at when it is considered how many persons and Boards were vested with authority to make appointments.

"The foregoing list is formed from the Minutes of the Marine Committee and Navy Board, and from the rolls of the several vessels."

Others, such as Charles Oscar Paullin, have assisted materially in the assem-

bling of these names, and it is hoped that eventually a complete and accurate list will be compiled.

As high an authority as J. Fenimore Cooper wrote in 1839, that many naval and Marine Officers "had merely letters of appointment." There are, however, sufficient commissions in existence, to show that Marine officers were duly appointed and commissioned. Samuel Nicholas, who was commissioned captain on November 28, 1775, probably received the first commission. In addition to the Continental Marine officers there were a large number of Marine officers who served in the States' Marines and on board the privateers.

The names and data included in the following list have been secured by a diligent search of the Papers of Congress, Journals of Congress, Minutes of the Marine Committee and Navy Board, correspondence of officers, muster rolls of the Marines and the several war vessels, State archives, correspondence with descendants of officers, and the Continental records and books published, etc.

MAJOR

Samuel Nicholas (the following data is additional to that published in this MAGAZINE for June, 1921): Appointed Captain of Marines, November 28, 1775; served on *Alfred* from that date until the summer of 1776; commanded 200 Marines and 70 Bluejackets in capture of New Providence, Bahamas, March 3, 1776; on board *Alfred*, off Long Island, when Hopkin's Squadron engaged the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776; reported to Marine Committee at Philadelphia in June, 1776, and assigned to duties of administering affairs of Marines; promoted Major of Marines, June 25, 1776; after the Battle of Princeton accompanied Washington north to Morristown,

where his battalion was assigned to artillery duty; in early summer of 1777, returned to Philadelphia and resumed his usual duties; the records show that from this date until at least April 28, 1783, he was on duty in Philadelphia, despite strenuous efforts to secure more active duty; part of this period he was "Muster Master in the Department."

CAPTAINS

Gideon Adair: Recommended for commission as Captain of Marines by Stephen Steward; no information discovered as to whether he was appointed.

Edward (or Edmond) Arrowsmith: A letter dated February 6, 1777, from Esek Hopkins to John Paul Jones, Boston, was addressed "per Capt. Arrowsmith"; on July 2, 1777, John Paul Jones wrote: "I obtained for Captain Arrowsmith his present commission and introduced him into the service at first;" acted as recruiting officer for the *Ranger* (John Paul Jones) under Captain Matthew Parke in July, 1777, at Providence, R. I.; Papers of Continental Congress show that Arrowsmith was commissioned as Captain of Marines on October 20, 1778.

Seth Baxter: Commissioned as Captain of Marines on February 2, 1779; joined the Frigate *Boston*, February 17, 1779.

— Blake: Detailed from the First South Carolina Infantry to command the Marine Guard of the *General Moultrie* which vessel was assisting the *Randolph* when she blew up in the fight with the *Yarmouth*, on March 7, 1778.

Abraham Boyce: Serving on the *Confederacy* on January 1, 1780.

William Brown: Appointed February 16, 1776; served on flagship *Montgomery* of the Pennsylvania State Navy; present at Battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton.

Robert Caldwell: Appointed April 12, 1779; commanded Marines on board the *General Green*, Pennsylvania State Navy.

Dennis Cary: Commissioned Captain of Marines, June 21, 1777, and on that date was recorded as "unemployed at Philadelphia."

Paul de Chamillard: The Calendar of John Paul Jones' Manuscript states that he was "Capt. French Marines, U. S. S. *Bon Homme Richard*."

Isaac Craig (the following information is additional to that published in June, 1921, number of this MAGAZINE): Born in 1741, near Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland; immigrated to Philadelphia in 1765; appointed Lieutenant of Marines, November 29, 1775 (one day later than Captain Samuel Nicholas), for duty on board the *Andrea Doria*; and served on board that vessel for nearly ten months; in the engagement with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776, on board the *Andrea Doria*; appointed Captain of Marines on board the armed galley *Champion*, October 22, 1776; resigned from the Marines, and on March 3, 1777, appointed a Captain in Proctor's Artillery Regiment; died June 14, 1826.

James Day: Connecticut records show he was "Capt. Mariens" on *Oliver Cromwell*, (Connecticut State Navy) on April 14, 1777, and on March 16, 1778; mortally wounded while serving on board the *Oliver Cromwell* on April 15, 1778 in an engagement with the *Admiral Keppel*, dying on the 18th.

Benjamin Deane: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 25, 1776; commanded company of Marines in battalion of Major Nicholas at Battles of Trenton, Assanpink, and Princeton; went north to Morristown with George Washington's Army and is known to have remained there until at least as late as

April 1, 1777; during this period assigned to artillery duty; commanded the Marines on board the *Hancock*, June 27, 1777, when the *Fox* was captured; resigned July 12, 1777.

James Disney: Appointed Captain of Marines on board the *Virginia*, October 22, 1776.

John Elliott: Doyle Sweeney's list of March 18, 1794, shows him "dead" on that date.

Robert Elliott: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Thomas Forrest: Stated by some authorities to have been a Marine officer; commanded Arnold Battery 1776-1777; later Lieutenant Colonel in Proctor's Regiment of Pennsylvania State Artillery; died March 20, 1825.

Robert George: A cousin of General George Rogers Clark; joined Captain James Willing in 1778 and participated in the Southwestern Expedition; joined General Clark's command with forty men in 1779; ceased to be a Marine officer after joining Clark; having settled on Clark's grant in Indiana, he died there before 1800.

John Grannis: Commanded Marine Guard of *Warren* in 1776; Paullin stated that the "complaints and charges against Hopkins" were taken to Philadelphia and presented to the Marine Committee by the "chief conspirator," "Captain John Grannis of the Marines."

Joseph Hardy: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; promoted captain, October, 1776; on duty in Philadelphia on April 28, 1783, an original member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati (Saffell).

— Hayes: A narrative of Lieutenant Luke Matthewman of the Revolutionary Navy contains the statement: "the truth of which I had afterwards from Mr.

Hayes (a nephew of General Conway), who was Captain of Marines."

John Hazard: Included in list of Paullin.

William Holton: Included in list of Sweeney.

William Jones (Joans): Commissioned Captain of Marines, March 4, 1778; serving on the *Providence*, March 9, 1778.

Dennis Leary: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Matthewman: Included in list of Sweeney.

William Morris: According to a letter dated May 26, 1778, by Morris to John Paul Jones, the former thanked Jones for asking him to serve as Lieutenant of Marines on the *Ranger* and that he would "proceed to Brest as soon as possible"; whether he joined the *Ranger* is not known at this time; commissioned as Captain of Marines in June, 1777, and on this date was unemployed at Boston; appears on the Pension List of Maine as having served on the *Ranger*.

Robert Mullen (Mullan and Mullin): Commissioned Captain of Marines in November, 1775; served on board the *Alfred* and participated in the capture of New Providence, Bahamas, March 3, 1776; in the action between Hopkins' Squadron and the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776; commanded company of Nicholas' battalion of Marines in Battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton; was probably the chief recruiting officer for Marines during the Revolution; after going north to Morristown and being detailed to artillery duty, Captain Mullan, according to a list dated February 27, 1777, escorted twenty-five British prisoners of war to Philadelphia; Captain Mullan was serving in Philadelphia on June 1, 1780, and also on April 28, 1783.

William Nicholson: Served on the *Warren* in 1778; participated in the

Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779; that he served in European waters is shown by a letter dated July 6, 1781, in which the Admiralty Officer informed Congress that Captain Nicholson held a commission signed by Mr. Hancock in blank and which had been forwarded to France; Captain Nicholson's name had been inserted in France and confirmation was requested; on July 16, 1781, this request was answered by commissioning Nicholson as a Lieutenant of Marines.

Maurice O'Connell: Served as Captain of Marines on *Pallas* in 1779, probably having a brevet commission forwarded signed in blank by Hancock to John Paul Jones; serving on board *Pallas* during action with *Serapis* on September 23, 1779, and with the *Countess of Scarborough*; the Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscript shows that he was a "Captain, U. S. Marines."

George Jerry Osborn (Osborne): Appointed Captain of Marines, July 22, 1776; serving on board the frigate *Raleigh*, January 22, 1778; in November, 1779, was appointed to command the Marines on board the new ship then building at Portsmouth, N. H., under Captain John Barry; participated in the Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779.

Richard Palmes (Palmer): Appointed Captain of Marines, July 23, 1776; Marine Officer of the *Boston* during her cruise to France and return in 1778, during which cruise on March 10th, the *Boston* captured the *Martha*; participated in the Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779.

Matthew Parke: Appointed Captain of Marines, May 26, 1776; acted as recruiting officer for the *Ranger* in July, 1777, at Providence, R. I.; served on board the *Ranger* from October, 1777, until March, 1778, when he returned to America on

board the frigate *Deane*; served on board the *Alliance* during the engagement of the *Bon Homme Richard* and *Serapis* on September 23, 1779.

Miles Pennington: Captain of Marines on the *Reprisal*.

Jabez Perkins, 3d; serving on *Oliver Cromwell*, 1778–1779.

—— Pickering: Killed in action with an enemy vessel while serving on board the *Hampden*, early in 1779.

Andrew Porter: See the June, 1921, number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

John Rice: Served on board the *Dickinson*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776–1777.

Eliphalet Roberts: Appointed Captain of Marines, April 11, 1777, on “the Colony ship” *Oliver Cromwell*, of Connecticut.

Gilbert Saltonstall: Son of Gurdon Saltonstall, born February 27, 1752, graduated Harvard College 1770, appointed Captain of Marines in June, 1776; served on board the *Trumbull* (Captain Porter was also on board as a volunteer), on June 2, 1780, in the engagement with the *Watt*, he being wounded eleven times; married Harriet Babcock; they had two children; Gurdon, who was professor of mathematics in the University of Alabama, and Gilbert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Starr, of New London, and who died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., February 6, 1833.

Samuel Shaw: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 25, 1776; lost on *Randolph*.

Joseph Shoemaker: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

—— Spence: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Joseph Squire: Lieutenant of Marines on Connecticut State brig-of-war *Defence* in February, 1776; appointed Captain of Marines on board the Connecticut

State ship *Defence*, January 15, 1778.

John Stewart: Appointed Captain of Marines, June 25, 1776.

James Troo: Captain of Marines on *Swallow* when that vessel was captured; confined in Forton Prison, England.

Elihu Trowbridge: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Abraham Van Dyck: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, July 24, 1776; served as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Queen of France* in 1778; served as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Saratoga* July 7, 1780.

—— Walsh: Referred to by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester as commanding the Marines in the Penobscot Expedition (not corroborated by Collum).

John Welch: Served on board the *Cabot* in February, 1776.

James Willing: Born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1751; commissioned Captain in 1777; enlisted a company of Marines for purpose of securing neutrality of Mississippi Valley; left Pittsburg in armed boat *Rattletrap* January 10, 1778, and proceeded to Natchez and New Orleans; sent his troops back to Pittsburg under Lieutenant Robert George in 1779; captured at Mobile by British and sent to Long Island; said to have been exchanged for Henry Hamilton, Governor of Detroit; never married; died in Philadelphia, October 13, 1801.

LIEUTENANTS

William Barney: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, being notated “dead” on latter list. Paullin shows two Barneys.

Henry Becker: Included in list of Sweeney.

Peter Bedford: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the latter list carrying the note, “resigned, July 5, 1779.”

Victor Bicker, Jr.: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on board the frigate *Congress* on December 5, 1776; New York records carry him as "Lt. Capt. Mar." on board frigate *Congress*.

Ephraim Bill: Serving on board the *Confederacy* on May 22, 1780.

David Bill: Killed in action on board the *Trumbull* with *Watt* on June 2, 1780.

Gurdon Bill: On duty in Philadelphia, April 28, 1783.

Peregrine Brown: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776.

James Calderwood: His name appears in a general order dated September 4, 1776, detailing soldiers from the Army to serve as Marines in Arnold's Fleet on Lake Champlain, the order reading in part, "They will proceed directly and join General Arnold, under the command of Lieutenant Calderwood, of Marines."

Thomas Caldwell: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on March 8, 1776, on board the *Montgomery*, flagship of the Pennsylvania State Navy; discharged June 1, 1776, "as there is not to be a Second Lieutenant of Marines," to Steward.

Benjamin Catlin: Included in list of Paullin.

Seth Chapin: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Chilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, being noted as "dead" on the latter list.

James Clark: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

James Cokely: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

James Connelly: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the last-named list carrying the note "dead."

William Cooper: Served as Second Lieutenant of Marines on the *Boston*, joining March 28, 1779.

David Cullam: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert Cummings: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Henry Dayton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert Davis: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

— de Blondell: Served as Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Pallas*, in September, 1779, on the date that the *Bon Homme Richard* captured the *Serapis*; according to an account dated July 7, 1786, submitted to Continental Congress, Philadelphia by John Paul Jones, Lt. de Blondell shared in the prize money accruing from the capture of the British ship on September 23, 1779.

Panatier de la Falconier: Serving on board the *Randolph* on September 1, 1777.

Louis de la Valette: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, August 24, 1776.

John Dimsdell: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Dovie: The Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscript states that he was "Quartermaster, U. S. Marines."

Stephen Earl: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Bela Elderkin, of Windham, Conn.: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines, April 11, 1777, on "the Colony ship" *Oliver Cromwell*, of Connecticut.

John Elliott: Lieutenant U. S. Marines, serving on board the frigate *Deane* in Boston Harbor on November 24, 1778.

Thomas Elting: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Thomas Ehlenwood (Elwood and Ellenwood): Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines on August 24, 1778; served on board the *Alliance* during fight between *Bon Homme Richard* and *Serapis* on September 23, 1779; he was only Marine on board the *Alliance* on August

20, 1783, having entered the ship on this occasion on August 1, 1783.

Zebediah Farnham, of Windham, Conn.: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; Lieutenant of Marines on ship *Providence* in 1780.

William Fielding: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Fiske: Serving on board the *Alfred* in February, 1776.

Thomas Fitzgerald: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

John Fitzpatrick: Killed in action while serving on board the *Alfred* during the engagement with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776.

John G. Frazier: Correspondence between him and John Paul Jones indicates that it is possible that he served as a volunteer Marine officer during the cruise of the *Ranger* to France in 1777. (Captain Parke and Lieutenant Wallingford were the regular Marine officers of the *Ranger* at this time.)

Samuel Gamage: Appears on Pension Rolls of Vermont as having served on board the *Deane*; included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Gilmore: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on June 25, 1776; participated in Penobscot Expedition in 1779.

James Glasgow: Served on board the *Experiment* of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

Thomas Greenleaf: A Lieutenant in Capt. Edward Craft's Artillery; son of Joseph Greenleaf, of Boston; Lieutenant of Marines on board the brig *Angelica* out of Boston; captured by British on May 30, 1778; in Forton-Prison in England, but escaped in August, 1778, to France; requested, on February 8, 1779, "some appointment" under John Paul Jones, preferably "as a Marine officer."

Peter Green: Commissioned Lieuten-

ant of Marines on September 25, 1778, and on that date was serving at Boston.

John Guignace: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Roger Haddock: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Nathan Haskell: Joined the Massachusetts cruiser *Mars* as Lieutenant of Marines, June 5, 1780; killed in action with an enemy ship while serving on board *Mars*, off Nantes, France, September 9, 1780, in the twentieth year of his age; descendant of Roger Haskell, of Salem.

John Hambright, Jr.: Served on board the *General Greene*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

James Hamilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Jonas Hamilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Hamilton: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Richard Harrison: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines for frigate building in Maryland, June 26, 1776; serving on board the *Congress* when that vessel captured the *Savage* on September 6, 1781.

Samuel Hempsted: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Daniel Henderson: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; commanded Marines of *Andrea Doria* in fight with *Racehorse* late in 1776; lost at sea.

Thomas Hinsdale: Reported in Calendar of John Paul Jones as "Mate of Marines" on the *Alliance* in 1779.

Samuel Holt: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Benjamin Huddle: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Huddle: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert Hunter: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Nathan Jackson: Lieutenant of Ma-

rines on Connecticut State sloop *Guilford* in 1779.

William Jennison: Born August 4, 1757, at Milford, Mass.; graduated from Harvard in 1774; appointed Lieutenant of Marines and ordered to the *Warren* in April, 1776, and one month later to recruiting duty; resigned from Marines in June, 1776, and entered Army; commissioned Lieutenant of Marines in February, 1777, on board *Boston* and served on board that vessel, except for a short period, until her capture at the surrender of Charleston, S. C.; on March 10, 1778, Lieutenant Jennison was on board the *Boston* in the action which resulted in the capture of the *Martha*; after the return of the *Boston* from a cruise to France, the Navy Board appointed him purser of the *Boston*, on November 14, 1778; on April 29, 1779, he was granted permission to go on a cruise of two weeks on the privateer *Resolution*; the *Resolution* was captured and officers and crew imprisoned at Halifax; Jennison was exchanged and reached the *Boston* on September 29, 1779; Jennison, on January 16, 1780, was allowed to act as a "Volunteer Officer" of Marines on board the *Boston*.

John Johnson: Recommended for promotion to Captain in letter dated November 17, 1776, to Abraham P. Lott.

— Kelly: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; see O'Kelly.

Hugh Kirkpatrick: Included in list of Paullin.

James Kirkpatrick: Served as First Lieutenant on board the *Effingham*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

George Lavie (or Lovie): Mentioned as an "Acting Lieut., U. S. Marines," in Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscript.

Daniel Longstreet: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

David Love: Appointed First Lieuten-

ant of Marines, June 25, 1776; served with Captain Robert Mullan's Company on December 1, 1776 and on April 1, 1777; therefore must have participated in the battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton, and gone north with Washington's Army; assigned to artillery duty in Spring of 1777 while serving in Washington's Army.

Jonas Macky: Served on board the *General Greene*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

— Magee: Led American Marines in an attack on a British vessel, in which attack he was killed, while serving on the *Boston*.

Peter Manifold: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Martin: Served on board the *Hancock* of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

Eugene McCarty (Macarty or Macarthy): An officer in Colonel Walsh's Irish Regiment of Artillery, French Army, given a brevet commission, signed by Hancock in blank and forwarded by him to John Paul Jones, to serve as junior Marine officer on board the *Bon Homme Richard*; on board the *Bon Homme Richard* during the engagement with the *Scrapis*, September 23, 1779.

James McClure: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; participated in the Penobscot Expedition, July, 1779.

Richard McClure: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Charles McHarron: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Robert McNeal: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; the latter list carrying the note, "Resigned, April 5, 1778."

Stephen Meade (Mead or Meede): Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; appointed First Lieutenant of Marines,

July 22, 1776; serving on board the *Raleigh*, January 22, 1777.

Jonathan Mix: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Hugh Montgomery: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on June 25, 1776; records show that he was with Captain Robert Mullan's company of Marines in battalion of Major Nicholas on December 1, 1776, and April 1, 1777, so he therefore must have crossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776, with Washington and fought in the battles of Trenton, Assanpink and Princeton; proceeded north with Washington and assigned to artillery duty; appointed First Lieutenant in Proctor's Artillery Regiment "from Lieutenant of Marines, March 14, 1777; died May 15, 1777"; another authority contains information that would contradict this date of death since it states that he was a member of the Patriotic Association of Philadelphia in 1778; this same authority states that he was later promoted to Captain.

Abel Morgan: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; commanded Marines on board the *Lexington* when that vessel engaged the *Edward*, April 7, 1776; commanded the Marines on board the frigate *Washington*, October 26, 1777.

James Morrison: Appointed March 23, 1776; Marine officer on board the *Montgomery*, flagship of the Pennsylvania State Navy.

Alexander Neilson: Included in the lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the latter list noting, "Resigned, April 5, 1778."

James Jerry O'Kelly: The name "Kelly" appears on Paullin's and Sweeney's list and it is presumed "O'Kelly" is intended; an officer in Colonel Walsh's Irish Regiment of Artillery, French Army, given a brevet commission, signed by Hancock in blank and

forwarded by him to John Paul Jones; served on board the *Bon Homme Richard* as junior Marine officer during engagement with *Scrapis*, September 23, 1779.

Avery Parker: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Ebenezer Peck: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on board the galley *Whiting* of the Connecticut State Navy on June 19, 1776.

Thomas Plunkett: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines, December 9, 1776, and on that date was in Maryland.

Samuel Powars: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Thomas Pownal (Pownel): Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776; Journals of Congress, June 26, 1776, states that Thomas Pownal was appointed First Lieutenant "for the frigate building in Maryland"; served as junior Marine officer on the *Hancock* June 27, 1777, when the *Fox* was captured; name appears on a list of prisoners on board the *Felicity* in 1778, stating he was serving on board the frigate *America* when captured in 1778.

John Prentice: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on "the Colony ship" *Oliver Cromwell*, of Connecticut, on April 11, 1777.

Samuel Pritchard: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines on September 20, 1777, and was serving on the *Deane* on that date; serving on the *Alliance*, March 30, 1781.

William Radford: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Franklin Reade: Appointed First Lieutenant of Marines, June 25, 1776.

Nathaniel Richards: Name appears on a list of Revolutionary naval pensioners of Connecticut as having served on the *Alfred* as a Lieutenant of Marines.

Alpheus Rice: Commissioned First

Lieutenant of Marines for duty on the brig *Hampden*, August 29, 1776.

Samuel Smedley: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on the Colony (Connecticut) brig *Defence*; promoted to First Lieutenant, January, 1777.

Jabez Smith, Jr., of Groton: Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Trumbull* and killed in action with *Watt* while serving on board the *Trumbull*, June 2, 1780.

Samuel Snowden: Served on board the *Franklin*, of the Pennsylvania State Navy, 1776-1777.

Walter Spooner: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Edward (Edmond) Stack: Son of "Stack of Crotts"; Sub-Lieutenant in Colonel Walsh's Irish Regiment of Artillery, French Army; given a brevet commission, signed by Hancock in blank and forwarded by him to John Paul Jones; commanded the Marines on board the *Bon Homme Richard* when that vessel captured the *Serapis*, September 23, 1776; during the engagement was "commanding in the maintop," and was highly commended by John Paul Jones; King Louis XVI granted Stack a pension of four hundred livres to show his pleasure with Stack's conduct during the engagement; In a letter dated October 21, 1779, "Stack of Crotts" (father) wrote John Paul Jones, fearing his son is dead, saying if he has served "like a gentlement and a soldier, I shan't half regret his death," "his loss will lie heavy 'pon me the rest of my days;" early in December, 1779, Stack rejoined his regiment which soon thereafter sailed for the West Indies; applied for membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

Daniel Starr: Wounded in action while serving on board the *Trumbull* in the engagement with the *Watt*, June 2, 1780, and died four days later.

John Martin Strobagh: Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Hornet* until May 14, 1776; the sea disagreed with him and he accepted an appointment of third lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Artillery Company; after being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in Proctor's Artillery Regiment he died on December 2, 1778.

Benjamin Thompson: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines in Captain Palmes' company, July 24, 1776; serving on board the *Ranger* in 1778.

Nathaniel Thwing: Appointed Second Lieutenant of Marines on July 22, 1776; serving as Second Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Raleigh* on January 22, 1778; participated in the Penobscot Expedition in July, 1779.

John Trevett: Served as First Lieutenant of Marines on board the *Columbus* at the capture of New Providence, Bahamas, March 3, 1776; prior to this he served on board the *Providence*; served on board the *Providence* during the second descent on New Providence, Bahamas, January 27, 1778.

George Trumbull: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney, the following note appearing on the latter list, "Discharged March 4, 1778."

Thomas Turner: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

Zebulon Varnam: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

— Wadsworth: Included in list of Sweeney.

Samuel Wallingford (Wallingsford): Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney; letter dated July 15, 1777, John Paul Jones to Lieut. Samuel Wallingford orders that since he has been nominated "Lieutenant of Marines," he will enlist seamen to serve under Jones, etc.; letter dated August 24, 1777, Jones to Parke states that "Lieut. Wallingford" reported cartridges suited to the musket;

"killed by a musket shot in the head" (diary of Surgeon Ezra Green), April 24, 1778, while serving on board the *Ranger* when the *Drake* was captured; "In the evening" of April 25th, wrote Surgeon Ezra Green, "committed the body of Lt. Wallingford to the deep with Honours due to so brave an officer"; his son George Washington Wallingford, born in Somersworth, N. H., an infant two months old at time of his father's death, was a distinguished lawyer of Maine; many descendants of Lieutenant Wallingford are living in New England.

James Warren: Commissioned a lieu-

tenant of Marines on October 2, 1778, and was serving on board the *Alliance* on that date, and until at least 1779.

William Waterman: Included in lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

William Wallemen: Commissioned Lieutenant of Marines, March 4, 1778.

Jacob White: Appointed Lieutenant of Marines on the *Trumbull*, October 16, 1776.

James Hoard Wilson: Killed in action while serving on board the *Cabot* in the action with the *Glasgow*, April 6, 1776.

Jonathan Woodworth: Included in the lists of Paullin and Sweeney.

The death on December 10th of Miss Sue M. Young, a former clerk of the National Society, is announced with deep sorrow. Her resignation in 1920, at the close of twenty-five years of untiring and devoted service was a source of deep regret to all her associates and friends connected with the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ATTENTION, CHAPTER REGENTS!

The new list of Chapter Regents is now ready—the official mailing list of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

If Chapter Regents are not receiving official D. A. R. mail or their addresses are incorrectly listed, it is because the Organizing Secretary General has neither been notified of such changes nor of Chapter elections.

Reports of the election of Chapter officers date of election, and duration of term, as well as all changes in addresses should be reported promptly.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER,

Organizing Secretary General,

N. S. D. A. R.

Memorial Continental Hall,

Washington, D. C.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



V. PIONEER WOMEN

1. GENERAL.—For the general subject of Pioneer Women see Bruce, *Woman in the Making of America*, ch. 4; or Mrs. Logan, *Part Taken by Women in American History*, 22-104. These are largely individual biography. For a somewhat more theoretical statement see Calhoun, *Social History of the American Family*, ii, 103-109, 161-170. An older and rather popular book, interesting if accessible, is W. W. Fowler's *Woman on the Frontier*.

2. THE FRONTIER AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.—The significance and importance of the frontier in the development of the United States has only recently been realized. Each new advance to the West has involved a rebuilding of civilization, borrowed but not imitated from the East, all passing through similar phases, but each differing from the previous one. At the same time, the new societies thus created, with their new aspirations and demands, have reacted powerfully on the older settled country. For a general study see F. J. Turner, *Significance of the Frontier in American History*, published in the Report of the American Historical Association for 1893, reprinted in his *Frontier in American History* and Bullock's *Readings in Economics*. Similar discussions may be found in Garrison, *Westward Extension*, ch. i; Orol's *Promise of American Life*, ch. i.

3. FRONTIER LIFE.—General descriptions of living conditions on the Frontier, in which women were a vitally important factor, are numerous. Examples are Roosevelt, *Winning of the West*, ch. 5; McMaster, *History of the People of the United States*, ii, 572-578; Green, H. C., *Pioneer Mothers of America*, vol. i, ch. 7.

4. THE COLONIAL FRONTIER.—The influence of colonial conditions on the status of women has already been indicated. In addition may be cited Green, *Pioneer Mothers of America*, vol. i, ch. 8. Examples of their part and sufferings in the colonial Indian wars are found in such stories as that of Hannah Dustin (Green, *Pioneer Mothers*, 375-387, and Eunice Williams Palfrey, *New England*, iv, 264, or Baker, C. A. *True Stories of New England Captives*, 128-154) both are briefly told by Bancroft, *History of the United States*, ii, 182-183, 195-196.

5. KENTUCKY AND THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.—The citation already given from Roosevelt

furnishes a good picture of the conditions which surrounded those women who made part of the first movement beyond the Alleghenies into western Virginia and Kentucky, see also Thwaites, *Daniel Boone*, 24-34, and Bruce, H. A., *Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road*, 68-83. Shaler's *Kentucky*, 61-64, tells the experiences of the first white woman in Kentucky, Mary Inglis, who was captured by Indians and escaped and reached her home in Virginia. As on the older frontier, women had their part in the wars which wrested this country from the Indians and much of the available material deals with the deeds of individuals, for example: Elizabeth Zane (Logan, *Part Taken by Women*, 160-162, or Shaler's *Kentucky*, 83-85).

6. THE OLD NORTHWEST.—Pioneer living conditions and Indian conflicts differed little in the states north of the Ohio. For a general description see McMaster, v, 152-166. F. A. Ogg, *The Old Northwest*, 110-130 (*Chronicles of America Series*) describes its lighter as well as its more serious aspects.

7. THE SOUTHWEST.—In the earliest days the situation of the pioneer woman in the South was not essentially different from that of her northern sister. A good description of the patriarchal immigration and life of the period is found in Swedes' *Memorials of a Southern Planter*, especially chapters 5, 6, and 9; a more general description in Putnam, E. J., *The Lady*, 282-323.

8. THE PLAINS AND MOUNTAIN STATES.—For a general sketch of pioneer conditions on the Plains see McMaster, vol. 8, ch. 95. A sympathetic picture of woman's life under later conditions is given by Miss McCracken *Women of America*, ch. i. Special phases are described in Mrs. Custer's *Tenting on the Plains* and Grace G. Seton-Thompson's *A Woman Tenderfoot*.

9. THE PACIFIC COAST.—Josiah Royce's *California* emphasizes the part played by women in the new society established on the Pacific; see p. 348-358 and 391-395 for conditions in San Francisco and at the mines, as well as p. 403-407. For the sufferings of the immigrants see Royce, 240-246; and McMaster, viii, 600-609. For Oregon see McMaster, vi, 447-453 and W. D. Lyman, *The Columbia River*, 146-154, 169-178.



Blake

BLAKE

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Galt

GALT

The Blake family of Wiltshire, England, took its name from Blakeland, a parish in that county. The first recorded mention of the family is in 1286, when Robert de Blakeland was assessed on the Wiltshire Roll of Subsidies, for the requirements of Edward 1st.

His descendant, Robert Blake, of Calne, was assessed on the Wiltshire Roll in 1347, for a large amount to meet the requirements of Edward 3rd.

A later descendant, Robert Blake of Calne, by his marriage with Avice, daughter of John Wallop, of Southampton, acquired large estates in that county. Robert and his wife are buried in the Church at Calne, where in stained glass windows, he is represented as habited in armor, with a surcoat charged with his armorial bearings; while his wife appears in a long robe with a scarf embroidered with the arms of the family.

One branch of Robert's descendants removed to Hampshire, later appearing in Somersetshire, where the family is first represented by Humphrey Blake who purchased large estates in Over Stowey, where he became Lord of the Manor and patron of the Church at Over Stowey and at Aisholt. He died in 1558.

Admiral Robert Blake of England, Humphrey's great grandson, bore as his personal arms, on his ships, the Arms of the Wiltshire Blakes.

Another great grandson, William Blake of Pitminster, Somersetshire, came to New England, with his family in 1635 and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, becoming the common ancestor of many branches of the family in America.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Carrie M. Watson Weis.

The earliest appearance of the family name of Galt in records, occurs in Denmark. It is quite probable that the family had its origin there, and that certain members, migrating to Scotland, furnished the originators of the Scotch and Irish Galts, from whom the various American branches of the family have sprung.

The name belongs to one of Denmark's oldest and noblest families, often being seen in connection with old castles, etc. There was hardly a Cathedral in Denmark that did not have a chair with the Galt armorial bearings on its back, and twenty-six estates in that country alone have been owned and occupied by various branches of the Galt family.

The first ancestor of whom we have positive knowledge was Herr Mogens Lagesen, knighted in 1397. He was buried in the Cathedral of Roeskilde. His grandson, Herr Mogens Ebbesen Galt, of Thyrestrup, knighted 1444, was Governor of Aalholm and Kolding Castle and died 1481.

Herr Mogens Ebbesen's second son Ebbe Mogensen, Governor of Helsingborg, killed in battle in 1500, in Ditmarshen, married Sophie Holg. Peders daughter, and their son was Peder Ebgesen, of Thyrestrup, Palsgaard, Birkelse, etc. He was Councillor of State, died 1548, and is buried in Sovind Church. His tombstone still exists. He married Ingeborg Drefeld, Giord's daughter and is the ancestor of the younger branch of the family, which branch became extinct in the death in 1698, of Knud Henrik Galt, of Viumgaard, the last man of the family.

Therefore the name is perpetuated through the oldest branch, alone, and the Coat-of-Arms is rightly used by them.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger (Lucy Galt) Organizing Secretary General. N.S.D.A.R.

STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

The twenty-eighth State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 5, 1921, at Milford, by invitation of Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter. It was held in the First Congregational Church.

As the organ pealed out the inspiring strains of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, the color bearers and ushers appeared, followed by our beloved President General, Mrs. Minor, and National and State officers and guests. Connecticut is so fond and proud of her President General that even the sacredness of the edifice could not restrain the enthusiastic greeting to her; in fact it was a thank offering for her safe return and that of our loved State Regent and State Vice Regent.

The invocation was given by the pastor of the church, Reverend Leslie B. Briggs, followed by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. William F. Hopson, State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag.

Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, Regent of the hostess chapter, gave a splendid address, and Judge Omar Platt, representing the town of Milford, also welcomed us.

The response of our State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, stirred the hearts of all. Only a part of it can be given here.

"Service, conscientious public service, is sorely needed in our country today—service to counteract the downward tendency and face the calamity howlers with words of cheer and faith. There is too much fear in America—fear of panic, fear of unemployment, fear of losing high profits, fear of working for lower wage. We can render service in moulding public sentiment to a higher level. Let us keep in our hearts the words of the President General, 'Do not forget that the allied flags still stand for civilization, for freedom, for liberty under law, for honor and good faith among nations.' Believe me, the safety of America depends upon standing by the Allies now as much as ever it did upon the drive of the American armies on the battlefields of France. The only thing Germany fears is force. Germany fears only so long as the lash is in sight and the American flag flies on the Rhine."

Miss Dorothy Smith gave three violin solos, and Mrs. Susan Hawley Davis, of Bridgeport, sang several songs.

Reverend Harris Edward Starr, pastor of Pilgrim Church, New Haven, gave a fine address on "Anglo-American Friendship."

Greetings were given by Mrs. John F. Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vice President General of Vermont; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Clarence F. Jenne, President General of United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Leonard D. Mayhew, President of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Frank A. Corbin, President of Connecticut Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. It was announced with regret that Mrs. Livingston Hunter, Treasurer General, could not be present.

The morning session closed with singing "America the Beautiful," and an organ postlude by Mr. Lorenzo Oviatt.

The afternoon session opened with two selections on the organ by Mr. Oviatt and singing of the Connecticut State Song by the audience. "A Reminiscence—Chateau Rosa Bonheur" was to have been given by Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent, but owing to illness in her family she was unable to be present. This was a matter of deep regret to all, and a telegram of love and sympathy was sent from the meeting to Mrs. Bissell. Also one of greeting was sent to Michigan Conference, then assembled in Detroit.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, was given enthusiastic greeting when she rose to give a short account of "A D.A.R. Visit to England and France."

Mrs. Mary W. Roe, dressed in Indian costume, gave an address on "The American Indian."

Singing, followed by the benediction, and we passed out to the chapter house of Freelove Baldwin Stow on the village green, where a reception was held and tea enjoyed.

In the evening a banquet in honor of the President General and National Officers was given in the Municipal Building. A feature of the program was the guessing of conundrums, which were printed on the menu cards,

and the correct answers given from the platform. Impersonations and dances were also given, and Governor Lake gave a rousing talk on "Ideals of our Ancestry and Living up to Them."

(MRS. FREDERICK S.) ANNA M. G. STEVENS,
State Recording Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI

The Gulf Coast Chapter was hostess to the sixteenth annual State Conference, which convened in Gulfport, February 21st. The Court

on "Tracing the Descendants of the Early Colonists to Mississippi."

The morning sessions were held in the Great Southern Hotel, headquarters of the Conference. Immediately after luncheon on Tuesday the delegates went by motor to old Fort Maurepas across the Back Bay of Biloxi, where the recently erected boulder which Gulf Coast Chapter had placed on the occasion of the 221st anniversary of the landing of d'Iberville. Doctor Boyd welcomed the guests and gave a brief sketch of the settlement, the third



THIS STONE MARKS THE SITE OF FORT MAUREPAS AND OLD BILOXI, ERECTED BY THE GULF COAST CHAPTER, APRIL 8, 1920, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 221ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE COLONY

House, used for the evening sessions, seemed especially adapted for the occasion.

"Assembly" by the Gulfport Naval Station Band called the meeting to order. The Officers and those on the program for the evening were escorted to the stage by twelve pages taken from the older members of the Children of the American Revolution.

After the Invocation by the Reverend Dr. Newman, the Mayor, Mr. Haydon welcomed the guests on behalf of the city. Mrs. H. H. Sneed, Chapter Regent, introduced Mrs. J. H. Wynn, State Regent, who reviewed the year's work and told of Chapters she had organized in Mexico, having returned from that country in order to attend this Conference. Miss Bessie Bell, State Registrar, read an interesting paper

oldest in the United States. Mrs. E. J. Bowers, Organizing Regent, presented to Mrs. Wynn, from the Chapter, a gavel made from cedar taken from a tree which shelters the stone, saying in part: "The cedar is an ancient and honorable wood, having particular mention in the Book of Books and hasn't it a part, the greater part, too, of our own initials, 'D.A.R.'?"

An original poem by Mrs. L. F. Hinsdale, written for the occasion and dedicated to the Chapter, was read by her and received much praise.

The exercises concluded, the delegates were driven to the White House, where Mrs. Cora E. White gave a charming reception in their honor. Tempting refreshments, fine orchestral

music, the swish of the waves and charming companionship would have kept the party indefinitely but a tea was given later in the afternoon by two chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in honor of their sister organization.

Wednesday was the closing day of the Conference. At one o'clock Hostess Chapter entertained the delegates and guests at a luncheon at the Southern Hotel; eleven tables seated the sixty-five persons present. There were toasts a plenty. Miss Bessie Bell's, "My Ancestor," was most amusing. Dr. Margaret Carraway was Toastmistress, and no better selection could have been made. Mrs. Andrew Gray responded to the "New Citizen." She made a plea for dignity, thoughtful study and tenacity of purpose in our new relation to the State. To the Commandant of the Naval Station, Captain Crenshaw, the thanks of the Conference were expressed for the delightful music furnished by the Naval Station Band during the convention.

ZOE POSEY,

State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots.

MONTANA

The eighteenth annual Conference of the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Helena, October 19th and 20th, with Oro Fino Chapter as hostess. For the first time every Chapter in the State was represented at the Conference. Montana is a large State and some of those attending had to travel a long distance.

The Conference was formally opened on the afternoon of the 19th at the Y.W.C.A., where the meetings were held. Shortly after the Regent called the Conference to order a large basket of white and yellow chrysanthemums were brought in, a gift from the American Legion. This was very much appreciated. The reports of the State Officers and State Chairmen of National Committees were excellent. The State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag compiled a pamphlet on this subject, containing useful information and instructions; these pamphlets were distributed to the different Chapters and placed where they would be of the greatest use.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Placer Hotel, and the guests numbered seventy-five. Mrs. Lemuel Barnes, of New York, and Mrs. Morrow, of Idaho, gave delightful addresses at the Conference.

Wednesday morning the Conference was again called to order. The ten Chapters adopted fifty boys in the tuberculosis ward at the soldiers' hospital near Helena, each Chapter taking five names and pledging itself to see that each boy is remembered in some way once

a week. A trip was made to the hospital by the delegates and oranges and fruit taken to the boys. A visit to the State Capitol was made and Governor Dixon gave a short address. Tea was served at the home of the Regent of Oro Fino Chapter where good-byes were said and the eighteenth Conference of the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution was at an end, all voting Oro Fino Chapter a perfect hostess.

(Mrs. C. A.) EMMA M. BLACKBURN,
Historian.

OHIO

The Twenty-second Annual Conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution met in Toledo, March 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1921, with Ursula Wolcott and Fort Industry Chapters as hostesses. The opening session was held in the First Congregational Church Tuesday evening. The program opened with the processional, "America the Beautiful," Mrs. Charles Sumner Johnson presiding at the organ, and the pages escorted to the platform the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor, accompanied by the State Regent, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, followed by Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General from Ohio, the State Officers, speakers and entertaining Regents. The Reverend Frank E. Duddy, Assistant Pastor of the First Congregational Church, offered the invocation, which was followed by a solo, "Psalm of Thanksgiving," rendered by Mrs. Wm. McGervey, State Secretary.

Mrs. William Magee Wilson, State Regent, presided, and introduced Miss Anna K. Whitaker, Vice Regent of Fort Industry Chapter; Mrs. Charles H. Shields, Regent of Ursula Wolcott Chapter; Judge Silas E. Hurin, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. J. Kent Hamilton, ex-State Regent of Ohio. To their cordial greetings Mrs. James H. Allen, State Vice Regent, responded, after which Mr. Clarence R. Ball sang "The Star Spangled Banner." A stirring address on "Home and Country," by our President General, followed by the singing of "America," closed the first evening's program.

The business sessions of the Conference were held in the assembly room at the Toledo Woman's Club, beginning March 16th, at 9.30 o'clock, Mrs. William M. Wilson, State Regent, presiding. At this session, the guests of the Conference, Mrs. George M. Minor, President General, Miss Alice L. McDuffee, State Regent of Michigan, and Dr. Eleanor Adams, President of Oxford College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, were introduced and spoke briefly. It was considered a great honor by the Ohio Daughters to have presented to them at the

Wednesday afternoon session, Mrs. Samantha Flint, a Real Daughter and a member of Ursula Wolcott Chapter. Aside from the hearing of several Chapter reports, this session was given over to an interesting address on "What the Immigrant Thinks," by Mr. Joseph Remenyi, of Cleveland.

On Wednesday evening the annual banquet was held in the Toledo Club. The State Regent acted as Toastmistress, carrying out the plan of hearing "Words of Cheer from Many Daughters," which was literally the message brought to the Ohio Daughters and their guests. On this occasion the Toledo Sons of the American Revolution presented to the Conference a handsome basket of flowers and their representative, Colonel Moulton Houck, former President of the Ohio Sons, gave a short address. Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker's report as Chairman of the George Washington Memorial Association, was presented during the evening.

After the opening exercises on Thursday morning a short memorial service was held for the fifty members who have died during the year.

The reports of the Chapter Regents and State Chairmen were heard with great interest. The report of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial was of especial interest and aroused much valuable discussion. The report was read by Mrs. Austin Brant, of Canton, State Chairman of this Committee. On Thursday evening Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General and former State Regent, gave an impressive talk on the "Better Film Movement." Mrs. Harris is National Chairman of Patriotic Education and this movement is an important feature of the work of that Committee. The arranged program for the evening consisted of an address, "The Evolution of Our National Character," by Dr. Clayton C. Kohl, Bowling Green State Normal College; a song in costume, "The Pilgrims," by Mrs. Robert Bronson Taylor, and an address "New England Womanhood," by Mrs. Claude Thompson, Secretary of Cincinnati Chapter.

After the reading of the final Chapter reports, on Friday morning the State Vice Regent, Mrs. James H. Allen, Chairman of Americanization and Patriotic Education, was called upon for the report of her committee.

A cordial invitation for 1922 was extended to the Conference by Mrs. C. Franz, Regent of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, which was accepted with appreciation by the State Regent and members of the Conference.

Mrs. Wilson, State Regent, adjourned the Conference at noon on Friday.

MARTHA DOWNS MCGERVEY,

State Secretary.

OREGON

At Salem, March 18 and 19, 1921, the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution held their eighth annual State Conference. Chemeketa Chapter, Salem, and Sarah Childress Polk Chapter, Dallas, were hostesses in the Capitol Building, which had been turned over to the Daughters for the occasion by the State Officials. Governor Olcott, as well as the delegates and visitors, appreciated the work of the Decorating Committee which had transformed the legislative hall with vines, flowers, the State Flag, the D.A.R. emblem and Old Glory. The portraits of former Governors looked upon an interesting event as the Vice President General from Oregon, Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, and the State Regent, Mrs. John A. Keating, and her corps of officers, preceded by six youthful pages, marched up the centre aisle to the speaker's platform.

Mrs. John A. Keating opened the Conference, the invocation being given by Mrs. W. A. Smick, of Roseburg, followed by the singing of America, led by Miss Ruth Johns. The Flag Salute was led by Mrs. William D. Field, of Boston, Mass., State Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag. Mrs. U. G. Shipley, of Chemeketa Chapter, and Mrs. Charles B. Sunberg, of Sarah Childress Polk Chapter, welcomed the Conference. A few words were spoken by Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, Past State Regent.

The address of the State Regent expressed the strong spirit of Americanization prevailing among the activities of Oregon's eight hundred Daughters. The three big objects undertaken by the National Society have received the one hundred per cent. support of Oregon. The Guernsey Scholarship Fund, the Tomassee School, a scholarship to the Schauffler School, two scholarships in the Americanization course, the Manual, the fountain, and the painting were objects of the chapters' work. The D.A.R. of Oregon gave \$500 to the Womans' Memorial Building at the State University of Oregon.

Following the morning session, the delegates were served with a luncheon tendered by the patriotic womens' organizations of Salem. Five presiding officers extended patriotic greetings. The afternoon session was opened with the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," followed by the recital of prayer used by George Washington. A Memorial Service was then conducted by the Chaplain. Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson was the chief speaker at this session. The Anti-Japanese Bill and the Dr. Owens Adair Medical Test Bill, affecting applicants for marriage licenses, were the chief topics and our women were besought to do all in their power to further the purposes of these bills.

During the "Historian's Hour," the State Historian, Mrs. R. F. Walters, presented 129 military and non-military War Service Records of American participation in the World War, eight representing women, all properly compiled for filing with the Historian General. A duplicate volume is retained in the state. Service flags of the Chapters were reverently laid away. A picture of Oregon's famous historical woman, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, was greeted with a silent tribute as the "mother

Ocean-to-Ocean Highway as it passes through Oregon. The Conference, in recognition of the courtesies extended by the State, resolved to present to the State a brass railing to be placed around the State Seal in the rotunda of the Capitol. The Conference also favored the preservation of the battleship *Oregon* for some useful or historic purpose and also the recognition of the United Spanish War Veterans; that desecration of monuments and markers placed by the D.A.R. of Oregon be prohibited



OREGON STATE CONFERENCE IN SESSION IN THE STATE CAPITOL

of equal suffrage in the Northwest." Miss Dorothy Duniway, who was covering the Conference for the *Oregonian*, thanked the Conference for the honor accorded her grandmother.

Friday evening, the House of Representatives witnessed a brilliant reception, Governor Olcott welcoming the visitors.

Saturday morning, resolutions were presented relating to Chapter Naturalization Committees, Flag Law programs, the purchase of Moore House and Farm, the erection of National Old Trails' Road Signs along the

by law, that there be compulsory Flag Instruction in the Public Schools.

Mrs. Esther Allen Jobes, called attention to the passage by the State Legislature of the Home Teacher Act.

Seventeen chapters in the state are active in promoting the objects of the Society. Americanization work affecting eighteen nationalities, through the schools, friendly meetings, naturalization classes and an All-American Day at the State Fair, Salem, under the supervision of Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson. Constitution Day

is observed by the majority of the chapters. Red Cross seals, European Relief Work, Chinese Relief Work and coöperation with Camp Fire Girls, the Big Sisterhood, Day Nursery, Y.W.C.A., Community Service, and the Visiting Nurse Association are all on the list. The State Regent spoke on "Constructive Patriotism of the D.A.R. on a Chautauqua Program." Several markers are to be erected soon. Flags have been presented, thousands of copies of the American's Creed distributed, as well as flag information.

Three granddaughters of "Real Daughters" were present at the Conference and took part in the proceedings; Mrs. Mary Barlow Wilkins and Mrs. C. E. Wolverton, both of Multnomah Chapter, and Miss Anne M. Lang, of Quenett Chapter. Memorial Day is especially observed by the chapters, but an impressive ceremony was held by the Dalles Chapter, when a large silk flag was presented to the American Legion, over the grave of Margaret McClure Varney, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and the grandmother of our State Treasurer, Miss Anne Lang.

Yamhill Chapter reports locating the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, William Cannon, who came with the Astor Fur Company.

In behalf of Multnomah and Willamette Chapters, Mrs. Murray Manville invited the Ninth State Conference to meet in Portland in 1921. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

The Conference which had been of unusual interest was closed with the singing of "God Be with You 'Till We Meet Again."

HENRIETTA G. WALTERS,
State Historian.

VERMONT

The twenty-second annual Conference of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Armory in Windsor, October 12th, with a record attendance, over 200 being present at the afternoon session. Ascutey Chapter was assisted in entertaining by Ottauquechee Chapter of Woodstock and Thomas Chittenden Chapter of White River Junction.

The State Regent, Mrs. John H. Stewart, of Middlebury, presided at all the sessions. Other officers present were Mrs. Robert W. McCuen, State Treasurer; Mrs. Ada F. Gillingham, State Historian; Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, State Librarian; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vice President General from Vermont; Mrs. George B. Walton, chairman of Patriotic Education and Americanization; Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, Chairman of Magazine Committee; Mrs. G. H. Ripley, Chairman of Reciprocity; Mrs. H. C. Jackson, Chairman of Revolutionary Relics,

and Mrs. E. P. S. Moor, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag. The National Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag was also present and addressed the Conference. Mrs. Daniel A. Loomis acted as Secretary *pro tempore*.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. John H. Stewart, Middlebury; Vice Regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Bennington; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Winfield S. Huntley, Middlebury; Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. A. Loomis, Burlington; Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Prouty, Montpelier; Historian, Mrs. Frank H. Gillingham, Woodstock; Chaplain, Mrs. A. B. Ingrem, Rutland; Librarian, Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, Brattleboro.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon's program was the address by Chancellor McGown, who told of the wonderful work which is being done at the American International College at Springfield, Mass.

A seven-piece orchestra composed of Mrs. Jones, first violin; Mrs. MacLoud, second violin; Herbert Wood, piano; Herbert Williams and Arthur Quimby, clarinets, and Mrs. Shultis, traps and drums, played selections and also furnished music during the reception.

A recital, "Priscilla and John Alden," was given by Miss Florence Sturtevant. Several vocal selections were rendered by Frank Slater, of West Lebanon, with Mrs. Slater as accompanist.

Following the program was a reception to the State Officers of the Vermont Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution.

ADA FAIRBANKS GILLINGHAM,
State Historian.

WEST VIRGINIA

Responding to the cordial invitation of Buford Chapter, the largest delegation of West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution ever assembled, met for their sixteenth annual State Conference in the Frederick Hotel, Huntington, on October 5 and 6, 1921. The business meetings were held in the charmingly decorated assembly room. The sessions began Wednesday morning, with Mrs. Clark W. Heaveny, State Regent, presiding.

After the opening from the Ritual, Mrs. Charles R. Comer, Vice Regent of the hostess Chapter, gave an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Robert J. Reed, State Vice Regent, ably responded. The annual address of the State Regent was most interesting, and covered briefly the work of the past year. The reports of the State Officers and State Chairman of National Committees showed that each department of the State and National work is being carried on with all possible zeal and efficiency.

Reports of the Chapter Regents showed that each Chapter is up to the minute, while their

lines of special work vary. West Virginia is 100 per cent., having met all her obligations for the year. The Chapters are doing much toward patriotic education by instruction for the foreigners in the State, contributing to the southern mountain schools, and giving prizes in local public schools. For lack of space we will mention only a few of the Chapters which are doing special work: Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Morgantown, supports annually in West Virginia University two \$250 scholarships; Lowther Fitz Randolph, Salem, has a scholarship in Salem College, and Wheeling Chapter, Wheeling, has placed four inscribed bronze tablets along the sixteen miles of "Old Trail Roads" marking the National Highway which runs through West Virginia at Wheeling.

The hostess Chapter provided prominent speakers and special music for the different sessions. The social functions were most enjoyable. On the evening of October 4th, Mrs. Charles R. Wilson and Mrs. Arthur S. Emmons gave at the home of Mrs. Wilson a formal reception to the visiting delegates and friends. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Charles W. Watts entertained visitors at her beautiful home, "Kenwood." Wednesday evening a banquet was given at the Frederick Hotel. Thursday noon a luncheon was served at the Farr Hotel. Thursday afternoon Mrs. C. Lloyd Ritter gave a delightful reception at her home, "Ritter Place."

At the last session on Thursday afternoon Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, Morgantown, Past Vice President General nominated for Vice President General our State Regent, Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, Buckhannon, who has so ably filled the office of State Treasurer, State Vice Regent and State Regent. Mrs. Heavner's candidacy was unanimously endorsed by the State Conference.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: State Regent, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Wheeling; State Vice Regent, Mrs. W. H. Conaway, Fairmont; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roy A. Lough, Morgantown; State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Leta Snodgrass, Buckhannon; State Treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Comer, Huntington; State Registrar, Mrs. R. S. Meyer, Point Pleasant; State Chaplain, Mrs. L. H. Harrison, Charleston; State Historian, Mrs. S. W. Walker, Martinsburg; State Librarian Miss Rachel Snyder, Shepherdstown; State Honorary Life Historian, Mrs. John McColloch, Point Pleasant.

The Conference adjourned to meet with the Daniel Davisson Chapter in Clarksburg in October 1922.

LETA SNODGRASS,
State Corresponding Secretary.

WYOMING

The Seventh Annual State Conference of the Wyoming Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Greybull, October 5, 1921.

The State Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$52.74. The State Regent reported many helpful and interesting things. The most important were the following:

1. Patriotic Education Committees have work in schools among American children in order to combat Bolsheviki spirit which is more prevalent than is realized. The special work for D.A.R. members in teaching the proper respect for the flag and patriotism to children, as well as to our foreign neighbors.

2. Last spring while in Washington, my report followed New York, Ohio and South Dakota. I pointed out that there is quite a difference between New York's hundreds of Chapters and our four in Wyoming. I reported finishing marking the Oregon Trail and giving State's quota to the three projects. I presented two silver spoons, given to Memorial Hall by Grace Raymond Hebard and her sister, which were accepted by the President General.

The Conference expressed great pleasure with the War Records book and tendered a vote of thanks to Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard for her earnest work in compiling it. Miss Nora B. Kinsley has assisted Doctor Hebard very materially in the preparation of the war records.

One of the important questions asked at the Conference was, "Shall we have a Vice President General?" It was voted that we might try for one. Accordingly Mrs. Frank W. Mondell was unanimously elected as a candidate for Vice President General.

America's Creed has been placed in schools of Cheyenne. All of the Chapters will follow this action of the Cheyenne Chapter.

The annual dues were made fifty cents (50 cents), and officers were to be elected biennially. Term of office two years with one reelection.

Chapter memberships were: Sheridan Chapter, 49; Cheyenne, 77; Casper, 32; Newcastle, 12; Laramie, 30; total, 200.

The State Officers are: Mrs. B. B. Brooks, Regent, Casper, Wyo.; Mrs. Mawrice Groshon, Vice Regent, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mrs. E. P. Bacon, Recording Secretary, Casper, Wyo.; Mrs. Effie R. Dodds, Treasurer, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mrs. C. B. Goodwin, Auditor, Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. Willis M. Spear, Registrar, Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. B. C. Bellamy, Historian, Laramie, Wyo.; Mrs. A. E. Holliday, Librarian, Laramie, Wyo.; Mrs. Wm. Kocher, Corresponding Secretary, Casper, Wyo.

BETH C. BELLAMY,
State Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors.—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10256. BARNES.—Wanted inf. concerning the wives of James Barnes and his father Brimsley Barnes of N. C. who both fought in the Rev under Gen. Marion.—A. B.

10257. BARKER.—Brooke Barker b Prince William Co., Va. 1793 was in Capt. Thomas Fristoe's Co., 45th (Peyton's) Regt. of Va. Mil. July, 1813, also Capt. Henry William's Co. same Regt. July, 1814 enlisting at Dumfries, Va. He m first Margaret — second Elizabeth Chappell in Bullitt Co., Ky. July 11, 1840. Ancest of Brooke Barker and Elizabeth Chappell desired, also Rev ser in these lines.—E. S. F.

10258. HALE.—Wanted date of b of Reuben Hale who enlisted in Rev at Hartland, Conn., serving with Capt. Kimberly's Regt of Conn. troops in 1777.—A. S. A.

10259. LEWIS.—Wanted gen of Capt (?) Wm. Lewis and w of Hagerstown, Md. He was b in Wales. A supposedly correct list of his ch is Harry, Wm., John, Jacob, Keziah, Lana, Samuel and Daniel. Did he have Rev rec?

(a) GIBBS.—Wanted maiden n of w of Sheldon Gibbs of Fairhaventown, Rutland, Co., Vt. removed to Litchfield, Conn. Also n of w of his s Wareham Gibbs and all dates connected with this family.—A. MACKAY G.

10260. MCCOY.—Wanted any data of Joseph McCoy who served from Sussex Co., N. J.

(a) WINANS.—Wanted any data of Wm., Peter or Philip Winans who served from Somerset Co., N. J.—L. C. B.

10261. LEWIS.—Wanted n of County in which James Lewis, sol. enlisted. This James Lewis gave land on which to build a Methodist Church in Chester Co., N. Y. and his s was one of the Charter Trustees of the Church. Gilbert Lewis was Master Mason of Trinity Lodge No. 10 April, 1815.—N. T. P.

10262. PHILIPS-PHILIPSE.—Wanted gen of Eli and Jemima Philips whose s Oregon Hazard Philips was b Sept. 27, 1844 in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa. and m Eliza Jane McDowell. Wanted also any Rev rec in these lines.—L. P. S.

10263. KINCAID.—John Kincaid m 1769 and served thru Rev as quartermaster he was given some land for his services. Can anyone give certified proof of this service?—R. S.

10264. ROBINSON.—John Robinson came to New Charles Parish, York Co., Va. from Cleasby, Eng. 1660 m Elizabeth Topper had s Anthony and several others. Wanted n of his other sons and maiden n of their wives.—E. H. H.

10265. HULL.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Hull b 1755 m Bathena Norton or Denton. Moved to Va. abt the close of the Rev. He was s of Nathaniel Hull Jr. b in Fairfield, Conn. 1726 m 1754 Abigail dau of Timothy and Margery Platt. Their were desc of George Hull who arrived from Eng. 1629. Settled in Fairfield, Conn. 1636 d there 1659.—B. C.

10266. CHRISMAN.—Wanted Rev rec in any of the following lines Jacob Chrisman m Mary Barbary Hite, their s Jacob b Aug. 9, 1770 m

Elizabeth b Jan. 12, 1772 dau of John and Elizabeth Ozias.

(a) PRICE.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Wm. Price prob of Md. f of Irons Price b Aug. 14, 1878.—L. C. H.

10267. PAYNE.—Wanted parentage, names of bros and sis and dates of Jeremiah Payne b in Va. m — McCoy. Lived and d nr Salem, Ind.—Z. W.

10268. CARTER-AUSTIN.—Benjamin Carter and w Phoebe Austin lived in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. between 1790 and 1807. In 1807 they were living in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y. It is thought they both came from Conn. Wanted parentage of both and there f Rev rec.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted Rev rec of Isaac Lovell White and his f who were living in Denmark, Lewis Co., N. Y. at the time of the 1807 Census. Thought to have come originally from N. H.—G. C. L.

10269. HOPKINS.—Samuel Hopkins of Va. possibly Mecklenburg Co. was an officer in Rev. Later founded Hopkinsville, Ky. Want n of w and dates of birth of m and d also proof of ser. S Moses b in Ky. What other ch?

(a) TSEHORN-(SEHORN).—Swann. Lydia Katherine Tsehorn of S. C. had four bros, John, Jim., Robt. and Nicholas, famous Indian fighters. Also sis Malinda and possibly others. M John Swann and lived in Tenn. Owned plantation on French Broad river and another near Knoxville. Want n of her parents. Did her f serve in Rev?

(b) PARKER-SHEFFIELD.—Aaron Parker, b abt 1734 d age 97, m Elizabeth Sheffield and lived near Stone Mt., Ga. He was related to Col. Wm. Parker who commanded a Regt. in the Rev. Wanted proof of ser and date of m.

(c) MOTLEY-HAYNES.—James Motley b in Va. abt 1787 m Nancy Haynes, abt 1790, d abt 1835. Want parents of each and Rev ser if any. Their dau Sarah, b 1821 in Ga. m Dennis Sheffield Hopkins of Clark Co., Ga.

(d) MILLER.—Wm. Miller, a Rev sol was prob of S. C. His s Wm. and Isaac b Fairfield Dist., S. C. Wanted n of w and dates of b, d, and m, also proof of ser.

(e) SWANN.—John Swann of S. C. fought in Rev prob under Sumpter, m Lydia Katherine Tsehorn lived after m in Tenn., d abt 1819, ch John, James, Nicholas, Robt, Reube, Mahala m Renear, Susan, Isaac Miller. Wanted proof of service and dates b and m.—S. M. F.

10270. BRADLEY.—Stephen Bradley b 1642 d June 6, 1702 m 1683 Mary dau of Wm. Leete of Guilford, Conn. Was this Wm. Leete the 7th Gov. of Conn.?

(a) Wanted Rev rec of f of Timothy Bradley b 1735 at Madison, Conn. and of his w Ellen Shipman.

(b) SMITH.—John Bradley b 1781 m Bessie dau of Timothy Smith of Clinton, Conn. Did Timothy Smith have Rev rec?

(c) HOLMES.—Frederick Bradley s of John m Lucy dau of Thomas Holmes and Mehitabel Buel of Old Killingworth, Conn. Did Thomas Holmes have Rev rec?—H. M. F.

10271. STONEBREAKER-REED.—Wanted parentage of Peter Stonebreaker b 1803 in Pa. who m at Hartwick Otsego, N. Y. abt 1827 Juliet Reed b at Hartwick. Wanted also gen of Seth Reed and his w Mollie Buel parents of Juliet.—G. F. S.

10272. FOWLER.—Wanted parentage of George Fowler who m Sarah dau of Col. George Woods of Bedford, Pa. Their ch were John b Oct. 4, 1805 George b Aug. 1, 1807, James b Feb. 15, 1810, Priscilla b Apr. 21, 1812 m Robt. Laughry, Alex. b Aug. 19, 1820, Mary b Apr. 20, 1822 m James Dennison, Andrew Jackson b Feb. 13, 1824, Wm. Armar b Feb. 12, 1826. George Fowler served in War of 1812 enlisted with Capt. John Bird of Bedford Co. Light-horsemen. Gen. Brown commander-in-chief until he fell, then under Gen. Scott. Did George Fowler's f have Rev rec.

(a) NELSON.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Nelson who m — Waddell, she was the granddaughter of Thomas Nelson Jr. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.—A.P.F.A.

10273. GUILD.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel Guild b at Wrentham, Mass. Apr. 21, 1734. d West Winfield, N. Y. July 18, 1816, m May 29, 1760 at Greenfield, Mass. Ruth Nims b Mar. 7, 1744 d Aug. 14, 1805. Their ch were Samuel, Joel, Elija, Olive, Oliver, and Sybil.—G. W. D.

10274. STIRMAN.—Wanted gen w's maiden n and Rev rec of f of Capt. James H. Stirman of the War of 1812. His f came from Eng. and settled near James river and m Elizabeth L. Dowell.—H. T. C.

10275. HILDRETH-HICKMAN.—Wanted Hildreth and Hickman gens. & any Rev rec in either fam. Silas Hildreth m Eliz. — and their s David b Oct. 2, 1806 m May 21, 1832 Jane Ann b Mar. 13, 1810, dau of Andrew & Sarah Hickman. Ch of David & Jane Ann Hildreth were Richard b Oct. 29, 1833; Mary b Jan. 16, 1836; David b Oct. 23, 1840; Jane Ann b Jan. 9, 1842; David Bergen Rittenhouse b Aug. 22, 1843; Sarah Jane b Mar. 29, 1847; Eliz. b Dec. 16, 1850. These ch were all born in N. J. David Hildreth was owner of a sailing vessel that sailed out of Egg Harbor.—M. P. J.

10276. EARL.—Wanted date of m of Commodore Caleb Earl to Tabitha Franklin, also his Rev. rec. Also date of b of their s Samuel who d May 22, 1819 at Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa. while fighting an epidemic of smallpox.—M. L. R.

10277. SITTON.—Wm. Bules Sitton had s Joseph b Oct. 9, 1745, & his s John b Oct. 9, 1767 had s Thomas Sitton b Nov. 13, 1786 prob in Tenn. who m Nancy Boze of Lincoln Co., Mo. Their s Wm. d May 9, 1865, m Dec. 27, 1820, Polly Ingram b Jan. 20, 1809 d Oct. 30, 1877. Wanted gen. data & Rev ser on these lines.—M. A. M.

10278. MARSHALL-HADEN.—John Marshall of Montg. Co., Ky. one of the 1st set. of Warren Co., Mo. m Poley Haden Feb. 1791. Wanted ances. of both & Rev ser, if any. Their ch were Alexander b Nov., 1791, Betsey, Francis, Sary, Goodwin, Poley, Unity b Dec. 9, 1803 m Nathaniel Hart, Jr. Mar. 6, 1723; & John. Ch of his 2nd m to Poley French were Ibbye, Evelina, Nancy, Wiley & Humphrey b Nov. 13, 1821.

(a) CATON-SPARKS.—Wanted gen. of Jesse Caton b Apr. 20, 1762 & of his w Esther Sparks b Mar. 20, 1770 whom he m Jan. 25, 1787. They set nr. Marthasville, Warren Co., Mo. in 1811: Said to have come from Ky. in one of the parties led by Daniel Boone. Esther Sparks was a sis. of Henry Bryan's w.

(b) McCUTCHEN.—Wanted parentage of John G. McCutchen who m Rebekah Caton Apr. 7, 1825, in Warren Co., Mo. Did his f have Rev. rec.?

(c) BARNETT.—Wanted ances of Solomon Barnett b 1793 prob in N. Car. & his w Margaret Hourigan b 1797, prob in Marion Co., Ky. Was she a dau of Patrick Hourigan who ser in Capt. Long's Co. of Rifle Corps, 1779, Va.?

(d) ROWLAND.—Wanted gen of Eliz. Rowland b 1808, who m Geo. Washington McQuitty abt. 1824. Wanted also gen. of Mary Crump who m Andrew McQuitty, prior to 1800, prob in Pa. or Ky.—M. H. B.

10279. BLAIR.—Wanted gen and all data of John Blair of Boston, Mass. who fought at Bunker Hill. He named his youngest s after Gen. Warren who fell in that battle.—G. B.

10280. RAMSEY.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John (?) Ramsey, who lived between Hagerstown and Frederick, Md. m Priscila, dau of John Smith of Eng. Their ch were Hester, m Loudin Mullin; Barbara m Judge Wilson moved to Ohio and later to Iowa; dau m — McDill; George, Amos Smith, Joseph who moved to Cal. and others.—G. D.

10281. SHELTON.—Wanted gen and military ser with proof of Wm. Shelton who m Patience, removed from King and Queen Co., Va. to that part of Albemarle Co. which is now Fluvanna Co.

(a) SHEPPARD.—Wanted gen of Christopher Sheppard and maiden n of his w. His will was proved in Albemarle Co., Va. in 1784. His s Augustine, m Sarah dau of Wm. Shelton.

(b) MILLS.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Mills who m Joseph Twyman.

(c) DANIEL.—Wanted gen of Mary Daniel who m Sir Edward Walker and settled in what is now Caroline Co., Va.—R. B.

10282. MARVIN.—Wanted n of f of Maria Marvin b Apr. 8, 1793, d Dec. 9, 1831. m Pardon Bowen and lived in Scipio, N. Y.—G. S. C.

10283. PRESTON.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Preston b 1753 d in Fayette Co., Pa. 1828. Also maiden n of his w Mary. Is he a s of Col. Wm. Preston who d in Va. 1783?—E. P. C.

10284. REA.—Wanted Rev rec of ances of Esther Rea, dau of Alexander, who m Michael Moore 1768 lived in Sussex Co., N. J. and later in Northumberland Co., Pa. where she d 1830.

(a) EFLIN.—Wanted gen of Isaac Eflin who m Margaret, dau of Alexander. and Margaret Albertson Moore, in Northumberland Co., Pa. and later removed to Ill. and then to Mahaska Co., Iowa.—C. S.

10285. CLARK-JACK.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Clark Cumberland Co., Pa. and also of his w Margaret Jane Jack, Cumberland Co., Pa. They lived in Bourbon Co., Ky. Their ch were Wm., James, Margaret, Frances, Eliza. Is there Rev rec in these lines.—F. A. P.

10286. WEST.—Wanted parentage of Hannah West said to have been from S. C. who m Abram Peebles b 1787, d 1824. They lived in Ky. and had several ch. She d in Richland Co., N. Y. abt 1849.—S. E. T.

10287. WALWORTH.—Wanted proof that Charles Walworth who lived in Canaan, N. H. before and after the Rev was a Capt. in the War.—M. LEC.

10288. TURNER.—Wanted all dates and maiden n of w of Ezekiah Turner and of his s George Robert, whose s George Robert Turner b Nov. 30, 1820. d Jan. 1905 m Apr., 1847 Mary Frances Kelly b Apr. 14, 1827, d 1902. The family resided in or near Harrisonburg. Rockingham Co., Va.—J. T. McQ.

10289. TRUESDELL.—Wanted name of f of Richard Truesdell, also place and d of his birth. The Truesdell's originally came from Boston and Cambridge, Mass. Richard Truesdell at Warner's Patent Land, N. Y. age 90 yrs. He m first Lydia Linsley of Brandford, Conn. Feb. 20, 1723. He m his second w Lucy Wheaton abt 1750. Ch Johanna b 1725 m Levi Rogers, Mary b 1727, Lydia b 1729, Ebenezer b 1731, Jonathan b Dec. 25, 1733 at Brandford, Conn., m at Mansfield, Conn. Jerusha Hutchins, Nov. 14, 1765; James b 1736 m Rachel Wheaton; Samuel b 1739, Lucy, Justin.—H. F. P.

10290. MOSLEY-VAN VOORHIS.—Wanted gen of Jonathan Ogden Mosley and his w Gertrude Van Voorhis who lived in East Hadden, Conn. in the latter half of 18th century. Their dau Phoebe Ann Ogden Mosley m Jacob Bo-

gardus b 1785, d 1868. Jonathan Mosley said to have served in Congress for 16 yrs d at the home of his s Wm. in Saginaw, Mich. Did he have Rev rec?

(a) BUCKMINSTER.—Was Rev. Joseph Buckminster b 1720 d 1792 Chaplain in Col. Webb's Regt., Capt. Bostwick Co. at the time of Washington's crossing the Del. or was it his s? —B. B. B.

10291. FELTON.—Is James Felton shown in "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors" as sol from New Salem, Mass., the same James Felton who was baptized in Old Salem, Mass. Oct. 8, 1738? If so, is there Rev rec for his f David who was baptized Feb. 21, 1713?

(a) MILLARD.—Wanted parentage of Susanna Millard b Mar., 1764 m at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. June, 1788 to Joshua Vincent Rev sol formerly of R. I. or Conn.

(b) WILLIAMS.—Samuel Williams b Stonington, Conn. 1734 moved to Hartland, Vt. prior to Rev, has he Rev rec? He was the s of Samuel and grandson of Ebenezer Williams of Stonington. Did his s James have Rev rec? —C. F. P.

10292. ROUNDS.—Wanted Rev rec of f and parentage of Sarah Rounds who m Robert Slemmons. Please give all names and dates.

(a) MORRIS.—Wanted parentage and Rev rec of f of Maurice Morris of Va. also maiden n of his w.

(b) Wanted any information of Ellis family, especially the Rev rec of John Ellis f of James. —C. L. M.

10293. SCOTT.—Wanted Christian name and Rev rec of — Scott f of James who lived in Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y.

(a) GAGE.—Wanted gen of Polly Gage of Methuen, Mass. who m Joshua Buswell, Apr. 12, 1797.—D. D.

10294. WOODWORD.—Wanted n of w and ch and any other data of Joshua Woodward private in Lt. Col. J. Olney's Co. Israel Angell's Regt b in Smithfield, R. I. enlisted in Smithfield, 1776.—R. N. T.

10295. VAN VLACK.—Wanted ances back to the immig., of Abram Van Vlack b Feb. 2, 1755 at Fishkill, N. Y. d Nov. 19, 1836 at La Grange., Dutchess Co., N. Y. m Margaret — b 1757 d Apr. 8, 1839. Was her n Scouten? Their ch Abraham, b 1777 m Catherine Weever; Henry b 1779, John A. b 1781 m first Elizabeth Gidley and second Maria James, widow; Martin b 1783, Andrew b 1785 m Catherine Jewell; Jacob b 1787, Isaac b 1789, Maria b 1791, Wm. 1793, Cornelius b 1795, Betsey b 1798.

(a) HALL-WETHERBEE.—Capt. Ephraim Wetherbee b Stow, Mass. d Nov. 7, 1745 Boston, Mass. also lived in Lunenburg, Mass. and was one of the Founders of Charlestown, N. H. He m first at Stow, Apr. 20, 1721 Elizabeth

Hall who d June 17, 1732 at Lunenburg. Their ch were Ruth b Feb. 28, 1722, m Joseph Wood; Ephraim, Paul b 1726 m Hannah Pierce; Mary b Jan. 6, 1729, m Ephraim Kimball; Betsey b May 15, 1732. Wanted ances of Elizabeth Hall.—E. N. C.

10296. TANDY.—The Historical Commission of S. C. shows that Private Achilles Tandy was paid July 5, 1785 and again Oct. 29, 1785 for ser rendered as sol during the Rev. War Dept rec refer to a Lt. Achilles Tandy and on a monument in Balto. is the name of Capt. Achilles Tandy. Wanted date and place of birth of Achilles Tandy and his gen.—S. E. B.

10297. NEVERS.—Wanted ances of Joseph Nevers who had sons Bryling, John and Altheus. Bryling b 1801 lived in Rockingham, Vt. Charlestown and Claremont, N. H. John lived in Northfield, Mass. Joseph Nevers had a bro who lived in Northfield, Mass, known as the Esq. and Gen. Any information concerning these will be greatly appreciated.

(a) ADAMS.—Deacon Thomas Adams captured by French and Indians Apr. 20, 1757 near Charlestown, N. H. taken to Canada, and exchanged next Nov. d on his way home at Quebec of Small Pox. His s Daniel was the f of Lucretia who m Bryling Nevers. Would like any information concernig this fam.—L. E. N.

10298. HYDE.—Wm. W. Hyde came to Iowa abt 7 yrs ago from Clayville, N. Y. His f was Eleazer from Norwich, Conn. and his f was Capt. Mathew Hyde. Was he a Capt. in the Rev? give proof. Wanted also his dates and n of his w.—E. H. W.

10299. MERRIT.—Ebenezer Merrit of Port Chester, N. Y. m Aug. 17, 1723 at Sing Sing, near Ossining, Cynthia Willis. She had a bro Caleb. Joseph and Caleb Willis enlisted 1777 at Brookfield, Conn. Can this be Caleb, bro of Cynthia Willis. Both fams were Methodists. Wanted any information concerning ances of Cynthia Willis.—S. H. N.

10300. PERRY-TUCKER.—Wanted gen of Zebedeo Perry of Norway, Me. and also of his w Judith Tucker. Wanted also ances of Oliver Perry of War of 1812 and n of his w and ch.—F. B.

10301. CURRY.—Wanted gen of Elsie Curry whose family was connected with the early pioneer life of Cincinnati, Ohio. She m Apollos Kinsley. Wanted also Apollos Kinsley's gen. He was active in the early pioneer life of Ind., was commissioned Major in the Ind. State Mil. in 1835 and d in Shelbyville, Ind.—N. B. K.

10302. HENDRICKS.—Wanted parentage of Martha Hendricks who m first — Duke and had s Charles who moved to Leesville, Fla. and Thomas who was killed in the Mex. War. Martha Hendricks m second Samuel Stanley. She

d in Columbia, S. C. abt 1818. She had a bro Dr. Robt. Hendricks who m Polly Daniels from S. C. in 1795 and sis Sarah who m Robt. Grey.

(a) STANLEY.—Wanted gen of Samuel Stanley who settled in Va. abt 1740 in Hanover Co., St. Paul's Parish 1782. M first Miss Peasley and had six dau. M second Martha Hendricks, and had ch Robt., Wm., Byrd and Martha.—L. M.

10303. PITTS-WELDON-POWELL-ANDERSON-PINKETHAM-SHIELDS-EATON-FORDBOOKER. — Correspondence desired with desc of any of these fams of Amelia Co., Va.—A. L. B.

10304. LEWIS.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John Lewis who m Viney Ward. His ch lived in Burke Co., Ga. Wanted proof of his ser and whether he fought from N. C. or Ga.—M. G. R.

10305. MARSHALL.—Wanted place and date of m of James Marshall and Elizabeth Reynolds. James Marshall Sr. was b in 1730 and his f Nathaniel was b 1710.—J. M. H.

10306. MOFFIT.—Wanted maiden n of w of Wm. Moffit, sol in Capt. Patrick Hays' Co., 9th Bat., Lancaster Co. Mil. commanded by Col. John Rogers.—M. E. L.

10307. NELSON-LOUGHHEAD.—Wanted Rev rec and parentage with dates of Samuel Nelson and also of his w Rebekah Loughhead whom he m in 1768 in York Co., Pa. Their dau Jane b 1770 d 1828 m James Buchanan.

(a) COCHRAN.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of John Cochran who immig. from the north of Ireland abt 1750 settled near Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa. m — Baird. Their dau Eleanor b 1761 d 1812 m Joseph Duncan. Wanted also Rev Rec of Joseph Duncan Sr. who immig. from Co. Antrim, Ireland in 1742 located in Cumberland Co., Pa. and m Elizabeth dau of John Wallace in 1742.

(b) ROWAN.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of f of Jane Rowan b 1740 d 1814 m John Buchanan and lived in York Co., Pa.—E. J. D.

10308. CRAWFORD.—Wanted maiden n of w of Col. John Crawford of Pa. and place of residence and burial.

(a) STEWART.—Wanted parentage of Mathew Stewart. He came from Scotland or Eng. and settled in Mechlenburg Co., N. C. Wanted also maiden n of his w Elizabeth. Did he or his s John render Rev ser.—E. S. B.

10309. CRUTE-CRUIT.—Wanted gen and Rev data of parents of Henry Crute who m first Priscilla Henderson. Wanted her ances. He m second Miss Hart and lived near Russellville, Brown Co., Ohio. Ch of Henry and Priscilla

Crute were Jefferson, Wilson, John, Henderson b 1820, Amanda, and Sarah.

(a) TUCKER.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Tucker, Rev sol, and of his w Nancy Lane whom he m 1781. Their ch were Permelia, Claudius Lucius, Presto, Granville, Sinclair and two dau.

(b) RUFFNER.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Amanuel Ruffner b 1758 d 1848 m first Magdeline b 1757, m second Elizabeth Groves b 1779. Family rec show he served in Rev, as teamster from Va.—G. C. A.

10310. NORRIS.—Robert Norris b abt 1725 lived at Long Cane, Abbeville Co., S. C. M first Rebekah Wench, and second Rachael dau of Wm. and Agnes Long Calhoun. Wanted Rev rec with dates of b, d and m of Rebekah. Many of the early settlers of Long Cane belonging to the Norris family were massacred prior to the Rev. Is Robt. Norris of the Norris family of Md.

(a) DOUDLE.—Wanted Rev rec of Robt. Doudle, name of his w and dates of their b, d, and m. I think both are from S. C.—U. C. R.

10311. STUART.—Wanted gen of Charles Stuart who m Philadelphia Simpson and had a s James who m Parthenia Thaxton in Bridgeport, Ky abt 1842. This f came from Va. Is there Rev ser in this line?—C. S. R.

10312. HALL.—Wanted dates of b and m and names of w and ch of Lyman Hall, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.—E. H. H.

10313. FORD.—Wanted gen data of the fam of Jacob Ford from Morristown, N. J. He had powder mills in Rev and furnished powder for the army and his house was used for headquarters for Gen. Washington. His s Jacob b 1772 d in Charleston, S. C. 1834. Had s Frederick Adams Ford of Va. Wanted names of wives and dates of Jacob Sr. and Jr. and Rev rec of Jacob Sr.—M. F. S.

10314. FELTON.—Wanted names and dates of the first Felton who came to America and where he settled.—G. E. F.

10315. PORTER.—Wanted parentage of David R. Porter, Gov. of Pa. 1839-45. He was b in Pa. 1788 and d 1867. Wanted also n of w and ch of Moses Porter, "Rev officer," distinguished at Fort George. He was b at Danvers, Mass. in 1788 and d at Cambridge, Mass. 1822.—M. L. C.

10316. LOUD.—Wanted parentage of Rufus Woodbury Loud and of his w Jane Scammon.—A. M.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

The Wichita Chapter (Wichita, Kan.) was organized December 16, 1916. That a study course in United States history might be pursued to advantage, and because there was already a strong and rapidly growing Chapter in the city, the membership was limited to twenty-five. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of this Chapter has been its recognition of the American Indian Institute as a logical interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was only by chance that at the very beginning of its Chapter life Mrs. W. C. Roe, one of the trustees of the school, presented her work to the members.

Mrs. Roe's application was filed at once and as member of the Wichita Chapter, she made her first appearance in Washington in 1917. Again in 1919 she focused attention upon the school by offering a prize of \$50 for the best essay on "The 20th Century Patriot—an Indian." At last, in April, 1921, the 30th Continental Congress crowned her efforts with success by placing the school upon the accredited list and pledging its help in behalf of the American Indian. Already as a result many scholarships have been received and State conventions are asking Mrs. Roe to speak.

The Wichita Chapter will always be glad to answer questions about the institute. It is in close personal touch with the leaders and student body and will account for any funds received for the school. Yearly since our organization we have given \$150 to the work.

This, however, has not interfered with the regular Chapter routine. For the first two years a broad outline of American History of the earlier period was covered. Last year Revolutionary cities were studied. The winter of 1921-22 will find the members busy with "Early Religions of America and Women Prominent in Early History of America." At each meeting the letter from the President General in the current issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is read. Thrift programs are squeezed in and a call for workers or money for the welfare of women and children is never neglected.

Our war service record is open for inspection in all its departments and we have kept an accurate record of the work in our Historian's book.

Considering the size of our Chapter, the work accomplished has been very creditable and we are not lacking in interest to make our future useful and a credit to the National Society.

IRMA D. WHITNEY,
Regent.

Alice Whitman Chapter (Lewiston, Idaho) entered an attractive float in the Rose Carnival Parade during the past summer. Built entirely from the two wild flowers, the blue Lupin and white Yarrow, with "1776" in red roses, the effect was artistic. A Colonial Sedan in the blue Lupin, curtained with chintz, enclosed the chauffeur, behind which two figures, the gentleman beside a garden chair, the lady in old silk gown seated beside her spinning wheel.

The need of patriotic education was demonstrated by a spectator remarking, as the float passed, "1776! Why did they not number all the cars?"

(Mrs. J. E.) DAISY T. BABB,
Regent.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, N. Y.). Our active membership is ninety-two. Monthly meetings of the Chapter and of the Executive Committee have been held except during August. We have revised the Constitution and By-laws to conform to those of the State Conference and of the National Society. We have advanced our dues twenty-five per cent. Our annual meeting will be held the third Thursday of May.

The anniversary of the founding of the Republic by the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers was observed. Likewise the adoption of the Constitution.

On the Chapter's twenty-seventh anniversary, forty-seven members responded to roll-call, each giving a few words of greeting. Miss Betts, delegate to the Saratoga conference, and the Regent, Mrs. Kelley, gave their reports.

The present Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Barr, read an original poem entitled "For Liberty."

On Armistice Day representatives of ten local women's societies gave brief reports of what their organizations were doing in Americanization work.

Our honored State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Nash, in her visit to us December 8th in an inspiring address, put us in touch with the work and aims of the National Society.

At the annual luncheon February 22nd, the Father of his Country received a generous measure of attention. The speakers were the Chaplain, Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock, Rev. J. Woodman Babbitt, Rev. David M. Hunter and Rev. J. Marshall Chew.

On March 4th, National Day, Mrs. Russell Kohl gave an entertaining talk on "What America should mean to me and what I should mean to America." In April a study of feathered neighbors of the air, through the medium of lantern slides, was made.

The day when Mrs. John W. Crowell, delegate to the 30th Continental Congress and the Regent, Mrs. William H. Kelley, brought in such fine reports of the activities of the National Society through the fifty-one States represented in the organization, was possibly the fullest in enlightenment and enthusiasm.

The Treasurer reported: Receipts, \$369.35; Disbursements, \$367.25; Contributions, Fourth of July observance by Patriotic Societies, \$5; Dues Knox Headquarters' Association, \$5; D. A. R. Room, St. Luke's Hospital, \$25; High school honor student in American history, 5; Pilgrim Day observance, December 21st, \$5. Quota—four special funds endorsed by National Society, \$45. State Utility Fund, \$23.50.

The Chapter owns a \$100 Liberty Bond. We held a luncheon and cake sale which netted \$50. A sale of poppies netted \$43.60 for the French Orphans' Relief Fund.

A copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is on file at the City Library.

The Secretary prepared a brief record of the work done by the Chapter in the Red Cross and Canteen activities, and of the service given by the sons of members, which will be published in "Newburgh in the World War."

(Miss) IDA C. LEROY,
Recording Secretary.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Iowa) has held ten regular meetings besides Regent's day, which was observed as a winter picnic, having a one o'clock luncheon and study of the Lineage books and preparing of supplemental papers. At this meeting our organizing Regent presented us with a frame for our Charter.

Our By-laws were revised to conform to

those of the National Society. Our study this year has been of the women of Colonial and Revolutionary times, and has been very interesting.

Armistice Day was observed by having two young ladies who had just returned from the battle fields of France and Belgium describe these and tell the Chapter of the cemeteries and conditions in these countries. We assisted the American Legion in their Armistice Day celebration and bazaar. The Pilgrim Tercentenary was duly observed by a special program. The American's Creed is used in our opening exercises.

The Regent and Magazine Chairman offered to the pupil in the city school who has the highest grades in American History, a gold and a silver medal. These medals were given for securing 75 per cent. or more of our members as subscribers to our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We have given 200 copies of the American's Creed for distribution in the schools of the county, and placed three copies of the American Constitution in public buildings. Our pledge, which was made last spring at the conference of \$50, was paid to the International College at Springfield, Mass. We made our third payment of \$25 of our foundership pledge to Tomasee. We gave \$10 towards buying a carload of corn, which Ida County is sending to European sufferers.

Also \$15 to our local American Legion Post. Two hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty cents was collected from "Poppy Day" in Ida County through our Chapter and sent to the American and French Children's League. Our budget is 100 per cent., as is also our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscription, having 34 subscribers. We have the honor of having the State Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Laura Lynch, chosen from our members. By her untiring efforts she has nearly doubled the number of subscribers in the state since last year.

Our Chapter assisted in the observance of Memorial Day.

We sent fifty pounds of home-made candy to the Federal Hospital at Knoxville on St. Valentine's Day, and received most appreciative letters from Mrs. Gebhardt and the boys there.

Our membership the past year was 38 and since January 1st we have added four new members, and have four more applications in Washington. Our entrance fees have been raised to \$10.

In the fall we planned and carried out a surprise on our organizing and retiring Regent and presented her with an ancestral shield as

a slight token of our appreciation of her work for our Chapter.

MRS. BERTHA B. FINCH,
Regent.

Patterson Chapter (Westfield, N. Y.) has spent a pleasant and profitable year. Patriotic education has been the keynote of the work of the Chapter. In furtherance of this, at one meeting, Mrs. Grace Sippi read "The Immigrants," by Percy MacKaye.

For many years Patterson Chapter has given a prize to the Westfield high school student writing the best essay on an historical subject. This year an additional prize was given to the students of the Ripley high school.

At the beginning of the year, the Regent, Mrs. Ben Boulton, assisted by the Vice Regent, Mrs. John Jones, delightfully entertained Patterson Chapter in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Nash, of Albany. Mrs. Nash gave a fine talk on Americanization and the activities of the State and National organizations. Our former State Regent, Miss Broadhead, of Jamestown, also spoke, emphasizing Mrs. Nash's remarks.

The Chapter has paid the sixty cents per capita to the four great enterprises presented by Mrs. Nash. We have further contributed to the American Library Association, the Near East fund, the memorial for the Schuyler Mansion in Albany, the Tomasee School in South Carolina and the Martha Berry School in Georgia.

A dark blue silk banner, lettered in gold, was presented by the Chapter to the John W. Rogers Post of the American Legion.

As the members have shown a splendid spirit of coöperation, Patterson Chapter is looking forward with enthusiasm to the opportunities of service to be offered during the coming year.

CORA E. HOUSE,
Historian.

Hollywood Chapter (Hollywood, Calif.), organized in 1910, has a limited membership of one hundred. Many of our members have been transferred from eastern chapters, so the diversity of our interests affords us inspiration along many lines of D. A. R. endeavor. The year just ended, under the able leadership of Mrs. Eunice J. Eastman, has been one of achievement. Interesting programs, presented by able speakers, have been given at our monthly meetings, while our October picnic, Christmas party and June musicale were noteworthy social affairs.

For several years the Chapter has contributed two scholarships to Berea College, Kentucky, and an additional part of our Americanization work has consisted in helping the school at Avenue 19, with clothing, money and other necessities.

Over two hundred dollars was raised at a card party given at the home of our Vice Regent, Mrs. J. F. Kent. This sum was contributed to work being done for disabled veterans of the World War. As a further token of our interest in the returned soldiers, a post banner was presented to Hollywood Post, No. 43, of the American Legion.

(MRS. THOS. F.) NELLIE F. COOKE,
Historian.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.). Have had a profitable year. Aside from our regular meeting we have had some pleasant social affairs. Have added 16 new members, making a total of 59. On July 21, 1921, a lawn party was given at the home of the Regent, Mrs. George E. Pierce. The spacious grounds presented a beautiful scene. The Italian band, several of whom were students of the night school, rendered excellent music during the evening. Ice cream and cake was served and cakes were on sale. The proceeds which were in the neighborhood of \$100, were given to the night school for the education of the foreigners, along the lines of Americanization.

We also gave a fine concert which added about \$15 to the treasury. Report of work accomplished for the year: Immigrant Manual fund, \$12.50; markers for soldiers' graves, \$2.50; Tomasee School Scholarship, 5; National Tuberculosis Association, \$5; Americanization Night School, \$120; Lineage books and histories for library, \$21. Total, \$166.

(MRS. GEO. A.) CARRIE E. WATT,
Historian.

Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tenn.) has had an interesting year, as professors from the University of Tennessee gave addresses on the important questions of the day. The slogan for the year was "Patriotic Education" or education of the "Mountain Child" which was launched with a "Tag Day" on September 25, 1920. The sum of \$1300 was realized for the completion of a beautiful D.A.R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., to be used as a dormitory for 120 boys. This building is to cost \$50,000 and \$25,000 of this is to be the gift of the Tennessee Daughters, \$185 was given by various members for patriotic education. \$100 was appropriated for repairs to the D.A.R. cottage at Devil's Fork, Unicoi County. The April report showed that over \$1825 has been collected to date. In May a rummage sale was held, realizing the sum of \$201, to be used in our mountain work, placing the amount at over \$2,000. Bonny Kate was 100 per cent. on the Americanization pamphlet, Guernsey scholarship, Plymouth Assessment and Paris Museum. The Chapter has contributed to the Traveler's Aid and

Hunter settlement, also to the \$100 scholarship at University of Tennessee known as the Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes scholarship.

Bonny Kate has started libraries in two mountain schools, the Regent having collected and packed a box of 125 books, for Oliver Springs, and 120 for Devil's Fork.

Bonny Kate felt highly honored when her former Regent Miss Mary B. Temple was elected State Regent in 1920, and reelected in 1921. On July 30, 1920, Miss Temple was asked to present the flag to the super-dread-naught *Tennessee* at Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Chapter feels proud to have one of its members Mrs. W. M. Goodman elected State President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and also to have another D.A.R. State officer in Mrs. R. J. Yearwood, State Secretary.

Three members of Bonny Kate have been active officers of the Y.W.C.A. During the year the Chapter felt distinctly honored by a visit from our President General, Mrs. George M. Minor and Mrs. Buel. A luncheon at the Cherokee Country Club, a dinner at the Farragut Hotel and a drive to the historic spots in the city completed their short stay. Eighteen new members have been admitted during the year.

King's Mountain day, the anniversary of Bonny Kate's Charter, and Constitution day were fittingly observed. Flag Day was celebrated with an excellent program. General and Mrs. L. D. Tyson, the latter a member of Bonny Kate Chapter, have given to the City, a park of 21 acres, in memory of their son Lieutenant Charles McGhee Tyson, who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by a number of the members, and has proven both interesting and of great help genealogically.

During the summer it was found necessary to continue our work to complete the amount for our D.A.R. Hall at L.M.U. and a campaign was conducted, in which Miss Temple our State Regent solicited over \$2,534, a wonderful record which with contributions from the other members of Bonny Kate, and \$1300 previously reported gives the Chapter \$5,234 for this splendid work. A \$50 scholarship was given to Tusculum College at Greenville, Tennessee.

Our Historian turned in 26 questionnaires representing the number of sons and husbands engaged in the World War. The Chapter's Flag recorded only one Silver Star.

(MRS. BENJ. B.) ALICE SMITH CATES,
Regent.

St. Anthony Falls Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.) organized in 1917, now has a membership of sixty, forty of whom are active mem-

bers and two Life Members. Seven have been admitted during the year.

Our Chapter has the best record of any Chapter in the State for number of subscriptions sent in for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, in the past year.

One benefit movie was given during the year, and the proceeds added to the Americanization fund. Our Americanization committee has been especially active, classes of foreign women are taught regularly and parties are given for them.

St. Anthony Falls Chapter has done much work for the disabled soldiers in hospitals here. We furnish entertainers two days every week, and give dances in the hospitals for the boys able to indulge in that pleasure. For the past few months our time during meetings has been given over to cutting and sewing cotton and silk rags, which the soldiers weave into rugs and portieres.

The biggest thing accomplished by our Chapter this year was the placing of two bronze tablets on the beautiful bridge across the Mississippi river at Third Avenue, which through the efforts of our special committee, enlisting the support of several well known men, and appearing before the City Council at different times; is now known by the name of St. Anthony Falls Bridge.

On Constitution Day, September 17, 1921, we unveiled the tablets with appropriate ceremonies, which included: a presentation speech by our Regent, Mrs. D. C. Bennett; acceptance on behalf of the City by Mayor George C. Leach; a history of the Chapter by Mrs. M. H. Coolidge, State Regent; Story of the Falls, by Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General and Chairman National Committee, Preservation of Historic Spots; unveiling by Mrs. George E. Tuttle, Chairman of Tablet Committee, and Mrs. H. A. Barnard, who, with the third member of the Committee, Mrs. B. W. Capen were born within hearing of the Falls. The ceremony was concluded by the scattering of flowers over the Falls by several little girls, daughters of Chapter members, in memory of pioneer women.

At the time the bridge was built, St. Anthony Falls Chapter planned to have it named for St. Anthony Falls and the ceremony on Constitution Day marked the fulfillment of that resolve.

The tablets are 13 by 99 inches in size and are erected at each end of the bridge. Following is the inscription:

1680 LOUIS HENNEPIN DISCOVERED AND NAMED
THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

1766—Jonathan Carver visited the Falls.

1819—First white woman looked upon the Falls.

1821-23—Government saw and grist mills built.

1848—First dam and saw mill built on east side of river.

1851—First flour mill on east side of river built.

1859—First flour mill on east side of river built.

1867—First apron built to avoid erosion.

1876—Government dike under river completed.

This tablet was erected by the St. Anthony Falls Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1921, at whose request the name St. Anthony Falls Bridge was adopted by the City Council.

The bridge is directly over St. Anthony Falls and the imposing outlines of its structure are visible to all travellers entering the city by rail and from many points along the river. There is no engineering record in the United States of so large a bridge as this built of concrete arches on a curved line.

(Mrs. E. J.) CLARISSA T. WALLACE,
Historian.

Thomas Wynne Chapter (Greenville, Texas). Our Public Schools and Literary Clubs have done splendid work along Civic improvements, Americanization, etc., having been until recently the baby Chapter of the state, we have been, through coöperation, able to accomplish the following:

In January, 1918, there were only two D.A.R. members in our town. Mrs. C. B. Jones was appointed Organizing Regent, and April 30, 1918, organized our Chapter, which was named for Thomas Wynne, her ancestor, with 15 charter members.

The first year Mrs. C. B. Jones served as Regent and the following was accomplished: Individual Bonds purchased by members \$5,000; Thrift Stamps \$1550; Red Cross Work 1620 hours; Canteen Workers 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 workers three earning R. C. Service pins. Quota to Tillolo and Liberty Loan paid. Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. \$125; Devastated France \$5; Belgium Relief \$5; Polish victims \$5; Hospital in Neuilly \$5; Fatherless Children in France \$5; French War Orphans \$192, five having been adopted through work of Chapter; Storm sufferers two boxes of clothing (minimum value) \$821; Magazine Fund \$8.

The second year Mrs. Lee R. Hoover served as Regent and a Children of American Revolution was organized by our registrar, Miss Carr, with 25 members; Y.W.C.A. \$5; W.C.T.U. \$10; hospital for soldiers \$4; Y.M.C.A. \$25; Old Ladies Home \$30; Orphanage \$13, Sunday Dinner to orphanage; better schools campaign \$4.55; School Loan \$13; Denton Normal scholar-

ship \$10; Philippine scholarship \$5; Tomassee mountain school \$10; Elizabeth Guernsey scholarship quota \$1.25 Basket to convalescent \$5; to State Health Department for Home for Tubercular soldiers at Kerrville, Texas \$521. The State Regent in her report at the continental Congress emphasized this part of our work, giving us first place. One year DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to Public Library; 15 subscriptions to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE which puts the magazine in the home of every member in the Chapter. Two framed copies of constitution, one in high school, one in Library \$8, Red Cross 100 per cent.

The By-laws of our constitution make succession ineligible for all officers except the registrar and Mrs. R. R. Neyland served as our third regent, and the Chapter reports 12 hours work for Armistice Day; one decorated car for Armistice Day, a report to State of Chapter heroes of World War with their service records and photos showing 14 direct descendants of Revolutionary ancestors. We are indebted to Owl Club (young boys) for a donation of \$50 to Armenian Relief. The following has been given: Southern Europe Relief \$60; Sunshine Relief \$3.50; Box to Eastern Relief \$70; Committee on Education of Foreign women \$6.50; City Forum \$3; Chinese Relief \$35; Korea \$3; Salvation Army \$5.50, Welfare Workers \$7; Y.M.C.A. \$10; Tubercular Tags \$8.50, work on same 24 hours; Selling French Orphan Poppies 12 hours; one constitution framed \$4.00 four others placed, total placed 5. Armenian Relief \$75; Denton Normal scholarship \$20; Philippine scholarship \$5; Charity, money \$75, food and clothing \$110; DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to Public Library \$1; D.A.R. subscriptions \$13.

The organizing regent Mrs. C. B. Jones, has served for the last two years as State Chaplain and has represented the Chapter at the Continental Congress each year since organization and at each State Conference we have two delegates.

All communications asked for by our National Society have been complied with and we are remembering our "fallen heroes" with the "palm leaves" as suggested by Society.

We have voted to place in the hands of every child above the third grade in the County the "American Creed" and "Salute to the Flag," and to run same in local picture theatre.

BESS WATERS,
Secretary.

Willard's Mountain Chapter (Greenwich, N.Y.). During the year nine meetings have been held. Our membership is now 47. Start-

ing from 17 Charter members in 1897, the total number is 71, 15 deceased.

The program has proved to be most interesting and has added valuable papers to the archives. County history by towns, ancestry records, three minute papers on special topics, Our Charter of Liberties, Parlor Bolsheviks, Japan and the Japanese Menace, the Genius of Theodore Roosevelt, the Block Mothers, Young America, the Hope of the World and roll-call quotations on such subjects as a Summer Experience, Anecdotes of the Revolution, the World War, the Martyred Presidents, American Patriots, Wit and Wisdom of Our Children, Current Events, Patriots of Today, "The Flag."

We all feel gratified at the success of the Tercentenary celebration, with the Stereopticon lecture on the Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims, the cantata on the Landing of the Pilgrims, the Loan Exhibition and its estimated attendance of six hundred, to say nothing of the Americanization Fund resulting therefrom, which has enabled the Chapter to contribute to many worthy causes. The Chapter has contributed its quota to the State Utility Fund, the Manual, the Plymouth Fountain, the Painting of a Convoy, Mantle Ornaments for the Schuyler Mansion, has given to the Berry school, Tomasee and the International College; has twelve subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; holds membership in the State Historical Society, and the Washington County branch of the State Charities Aid.

Ten members attended the State Conference at Saratoga.

A report of the history of the Chapter since its beginning was sent to the State Historian. Five hundred copies of the Flag Code have been distributed. Graves of 52 soldiers were decorated with flags on Decoration Day; 256 War Records have been collected by and for the Town Historian. The prize for the best examination in U.S. History, offered to pupils of the eighth grade, will be presented to four this year. This list for 24 years now contains 42 names.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. B. F.) LOUISE BORIS SHARPE,
Recording Secretary.

Big Spring Chapter (Georgetown, Ky.). Meeting once a month in homes of members. As Kentucky's Woman, in Historical Program, we chose Rebecca Bryan Boone, who was admirably represented by Mrs. Bedel Parker of N. Y., formerly Miss Fannie Gaines of Georgetown, Ky.

For the incoming year our program will be Historic "Buildings and Sculptured Memorials."

Our big work was a beautiful Gray Granite Monument, in memory of McClelland and his men who defended the fort in 1776, 36 men and one woman whose name is on the monument, Polly Hawkins Craig.

Major Wilson delivered the original survey "made by Col. John Floyd, of the Big Spring and its branch July 9, 1774 and called the stream Royal Spring" Major Wilson quoted



MONUMENT ERECTED BY BIG SPRING CHAPTER,
GEORGETOWN, KY.

from a diary written by Thomas Hansen; "All the land here is like Paradise, so good and so beautiful."

For the mountain school we have chosen Hueyville, Floyd County, on account of easy access. Big Spring Chapter will give \$100 and other chapters will contribute. Daughters of the American Revolution of Lexington gave a Fourth of July picnic to celebrate Independence day. It was at the Bryan Station Spring where the Memorial Wall was placed 28 years ago by the Lexington Chapter, in honor of the women who went to this spring for water at the time of the siege and thereby saved the Fort from the attack of the Indians.

MRS. JOHN A. HERRING.

Jemima Johnson Chapter (Paris, Ky.). On June 24, 1921, our Chapter unveiled a stone tablet to mark the site of what was known in early pioneer days as Martin's Fort.

The place is on the E. F. Clay farm three miles from Paris, the exact spot was located

through the research work of Mrs. Wade Whitley.

Mrs. Cassius Clay, Regent, opened the services by stating the purpose of the meeting, and introduced the speaker of the occasion, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, of Lexington, who has done such valuable research work in gathering together data concerning early Kentucky history. She gave interesting accounts of the lives and



STONE PLACED BY THE JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER, PARIS, KY., TO MARK MARTIN'S FORT

characters of many of the pioneers who had an active part in the settlement of our beloved Commonwealth, Boone, Harrod, Hinkson, Townsend, Cooper and Martin being among the foremost. Mrs. Lafferty stated that this particular spot was the cradle of Bourbon County history. Martin's Fort built in 1779 was one of the most formidable on the frontier. It was destroyed by the British and Indians on June 24, 1780, its occupants taken prisoners and carried across the border into Canada.

The tablet was then unveiled by the two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Brutus Clay, Mary and Ann, assisted by the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Talbott.

MISS E. E. GOMIS.

Cumberland County Chapter (Carlisle, Pa.) is in its twenty-seventh year. It was organized on May 9, 1895, chartered July 15, 1895, and at present has seventy-five members, with a waiting list for admission. Six meetings are held during the year, five in Carlisle and the June meeting is held either in Shippensburg or Newville, Pa., as there are members residing in both of these towns. At all of

our meetings the American's Creed is recited, historical papers are read, and this year the Chapter will study the Constitution and Americanization. Our Chapter was awake and busy during the World War; the assessment to the \$100,000 Liberty bond and for Tilloy were fully met and every member of the Chapter was actively engaged in Red Cross work. We have contributed to the Immigrant's Manual fund, to the International College at Springfield, Mass, to the Pilgrim Memorial at Plymouth and to the French Memorial painting as well as having given regularly to the Hindman and Pine Mountain schools in Kentucky. The Chapter has sent ten valuable books to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall.

The graves of one hundred Revolutionary soldiers have been located, some have been marked and it is hoped, all may be marked. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is much appreciated for its valuable information and is read by all members of the Chapter.

A very delightful meeting was held in June, 1920 when we were honored by the presence of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, then our State Regent and now Vice President General, and four Regents from neighboring societies.

Our hope is to cherish and foster a patriotic spirit to uphold our flag, increase love of country as well as to assist in all the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. GEORGE H. STEWART,
Historian.

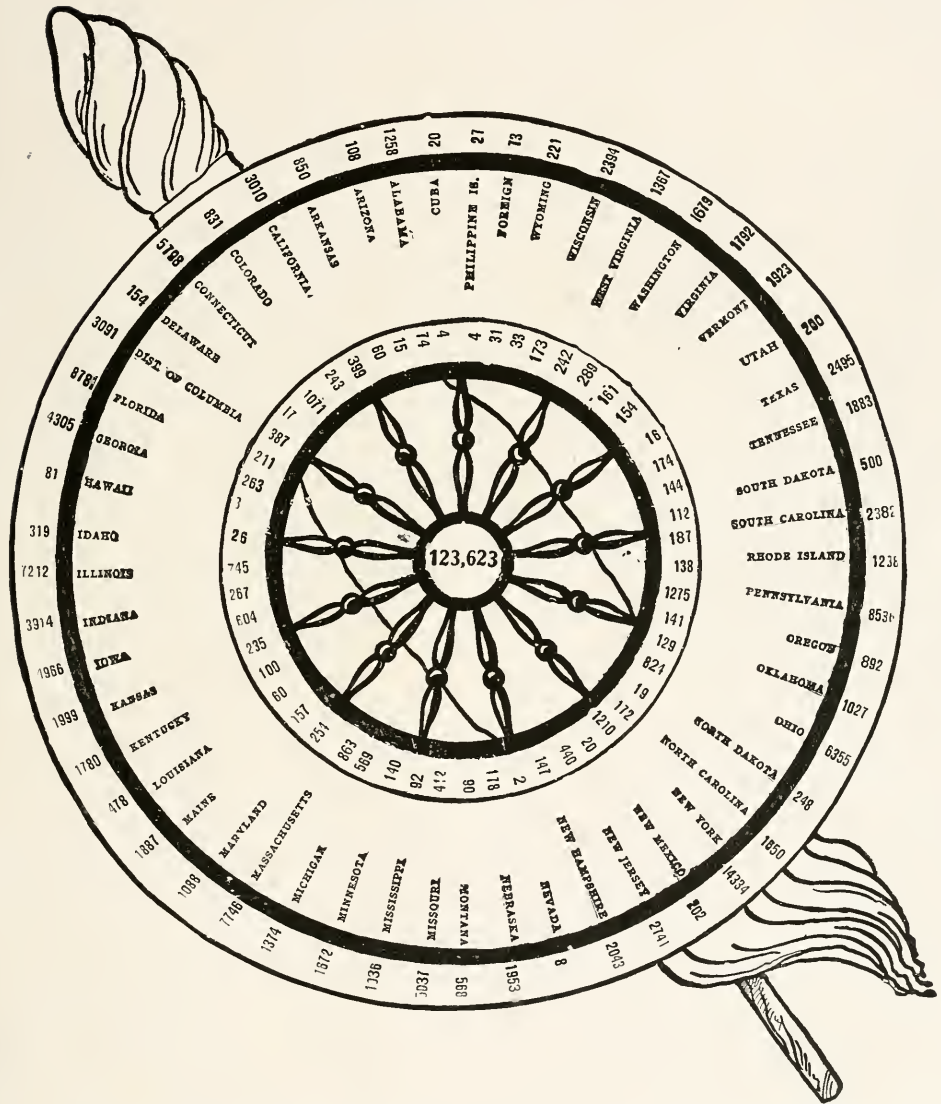
Robert Gray Chapter (Hoquiam, Wash.) opened the year's work with a luncheon held in honor of our National Vice President General, Mrs. Henry McCleary, who is an Honorary Member of the Chapter, and Mrs. William S. Walker of Seattle, our State Regent. About thirty members and guests being present. After the luncheon, the dignified chapter ritual was given and then Mrs. McCleary gave an inspiring talk upon the National Society and its scope. Following this, Mrs. Walker told of the duties of the Chapters to the State work and outlined, tentatively, some of the proposed measures that her administration wishes to carry through.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. W. Patton, who is also 1st State Vice Regent, presided and welcomed the two distinguished guests. Among the guests of the Chapter were Mrs. Jackson, a daughter of U. S. Congressman Fordnay, and Mrs. Bruen of Rainier Chapter, Seattle.

Robert Gray Chapter feels that this meeting with National and State officers will be an inspiration and help throughout the year.

(MRS. A. H.) IDA SOULE KUHN,
Corresponding Secretary.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

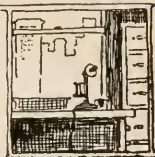
IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in
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PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

**Pennsylvania at this date of publication
leads all States with 1275 subscribers**



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, November 18, 1921



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, November 18, 1921, at 10.05 A.M.

The meeting was opened with the Lord's Prayer by the members of the Board.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents*, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Young, Miss Temple.

Mrs. Hunter moved that "*Under Five Flags*" Chapter, of Mobile, Alabama, which was automatically disbanded April 23, 1921, be reinstated as of that date. This was seconded by Miss Strider and Mrs. Hanger and carried.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 750 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 750 applicants. Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 750 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the

following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Lucie Irby Chambers, Uniontown, Ala.; Mrs. Addie Kent Morton Johnson, Gray, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, Toccoa, Ga.; Mrs. Eva M. Hill, McPherson, Kan.; Miss Claribel Elizabeth Orton, Marietta, Minn.; Miss Fara Gladycy Maurer, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Mrs. Abbie Edna Roach Dawson, Grant City, Mo.; Mrs. Isabel Vernon Chase, Mountville, S. C.; Mrs. Aileen Hankinson Newsom, Williston, S. C.; Mrs. Emma L. Chenowith, Yorktown, Va.; Mrs. Elizabeth Banks Fredeking, Hinton, W. Va.; Mrs. Eunice Proctor Perkins, Ravenswood, W. Va.; Mrs. Alcinda B. Jackson, Weston, W. Va.

The State Regent of Virginia requests a chapter be authorized at Norton, Virginia.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests that the Alexander Scott Withers Chapter of Weston be officially disbanded. (This request to disband came from the Chapter to the State Regent who has acceded to their request.)

The following Chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

"Gov. Jonathan Trumbull" of Lebanon, Conn.

"Bainbridge" of Bainbridge, Ga.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved as read.

The Treasurer General reported the loss to the National Society through death of 195 members. The Board stood in silent memory of these departed members. Mrs. Hunter reported also 51 resignations, and the request for reinstatement of 84 former members, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 84 members. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated.

After the reading of the minutes, on motion, the meeting adjourned at 10.45 A.M.

L. TYSON ELLIOTT,
Secretary, pro tem.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1922

WHOLE No. 354

THE STORY OF THE PURPLE HEART

The Medal of Honor of the Revolution

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



HE Purple Heart Badge of Military Merit was established by General George Washington in a General Order of August 7, 1782, which reads:

The General ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of Military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential Service in any way shall meet with a due reward. Before this favor can be conferred on any man, the particular fact, or facts, on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the Commander-in-chief accompanied with certificates from the Commanding officers of the regiment and brigade to which the Candidate for reward belonged, or other incontestable proofs, and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person with the action so certified are to be enrolled in the book of merit which will be kept at the orderly office. Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and sentinels which officers are permitted to do.

The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all—this order is

also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one.

This was the first time in the history of the United States Army that an honor badge was provided for the enlisted man in the ranks and the non-commissioned officer and, though a badge of cloth and sewn on the uniform coat, instead of fastened as a pendant medal, it was, in effect, the medal of honor of the Revolution.

So far as the known surviving records show, this honor badge was granted to only three men, all of them non-commissioned officers: Sergeant Daniel Bissel, of the 2d Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, Sergeant Daniel Brown, of the 5th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, and Sergeant Elijah Churchill, of the 2d Continental Dragoons, which was also a Connecticut regiment. Connecticut certainly had reason to be proud of her soldiers.

The stories of how the Purple Heart was won by each of these three men can

nowhere be found in detail. They can be pieced out from cold official records and by inference, but even in this bare form they should be preserved as a cherished part of the proud record of the old Continental Army.

The first, in point of time, is that of Sergeant Elijah Churchill's, of the 2d Continental Dragoons. It is in two parts, for it is the story of two raids within the British lines, the first in November, 1780, and the second a year later, in October, 1781. Major Benjamin Tallmadge, of the 2d Continental Dragoons, was in charge of the Headquarters secret service, which he managed from the year 1778 to the end of the war, and on November 7, 1780, he received word from his most trustworthy spy that the British had stored several hundred tons of hay, for winter forage, at Coram, Long Island, which is on the north shore, about nine miles southeast from Setauket, or Brookhaven. This forage magazine was protected by a nearby stockade fort, which consisted of three strong block houses, connected by a stockade of heavy stakes, twelve feet long and sharpened at the end. There was also a deep ditch, a high wall and a strong abatis. The work was to mount six cannon, but only two of them were in place when the spy sent in his report. The fortification was called Fort St. George. The spy's report gave a good description of the work and urged an attempt upon it. Tallmadge, in forwarding the report to Headquarters, volunteered to make the attempt and Washington, whose prescience in such matters was remarkable, at once gave his permission and left the management of the entire matter to the major. Tallmadge decided to stake everything on a surprise and formed a party of about 50 of his dismounted dragoons. To take but 50

men across twenty miles of salt water, land them within the enemy's lines, march them at least several miles therein and attempt such a strong fortification as Fort St. George, might seem to us, at this distance, a reckless and foolhardy thing; but Benjamin Tallmadge, as chief intelligence officer, knew his ground and more important than all, knew his troopers. Sergeant Elijah Churchill was one of the men Tallmadge selected. The small detachment marched to Fairfield, Connecticut, nearly opposite to Setauket, Long Island; but there they were delayed eight days by a violent November gale upon the Sound. In the afternoon of November 21st the wind died down. At 4 P.M. the expedition embarked in the whale boats provided by Lieutenant Caleb Brewster, of Tallmadge's regiment, who had charge of the Continental armed boats on Long Island Sound and who was the conveyor of secret intelligence from the New York and Long Island spies. The cold blackness of a November night had already settled down when the boats put out from the land, but with wind and oars they crossed in four hours and landed on a deserted stretch of the Long Island shore. They found they had drifted farther from their objective than they expected and a longer march to reach the British fort was now necessary. A large force of British regulars were in winter quarters on Long Island and there were, in addition, several thousand loyalist troops, distributed at various points, making it an hazardous venture to march a body of troops for any considerable distance without grave risk of being cut off from their boats. Capture was inevitable if they could not get away from the Island, and the gale that had delayed them on the main land again swept down upon the Sound. Tallmadge could not risk discovery if his boats could not leave the

George Washington Esquire
General and Commander in Chief of the Forces
of the United States of America &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, sendeth Greeting

Whereas it hath ever been an established maxim
in the American Service, that the Road to Glory was open
to all, that Honorary Rewards and Distinctions were the
greatest stimulus to glorious actions, and that distinguished
Merit should not pass unnoticed or unrewarded; and
Whereas a Board of Officers Colonel Brigadier General
Greason is President hath been constituted and appointed
for the purpose of investigating the several pretensions of
the Candidates for the Badge of Military Merit; and
said Board having reported in the words following, to wit:
"That Sergeant Elijah Churchill of the 2^d Regiment of Light
"Dragoons, in the several Enterprises against Fort St George and
"Fort Rango on Long Island, in their opinion acted a very con-
"spicuous and singularly meritorious part, that at the Head
"of each Body of attack he not only acquitted himself with great
"gallantry, firmness and address, but that the Enterprise in one instance;
"and the success of the attack in the other, proceeded in a considerable
"degree from his Conduct and management"

Now therefore KNOW YE That the aforesaid Sergeant
Elijah Churchill, hath fully and truly deserved, and hath been properly
invested with the Honorary Badge of Military Merit; and is
an Honour'd & entitled to pass and re-pass all Guards & Military Posts
as fully and amply as any Commissioned Officer whatever, And is
Hereby further Recommended to that favorable Notice which a
brave and faithful Soldier deserves from his Countrymen

Given under my said Seal at the
Head Quarters of the American Army, this
first day of May, 1783

By His Excellency's
Command

John Hancock

Photo by Handy, Washington

DRAFT OF THE FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE CONFERRING THE PURPLE HEART UPON SERGEANT CHURCHILL.
PHOTOGRAPH OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN THE WASHINGTON PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

shore, so he concealed his men in a wood and made the boats as inconspicuous as possible. All day long the men shivered under the forest cover but, when darkness came again, the wind died down and the cold and stiffened troopers started upon a rapid march down the deserted wintry road. At 3 A.M., November 23rd, they were within two miles of Fort St. George and halted to receive orders for the attack. Tallmadge divided his men into three groups, each of which was to give its entire attention to a specified block house. Sixteen men, in charge of Sergeant Churchill, were to attack the main and largest of the fort buildings. At 4 A.M. the three bodies separated to move against the works from as many different directions. They moved like shadows and with the swiftness of Indians; Churchill and his men were within fifty feet of the fort before the sentinel challenged and fired. Instantly the black winter morning became alive with flame and uproar. Led by the intrepid sergeant, the little party of sixteen plunged through the ditch, swarmed the stockade, and crashed into the fort building before the defenders could settle into organized resistance. The other two attacking parties cleared the defenses almost at the same time and the entire detachment met in the centre of the enclosed stockade. But the other parties had expended their energies in getting inside the defenses, and two block houses still remained to be taken. A brisk fire was beginning to pour upon the Americans from these two houses, but battering parties beat in the doors and inside of ten more minutes Tallmadge's men had possession of the entire works. The growing light now showed a British supply schooner at anchor close to the shore, near the fort. A detachment captured her with ridiculous ease. The rapidity of the attack

had protected the attackers and they had not lost a man, and only one of them was wounded. The British loss was seven killed and wounded and most of the latter were mortally hurt. The fort and the schooner were set on fire and the prisoners, over fifty in number, were started back toward the boats under a guard. Leaving a small force to see to it that the fort was completely destroyed, Tallmadge marched with the rest to Coram. The few sentries found there fled, and the hay was pulled loose and set on fire. Over three hundred tons went up in rolling clouds of smoke and as soon as the fire was going beyond all hope of extinguishment, Tallmadge and his hay burners started back for the boats. By taking a different road and by rapid marching, they joined the men they had left at Fort St. George, and overtook the prisoners and their guard inside of two hours. It was now broad daylight and the loyalist militia were beginning to swarm in their rear. But the two huge columns of smoke, one at Fort St. George and one at Coram, several miles apart, as well as the unbelievable audacity of a body of rebel troops daring to land on Long Island, kept the loyalist militia from approaching too near. They could not believe that only a small party would dare such a thing and they preferred to wait until their own numbers were sufficient to insure success against the supposedly large force. By 4 o'clock in the evening the American party reached the boats, and by this time the British were firing long-range shots at the little column; a small counter-demonstration held the enemy back and the entire force embarked and got away from land without casualties. At 11 P.M., November 23rd, they reached Fairfield, having twice crossed Long Island Sound, a total distance of 40 miles, marched an equal distance,

stormed and taken a fort, destroyed a vessel, the fort and over 300 tons of hay, all in less than 24 hours.

This was the first exploit in the story of the Purple Heart. The second was Sergeant Churchill's second raid on Long Island, this time against Fort Slongo, which was about 48 miles northeast of Brooklyn, on the North Shore. Here the British had built a fort that was a nuisance and Washington directed Major Tallmadge to look over the ground and report on the advisability of attempting the destruction of the work. The major immediately slipped over to Long Island to investigate. The risks taken by this brave dragoon officer in establishing and keeping open his channels of spy intelligence to Headquarters were tremendous. The Commander-in-chief frequently cautioned him and, at times, actually forbade some of his excursions within the British lines. This time Tallmadge returned with drawings of Fort Slongo, exact reports of the British vessels there, their size and strength and the number of troops in the fort and at Lloyd's Neck nearby. With this information he set out for Rhode Island, where the French troops lay, to obtain a naval coöperation from the French fleet. He met and talked with the Comte de Rochambeau and the Chevalier Destouches, but, unfortunately, when he reached Newport, the frigates were out on a cruise and the smaller vessels were scattered. Speed was essential for the success of the plan, so the matter was laid aside. Five months later, when Washington and the main army were in the trenches before Yorktown, Tallmadge made the attempt. This time he formed a force of about 100 men from the 5th Connecticut regiment and the 2d Continental Dragoons and sent them over from Compo Point under the command of Major Lemuel Trescott, of the 9th

Massachusetts, who volunteered to manage the raid. Through his spies Tallmadge had such complete information that he knew even the exact spots where the British sentries stood.

The expedition started across the Sound at 8 o'clock in the evening of October 2, 1781, and at 3 A.M. of October 3rd, the fort was in its hands. Again Sergeant Churchill was in the van of the first attacking party and again he acquitted himself with the utmost gallantry. The fort was so strong that Tallmadge had advised Trescott not to make a direct attack, but to try to draw off the defenders by a feint. This idea was not followed. The attacking force went at their job with such vigor that the fort was taken without the loss of a single man and only four of the British were killed before the works surrendered. The report of the affair shows 21 prisoners taken, the destruction of a goodly quantity of artillery and stores of small arms, ammunition and clothing. It was these two completely successful raids upon fortified works within the enemy's lines on Long Island that gained the Purple Heart for Sergeant Churchill, the award of which was couched in these words: "Sergeant Churchill, of the 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons, in the several enterprises against Fort St. George and Fort Slongo on Long Island, in their [the board of award's] opinion acted a very conspicuous and singularly meritorious part; that at the head of each body of attack he not only acquitted himself with great gallantry, firmness and address, but that the surprise in one instance and the success of the attack in the other, proceeded in a considerable degree from his conduct and management."

The second Heart, awarded to Sergeant Brown, was gained on the historic field

of Yorktown. On the evening of October 14, 1781, the two British redoubts that checked the progress of the siege were stormed and taken by the Allied troops. The French took the inner, the Americans the outer redoubt, or the one nearest the river. Sergeant Brown led a "forlorn hope," as it is called, because, being the advance party and the first to attack the hazard is so great that the attackers can have but a forlorn hope of coming through alive. The assault on this British redoubt was under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton, then serving as a volunteer. Sergeant Brown's party was the first to dash forward and the brave sergeant did not wait upon the sappers to cut away the abatis and breach the obstacles, but carried his men over all the obstructions and into the redoubt in the face of a murderous fire. The British seem to have been confused by this unethical performance and the redoubt was captured in less than a quarter of an hour, with small loss to the stormers.

The third Purple Heart, which went to Sergeant Bissel, was awarded for an exploit that began in August, 1781, and did not end until September, 1782. In August, 1781, Washington had need of exact and detailed information respecting the British army in New York City that he was unable to get from his spies and Sergeant Bissel was sent into the city by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Hanson Harrison, one of Washington's aides, to obtain it. Though there is no positive evidence of it, it is extremely likely that the plucky sergeant saw and talked with the Commander-in-chief himself, before he set out upon his hazardous enterprise. He got into the British lines at once, but failed in the main purpose, through no fault of his own, because he could not get out again. For one long year he acted

the part of a British soldier, in New York City and on Long and Staten Islands, before he found means to escape from the latter place. His life hung by a thread every moment of this time. When he first entered New York there was a hot naval press going on and to escape being forced into the British fleet, Bissel enlisted in Benedict Arnold's corps. He made notes and kept memoranda of troop strengths and locations and checked his information, one item against another, until he knew, practically, the exact situation of the British forces and their condition. Then the enemy became suspicious of something and an order was issued that any soldier found with written information on him would be treated as a spy. To save his life, Bissel was forced to destroy his precious memoranda, but he had a good brain and used it to advantage. When he escaped, in 1782, he went at once to Headquarters, where he reported to Washington, and his account was written down by Lieutenant Colonel David Humphreys. The first four pages of this report are in Humphreys' handwriting and Bissel, himself, wrote the last three. It is a remarkably clear statement of facts; what the sergeant knew from personal observation being distinguished carefully from what was reported by others and what was mere hearsay. He described the Staten Island forts and gave minute descriptions, with sketches, of the forts on New York and Long Island. The report is endorsed by Washington himself: "Sergeant Bissel's acct. of the Enemys force and Works at New Yk &c."

These are the exploits of high bravery that gained for three Continental soldiers the Revolutionary medal of honor. Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, Junior's first draft of the form of the certificate conferring the Purple Heart upon Sergeant Churchill, is shown in the

accompanying illustration. It is endorsed: "Certif for The Badge of Military Merit granted to Sergeant Churchill, 2d Light Dragoons to Serjt. Brown 5th Connet to Serjeant Bissel 2d Con R." It recites that "it hath ever been an established maxim in the American Service that the Road to Glory was open to All, that Honorary Rewards and Distinctions were the greatest Stimuli to virtuous actions, and that distinguished Merit should not pass unnoticed or unrewarded; and, Whereas, a Board of Officers have reported . . . Now, therefore, Know ye That the aforesaid Sergeant Elijah Churchill, hath fully and truly deserved, and hath been properly invested with the Honorary Badge of Military Merit, and is hereby authorized & intituled to pass and repass all Guards & Military Posts as fully and amply as any Commissioned officer whatsoever; and is hereby further Recommended to that favorable Notice that a Brave and Faithfull Soldier deserves from his Countrymen."

One month after the Purple Heart Badge of Military Merit was established by General Orders, on September 9, 1782, another General Order directed that: "The Inspector General (or in his absence the inspector of the Northern Army), the Adjutant General, Brigadier General Huntington, Colonel Greateon and Lieutenant Colonel Barber or any three of them are appointed a Board to examine the pretentions of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who are candidates for the Badge of Merit—The Board will report their opinion to the Commander-in-Chief. All certificates and recommendations will be lodged with the Adjutant General, who will occasionally summon the Board to assemble."

The only surviving record in the Washington Papers, in the Library of Congress, of the proceedings of such a

board, is dated April 24, 1783. This board was composed of Brigadier General John Greateon, Colonel Walter Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Sprout and Majors Nicholas Fish and Lemuel Trescott. This board recommended the award of the Purple Heart to Sergeants Churchill and Brown. To Churchill, in the words quoted previously, and to Brown because "in the assault of the enemy's left redoubt at Yorktown, in Virginia, on the evening of October 14, 1781 [he] conducted a forlorn hope with great bravery, propriety and deliberate firmness and that his general character appears unexceptionable." This choice of staid words on the part of the board holds some unconscious and unintentional humor. It would be interesting to know if the British soldiers defending the redoubt would have thus described the Connecticut sergeant as he came raging over their breastworks at the head of his glittering bayonets.

April 27, 1783, Washington's General Orders recited that: "The Board appointed to take into consideration the claims of the Candidates for the Badge of Merit Report: That Serjeant Churchill of the 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons and Serjeant Brown of the late 5th Connecticut Regiment are in their opinion severally entitled to the badge of military merit and do therefore recommend them to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as suitable characters for that honorary distinction. The Commander-in-chief is pleased to order the before named Serjeant Elijah Churchill of the 2d Light Dragoons and Serjeant Brown of the late 5th Connecticut regiment to be each of them invested with the badge of merit. They will call at Head Quarters on the third of May, when the necessary Certificate & Badges will be ready for them." It is greatly to be regretted that

no description of this presentation ceremony has come to light.

The last entry, so far known, regarding the Purple Heart, is found in Washington's General Orders of June 8, 1783, at Newburgh, when Sergeant Bissel was cited for the decoration. It states that: "Serjeant Bissel of the 2d Connecticut regiment having performed some important Services within the immediate knowledge of the Commander-in-chief, in which the fidelity, perseverance and good Sense of the said Serjeant Bissel were conspicuously manifested; it is therefore ordered that he be honored with the badge of merit; he will call at Head Quarters

on tuesday next for the insignia and certificate to which he is hereby entitled." There were few greater honors possible in the Continental Army than to have General George Washington publicly praise a man for his "fidelity, perseverance and good Sense."

The General Orders of this same June 8th also directed that "A Board of officers will assemble at the public Buildings on tuesday at 10 o'clock A.M. to decide upon such pretensions for the badge of merit, as shall be exhibited to them," but no further record has come to light of any awards, other than those to the above three men, of this highest of honors obtained by Continental soldiers.



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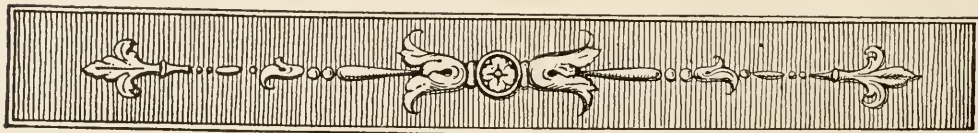
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EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman Magazine Committee.





A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



Y the time this reaches our readers it is probable that the Conference on the Limitation of Armament will have passed into history. We should all feel deeply thankful that as a Society we have been privileged to be so intimately connected with this great event.

In this message I want especially to call our national work to your attention. The fund for our three national objects, the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, the Painting of a Convoy of Troopships bound for France, and the Manual for Immigrants is still incomplete. A total of \$42,406.96 has been received. Sixty thousand dollars was asked for; surely the states and chapters which have not yet paid their share will take enough pride in our Society's national undertakings to wish to be counted among those who did their part. The Manual especially must be kept going. Its share of this fund is being rapidly consumed. We have not yet received the full \$25,000 assigned to it, and there is barely enough left to pay for two more language editions. We have already issued and paid for editions of 50,000 each in English and Spanish, and 75,000 in Italian. If this splendid work is to go on our states and chapters must pay their share at once.

At our next Congress we must devise some method of financing future editions, for the Manual has proved itself an unqualified success. It is receiving high praise from educators in many portions of the country. One State Director of Americanization in a state that is two-thirds foreign in population, writes, "This is a great and good work and it is like bread in the wilderness for those who receive the Manual." We are now giving it gratuitously to chapters that desire it for free distribution direct to immigrants in their own localities; for in this way the spirit of our work will be carried out as well, if not better, than at the ports of entry. Chapters should send orders

for the Manual to their State Regents, stating that they wish them for this purpose.

It is needless to remind you that in our country there are those from many nations in whom we must foster the same spirit of mutual good-will which animates the Conference, and who especially must be led into a thorough understanding of America, her laws, her institutions and the blessings of liberty she bestows upon all. For this purpose our Manual has been written. It carries the message of friendship to all within our borders who sincerely desire to become worthy of American citizenship. It also contains much that might be of benefit to native Americans. I therefore urge upon our chapters its widest possible distribution. To spread American influence is the supreme need of the hour. Our Society is a great power to this end if its full power is used as it should be.

We are increasing by the hundreds and thousands each month, in spite of the advance of our initiation fee from \$1.00 to \$5.00. We admitted 3047 members at the October Board meeting, 750 in November, and 1325 in December. This means power, a more wide-spread influence, an enormously increased opportunity for service to a country threatened by so many insidious enemies from within, for those who are joining are necessarily those who are loyal to American ideals, else they would not join.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution stands for America. Without fear let us go forward against the hosts of sedition and disloyalty, wherever found, unmasking their batteries, silencing their guns.

It is for each Daughter, personally, to help speed the fulfillment of this patriotic prayer:

America! God mend thine
every flaw.

Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

HISTORIC YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

By Mrs. James T. Morris

Chairman Historic Spots Committee, N. S. D. A. R.



DO you know that there is only one-third of an acre of Revolutionary National Military Parks in the United States, that of Guilford Court House in North Carolina, and nearly fourteen thousand acres of Civil War National Military Parks?

We rejoice that the Civil War has been so commemorated, but why not also preserve historic Yorktown, Virginia, as a national shrine in honor of our Revolutionary heroes?

Yorktown at the present day is a town of one hundred and fifty-five people, one-third of them colored. Immediately surrounding it on three sides are wonderful earthworks overgrown with cedar, cherry, and the yellow broom of England (the *Planta Ganista* of France), the seeds of which are supposed to have been brought in the oats for Cornwallis' horses. The broom grows wild in Yorktown and nowhere else in our country. As it lifts its large yellow blossoms to the sun it seems to say: "I'm on the job immortalizing this place. Are you?"

The earthworks were thrown up by Cornwallis' soldiers and by slaves most leisurely during August and September, 1781. The general was an expert engineer, so they were perfectly done. They consisted of four forts, one now forty feet high, called "Star Fort," from its shape and "Fusileers Redoubt" from its use. These forts were connected by parallels of earth and trenches which extended a mile. In the Civil War they were used by the Confederates. An old Confederate soldier said that the entrench-

ments now were much the same as they were when he played on them as a boy.

There was a second rectangular earthen entrenchment about a quarter of a mile southeast of Yorktown, but little of this is left. In places it may be plainly seen as a low ridge of earth. The sites where Washington, Rochambeau, Steuben, and Knox had their headquarters are nearly two miles to the south; those of Lafayette and Nelson about a mile to the southeast; the French troops were half a mile west. Moore's house, on the historic Temple farm where the articles of surrender were drawn, to be later signed in the trenches, still stands in a perfect state of preservation seven-eighths of a mile from Yorktown.

These sites preserved themselves for over a century. Only the worst roads led to them. Now all is changed. During the World War an oil station was established by the Federal Government and half of Temple farm sold for it. Camp Eustis is about ten miles from there, and there is now a mine station one mile northwest. The Government built a fine concrete road to connect these places with Newport News. Sleepy Yorktown then became a Mecca for motorists and a dumping ground for the picnic debris left behind them.

A land company is now exploiting these holy acres as "Bungalow Sites!"

May we reiterate: The Revolution has only one-third of an acre of its battle-grounds preserved as a National Military Park.

It was before Yorktown that Washington sent this memorable message to his encamped troops: "*The present moment*

offers the epoch which will decide American Independence."

In 1781 the American forces were divided into a northern division under Washington and a southern division under Nathanael Green. The spirit, or as we would say to-day, the pep of the army was at the lowest ebb. Even Washington could not put heart into his restless,

by their great fleet. They could not be engaged without a powerful fleet and that was just what Washington did not have. In the early summer he called Rochambeau, Lincoln and Duportail to a war council at Wethersfield, Connecticut. They decided to attack New York. De Grasse, the noted French admiral, was in the West Indies with a great fleet.

Rochambeau sent a swift sailing vessel to him asking him to come at once to New York to engage the British fleet by water while our army attacked them by land. He was asked to bring all the extra troops possible. In the interval, while the reply was awaited, General Lincoln and the Duke of Castullux combined forces and attacked the other forts at New York, only to be defeated.

What of the Southern division at this time? Cornwallis commanded the British forces with many able officers under him, among them the raider, Tarleton, and that arch traitor, Benedict Arnold.

The Americans had most able officers—Nathanael Green, Morgan, Lafayette and others, but only a small force. Cornwallis had left his headquarters in South Carolina expecting his forces to be greatly augmented by Royalists from North Carolina and Virginia. To his bitter disappointment they did not materialize. He then decided to unite with the forces of Phillips and Benedict Arnold in Virginia for a campaign against the Chesapeake.



TRENCHES AND PARALLEL CONNECTING THE FOUR FORTS ERECTED BY LORD CORNWALLIS IN THE DEFENSE OF YORKTOWN

homesick, ragged and hungry army who had not had a decisive victory in months.

There were nearly 4000 French troops at Newport with a fleet of twelve ships that the British fleet had cooped up there. They came to fight and were restless and unhappy because they could not. Washington hoped and prayed for a great victory. Clinton and the northern division of the British Army were strongly entrenched in New York City, supported

Clinton expecting Washington to attack New York, ordered Cornwallis to send him 3000 of his southern troops. This the general strenuously objected to, and Clinton finally ordered Cornwallis to establish headquarters at Old Point Comfort. After carefully examining this location Cornwallis decided to return and fortify Yorktown, considering it a finer strategical point. It lies on a peninsula made by the York and James rivers and the Chesapeake about twenty miles from the mouth of the York river, where it is very deep and about a mile wide. Early in August the earthen entrenchments were begun. We have already described these fortifications.

The headquarters of Washington, Rochambeau, Knox and Von Steuben were nearly two miles south of Cornwallis' outer entrenchments. Those of Lincoln, Nelson and Lafayette about a mile southeast on a line with Moore's House. Every one of the Colonies had soldiers in this engagement. It was the only time in the Revolution that both northern and southern divisions took part. Our allies, the French, also had 7000 men with their officers and thirty-two warships. Johnston says: "On the morning of the 30th it was found that the British had abandoned their outer entrenchments. These were immediately occupied by the

Americans, who began the construction of new redoubts and parallels. Two separate redoubts, numbers 9 and 10, in connection with the enemy's works were *not* evacuated by them."

Washington spent much time in the saddle reconnoitering. The siege pieces, which could not be brought from the James River, as the teams had not come,



STAR FORT OR FUSILIERS' REDOUBT, FORTY FEET IN HEIGHT, IT WAS ONE OF THE FOUR FORTS USED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, VA. THE GROUND IS COVERED WITH THE YELLOW BROOM WHICH GROWS NOWHERE ELSE IN AMERICA

were greatly needed. Washington and the other officers sent their own baggage wagons for them on the 2nd of October. Twelve hundred of the infantry engaged in cutting the material for staying the new ramparts. Chaplain Evans writes: "Our troops vie with each other in the performance of duty and the love of danger." On the 4th the Americans under Alexander Hamilton after severe fighting

took redoubt 10. Hamilton is reported as acting with "conspicuous gallantry." The French took redoubt 9 after a most

enemy's left. The distance from our parallel to the enemy was 1800 to 2400 feet. On the night of the 6th 4000



PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

REFERENCES: A. WORKS OF CORNWALLIS' OUTER POSITION, EVACUATED NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 29TH. B.B. FIRST PARALLEL. C. AMERICAN BATTERY ON EXTREME RIGHT, FROM WHICH WASHINGTON FIRED THE FIRST SHOT. D. CAPTAIN MACHIN'S AMERICAN BATTERY. E. AMERICAN MORTAR BATTERY. F. FRENCH BATTERY ON EXTREME LEFT, FIRST TO OPEN FIRE OCTOBER 9TH. G. G. FRENCH GRAND AND MORTAR BATTERIES. H. ZIGZAG TO SECOND PARALLEL. I. M. SECOND PARALLEL. O. N. N. FRENCH BATTERIES. K. REDOUBT STORMED BY ENEMY, NIGHT OF OCTOBER 14TH. Q. REDOUBT STORMED BY FRENCH. P. P. FRENCH AND AMERICAN BATTERIES ATTACKED BY ENEMY, NIGHT OF OCTOBER 15TH. S. BRITISH FUSILIERS' REDOUBT. T. FRIGATE *Charon* AND TRANSPORTS ON FIRE. R. R. R. FRENCH SHIPS APPROACHING AFTER THE SURRENDER.

valiant charge under Colonel Deuxponts.

Washington himself fired the first gun when the advance was made from parallels thrown up by the Americans. The first general attack was made against the

Americans, commanded by General Lincoln, dug another parallel so secretly that the enemy did not know it until morning. About twenty-eight hundred troops lying on their arms covered this

work. Complete success attended this.

During the siege fifty-two big guns were used by the Americans. Lafayette wrote a friend: "I could not conceive that an army so ragged could face the enemy with such courage and shoot so straight."

On the 17th of October, after a severe siege, the enemy waved a flag of truce. The officer bearing it was blindfolded and conducted to Washington. He asked for the suspension of hostilities for twenty-four hours and that joint commissioners be appointed to arrange terms of surrender. Washington asked that Cornwallis submit his proposals in writing first. These, when submitted, were not all complied with, Washington insisting that the terms should be the same as those imposed on Lincoln at Charleston in 1780. On the 18th the Commission met at the Moore House and drew up fourteen articles of surrender. On the morning of the 19th they were submitted to Cornwallis. Washington suggested to him that they be signed at once and that the troops surrender their arms at two o'clock. The articles were signed in the trenches and the surrender took place to the tune of "The World Turned Upside Down." Cornwallis was indisposed, so General O'Hara offered his sword to Washington. Remembering the humiliation of General Lincoln at Charleston, Washington ordered that it be delivered to Lincoln. As soon as he received it he at once returned it to General O'Hara. The British were allowed a few days' rest before being sent to prison camps at Winchester, Virginia, and Frederick, Maryland.

So ended the last engagement of the American Revolution. It was voted by Congress that a monument to commemorate the victory be erected; this was done just one hundred years from that date.

The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution representing 120,000 American women, at their thirtieth Continental Congress last April:

"WHEREAS, The ground on which the Revolutionary fortifications at Yorktown, Va., stand most sacred to every American, having preserved itself intact for 140 years, is now being despoiled through the sale of the property, the commercializing of the same, and the razing of the old fortifications; and

"WHEREAS, it is in the interest of America the study of its history and teaching of future generations, that Yorktown and surrounding fortifications and other historic places in and about there, be preserved; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention assembled, call this to the attention of the President of the United States and the Congress, and petition them to take immediate steps by the appointment of a proper commission for the purpose of making the necessary survey looking toward the purchase of the land upon which these fortifications and these historic places are located, with the object of making the same into a national military park and monument. Be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Honorable Walter H. Newton later framed and introduced a bill (No. 6774) in the United States House of Representatives asking that Yorktown be made a national park. This bill was presented to the Senate by Honorable Frank Kellogg. Every American is asked to work for this bill by urging his U. S. senator and representative to vote for it.





NAVAL WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES 1800-1815*

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum

PART III



HE most notable victories of the War of 1812-15 were won on the sea. The land forces of the United States accomplished much during this period and won many hotly contested battles. They did not, however, succeed in doing more than was expected of them. The infant American navy, on the other hand, during the same period, surpassed the fondest expectations of its greatest admirers, by the number of British ships defeated in single combat, and also in the case of engagements fought between flotillas. In view of the fact that one of the primary causes of the war was the total disregard by Great Britain of American rights and privileges on the ocean, it was particularly gratifying to Americans at home to see British war vessels, which had been engaged in attacking our commerce and impressing our seamen, destroyed or disabled by American naval power. And while the army by its victories along the Niagara frontier and

those of the Thames, Plattsburg, and New Orleans enabled the United States to retain and consolidate the territory which it had won by the War for Independence, the Navy by its wonderful achievements on the sea not only assisted in this most desirable result, but also ensured the freedom of the seas to American commerce at the close of the war, although this subject was not specifically mentioned in the treaty of Ghent in 1814. The medals described in the present article relate for the most part to naval exploits of the War of 1812-15.

Prior to the War of 1812, however, two medals were awarded by Congress of great importance so far as the development of the United States Navy was concerned and marked as well notable strides in the expansion of American power and prestige. These were the medals awarded respectively to Captain Thomas Truxtun in 1800 for services during the quasi war with France, and to Captain Edward Preble, in 1804, for services during the war with Tripoli.

The trouble with France arose from a number of causes, the principal one of which was, perhaps, the seizure of American merchant vessels. Relations between

*The illustrations of the medals are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C., of bronze replicas in the U. S. National Museum. This medal series commenced in the September, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

the two countries, however, had been strained since the outbreak of the French Revolution and the change of government which that entailed. The refusal of America to join France in the latter's war on England was keenly felt by the French leaders, and the American treaty of 1795 with Great Britain was, with some justification, interpreted by the French as an infringement of the treaty of 1778 with France. The irritation of the French government was extreme and clearly shown in its attitude towards the official representatives of America in

ment Captain Truxtun was cruising in West Indian waters in command of the frigate *Constellation* on February 1, 1800, when he encountered the French frigate *La Vengeance*, and immediately gave chase. After a pursuit of thirty-six hours the ships were within hailing distance of each other and the French commander opened fire without further ceremony. After a sharp action lasting until one o'clock in the morning, the fire of the *La Vengeance* was entirely silenced and she began to sheer off. Truxtun was now certain he would take the French vessel



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN THOMAS TRUXTUN FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE *La Vengeance*, 1800

Paris. In the spring of 1797 three special commissioners were dispatched to France to improve the situation by diplomacy if possible. Bills were meanwhile passed by Congress providing for the completion and equipment of three frigates, two of which were destined to become famous in the history of the United States Navy, the *Constitution* and the *Constellation*. In the following year the situation became even more threatening and Congress, without a declaration of war, gave American merchant ships the right to defend themselves and empowered ships of the Navy to take French vessels which interfered with our commerce. In accordance with this arrange-

ment into port as his prize, but a few minutes after the mainmast of the *Constellation*, which had been badly shattered during the engagement, went over the side and the *La Vengeance* made good her escape. This victory was notable on account of the fact that while the *La Vengeance* carried fifty-four guns the *Constellation* carried only thirty-eight. Prior to this action Captain Truxtun had proven himself a most energetic and able commander and a year previous to his engagement with the *La Vengeance* had captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*. By Act of Congress, approved March 29, 1800, it was resolved:

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Thomas Truxtun a golden medal emblematical of the late action between the United States frigate *Constellation*, of thirty-eight guns, and the French ship-of-war, *La Vengeance*, of fifty-four guns in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the above engagement, wherein an example was exhibited by the captain, officers, sailors, and marines, honorable to the American name, and instructive to its rising navy."

The medal awarded to Captain Truxtun in accordance with this resolution bore upon the obverse the bust of this gallant officer to the left in naval uniform

France were suspended in 1801 by the terms of a treaty which provided for the return of captured vessels.

The next work of the infant navy was the prosecution of the war between the United States and Tripoli, declared by the latter power in 1801 as a result of the dissatisfaction of that power with the treaty which had been concluded in 1796, to protect American merchantmen from the ravages of the Tripolitan corsairs. In this contest the United States accomplished little for two years and a half. In 1803, however, Commodore Edward



MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE FOR THE ATTACKS ON TRIPOLI, 1804

with the inscription "Patriæ patres filio digno" above and "Thomas Truxtun" below, or "The fathers of the country to their worthy son Thomas Truxtun." The reverse bore a view of the close of the engagement surrounded by the inscription "United States frigate *Constellation* of 38 guns pursues, attacks, and vanquishes the French ship *La Vengeance* of 54 guns 1 February, 1800," and in the exergue "By vote of Congress to Thomas Truxtun 29 Mar. 1800." This medal is of interest as the first of a long series of such medals awarded by Congress to naval officers in recognition of individual victories won by the ships under their command. Naval operations against

Preble took command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, maintained a rigid blockade of the Tripolitan coast and bombarded the city a number of times. Although Preble was superseded in 1804 by Commodore Barron, the conclusion of peace in the following year was largely the outcome of the energetic action of the former, and his services were recognized by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805, which resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Commodore Edward Preble, and through him to the officers, seamen, and marines attached to the squadron under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct displayed in the several attacks

on the town, batteries, and naval forces of Tripoli, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four," and "That the President of the United States cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries, and naval force of Tripoli by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command and to present it to Commodore Preble."

The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore upon the obverse the bust of Commodore Preble in naval uniform to the left surrounded by the inscription "Edwardo Preble duci strenuo comitia americana" or "The American Congress to Edward Preble, the valiant

fall naturally into two classes. The first of these includes those medals awarded for single ship actions and the second those awarded in connection with actions between fleets. The first series includes eleven medals and the second five. The latter have already been described in a previous article in this MAGAZINE.

The first action to be thus commemorated, in many ways the most famous of the kind during the entire war, was the engagement between the American frigate *Constitution* and the British ship *Guerriere* which occurred on August 19,



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE *Constitution* FROM A BRITISH SQUADRON IN JULY AND THE CAPTURE OF THE *Guerriere* IN AUGUST, 1812

commander." The reverse bore a view of the American squadron attacking the port of Tripoli with the inscription "Vindici commercii americani ante Tripoli MDCCCIV" or "to the vindicator of American commerce before Tripoli, 1804." The two medals just described are of great interest as the first of the kind to be awarded by Congress for services rendered after the adoption of the Federal constitution in 1789, and they form a link between the medals of the Revolution and those of the War of 1812-15.

The medals awarded by Congress in recognition of special services and achievements during the War of 1812-15

1812. The medal commemorating this event was awarded by Act of Congress approved January 29, 1813, to Captain Isaac Hull, who commanded the *Constitution* at the time, and as may be noted by its design this medal commemorated not only the prowess of Captain Hull as a fighter, but also his skill as a mariner in escaping from a British fleet of five vessels by which he was pursued in July of the same year. This episode, one of the most famous in the history of the American navy, has often been made the subject of pictorial and written description. On the afternoon of July 16th, the *Constitution*, while off the coast of New Jersey on her way to New York to join

the squadron to which she had been assigned under the command of Commodore John Rodgers, sighted a British squadron under Captain Philip Broke, which was at first supposed by the officers of the *Constitution* to be made up of American ships. This impression was, however, soon corrected, and on the following morning the *Constitution* was compelled, by superior numbers, to seek safety in flight. The wind was exceedingly light and every means was resorted to on both sides to increase the speed of the respective vessels. Both parties de-

chase, which lasted two days, was over and the British vessels left far in the rear. The escape of the American frigate on this occasion was one of the most remarkable naval feats on record and was due to almost unparalleled coolness, perseverance, and good seamanship of her officers and crew. After thus eluding the British fleet the *Constitution* put into the port of Boston, where she remained from July 27th to August 2nd. On the latter date Captain Hull once more put to sea and on August 19th, about 750 miles east of Boston, sighted the British ship *Guer-*



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN JACOB JONES FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Frolic*, 1812

voted much time and energy to towing the ships by means of their small boats, and the *Constitution* was successfully warped ahead for a considerable period, a device which could be employed on account of the comparatively shoal water. By these means and a skillful manipulation of the sails which were constantly kept wet so as to retain as much of the light air stirring as was possible, the *Constitution* escaped from her enemies. This desirable result, however, was not attained without strenuous efforts on the part of the crew and skillful management of the ship by her commander and other officers, none of whom could take a moment's repose until the

riere and immediately closed for the action which was to become so noted in American naval annals. For about one hour the two ships manœuvred for position and finally engaged at close range, side by side. In less than thirty minutes the *Guerriere* was a helpless wreck without a spar standing. She was in such a shattered condition, indeed, that on the following day Hull decided it would be impossible to get her into port. She was accordingly blown up and the commander of the *Constitution* proceeded to Boston with his prisoners of war. He and his fellow-officers and crew were received with the greatest enthusiasm and acclaimed heroes by the citizens of a section

which had consistently opposed the war. The capture of the *Guerriere* was notable as the first important naval victory of the war; it established the superiority of the American navy, ship for ship, over the British; and it came at a time when the American public was profoundly depressed, owing to the surrender of the important post of Detroit, an event which occurred three days prior to the capture of the *Guerriere*.

The medal, awarded to Captain Hull in recognition of the bravery and skill displayed on the two occasions just de-

above "Horæ momento victoria" or "victory in an hour."

Almost two months to a day after the engagement between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere* occurred the second naval engagement of the war in recognition of which a medal was awarded. The sloop-of-war *Wasp*, commanded by Captain Jacob Jones, sailed from the Delaware river, October 13th, to join a squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers. On October 18th she fell in with the British brig *Frolic* at the time convoying a number of merchantmen to



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATUR FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Macedonian*, 1812

scribed, bore upon the obverse the bust of this commander in naval uniform to the left surrounded by the inscription "Isaacus Hull, peritos arte superat Jul, MDCCCXII Aug. certamimine fortes" or "Isaac Hull conquers in July, 1812, the skilled, by strategem; and in August, the strong, in battle." The reverse design showed the close of the engagement between the two ships with the *Guerriere* a dismantled wreck at the mercy of the waves and the *Constitution*, but slightly injured, firing a final broadside. Below appears the inscription "Inter Const. nav. amer. et Guer. angl." or "Between the American ship *Constitution* and the English ship *Guerriere*," and

England. The two vessels were very evenly matched both in size and armament and the engagement between them was sharp and bloody. It was fought while the sea was running high and the consequent unsteadiness of the vessels furnished a severe test of the marksmanship of the respective gunners. After an interval of about three-quarters of an hour the *Frolic* was taken by boarders from the American vessel, the two ships having fouled each other a short time before. The victory was decisive and too much credit could not be given to Captain Jones and his crew for the courageous manner in which the fight had been conducted. Unfortunately it was hardly

over before a British frigate of seventy-four guns appeared and as the *Wasp* had suffered too severely in the engagement with the *Frolic* to be able to escape, she was captured and taken to Bermuda. Congress nevertheless recognized the services of Captain Jones by presenting him with a gold medal, the obverse of which bore his bust to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Jacobus Jones virtus in ardua tendit" or "Jacob Jones, valor seeks difficulties." The reverse design showed the close of the engagement with the Americans boarding

neighborhood of the Canary Islands on October 25th. For some time after the opening of the engagement the British commander Captain John Carden, supposed that he was in action with the American ship *Essex* which was weak in long guns. He accordingly engaged at long range, thus giving the gun crew of the *United States* the opportunity to use their heavy guns with terrible execution on board the British vessel, shattering her hull in many places. Perceiving his error, Captain Carden bore down to close with his adversary, but this manœuvre



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Java*, 1812

the *Frolic*. Below appears the inscription "Inter *Wasp* nav. amer. et *Frolic* nav. ang. die XVIII Oct. MDCCCXII" or "Between the American ship *Wasp* and the English ship *Frolic*, October 18, 1812," and above "Victoriam hosti majori celerrime rapuit" or "He quickly snatched victory from a superior enemy."

The third single ship engagement of the war to be thus signalized was that between the frigate *United States* and the British ship *Macedonian*. The *United States*, commanded by Captain Stephen Decatur, had left Boston, October 8, 1812, in company with a small squadron and, after separating from the other ships, encountered the British frigate in the

was executed too late to succeed. The *Macedonian* was captured and navigated to the United States, where she was repaired and added to the American navy and as such did excellent service. The victory over this first-class ship was received with the most extravagant rejoicing in the United States and with equal regret and disappointment in Great Britain. The British public were amazed to learn that their best men-of-war appeared to be at the mercy of their American antagonists.

The medal awarded to Captain Decatur for the capture of the *Macedonian* bore on the obverse the bust of that officer in naval uniform to the right, surrounded by the inscription "Stephanus Decatur

navarchus pugnus pluribus victor" or "Stephen Decatur, a naval Captain, conqueror in many battles." The reverse showed the action between the two ships with the *United States* to leeward firing a port broadside and the *Macedonian* without her mizzenmast, her fore and main topmasts and her mainyard. The inscription "Inter sta. uni. nav. ameri. et macedo nav. aug. die XXV Octobris MDCCCXII" or "Between the American ship *United States* and the English ship *Macedonian*, October 25, 1812," appeared below, and above "Occidit signum hostile

killed during the action between the *United States* and the *Macedonian*.

The next engagement in recognition of which Congress saw fit to award medals was one of peculiar interest in that the American ship which participated was always known as a lucky ship, whereas her commander on this occasion had previously experienced such a series of misfortunes as to deprive him of prestige in naval circles and to discourage, to a certain extent, the men who served under his command. Captain William Bainbridge, the recipient of the next medal to



MEDAL AWARDED IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Peacock*, 1813

sidera surgunt" or "The enemy's standard falls, the stars arise."

The Act of Congress granting the three gold medals just described was approved January 29, 1813. It provided also that each commissioned officer of the American ships concerned be presented with a silver medal of the same respective designs as those employed on the gold medals awarded to the commanders. Silver medals of the same respective types were also to be presented to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant W. S. Bush, of the Marines, who was killed during the action between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, and to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John M. Funk,

be described, had been the only American naval commander to surrender his ship, the *Retaliation*, to the enemy during the war with France. In 1800 when in command of the *George Washington* he carried the annual tribute paid by the United States to the Dey of Algiers and was obliged by that Oriental potentate to place his ship at the latter's disposal for the purpose of making a trip to Constantinople. During the War with Tripoli his ship, the *Philadelphia*, was lost and he himself made prisoner. In all these occurrences Bainbridge seems to have been largely the victim of ill luck and in the contest now to be described regained that standing in the naval service which

he seems to have deserved on account of his natural ability and courage.

In October, 1812, Bainbridge was placed in command of the *Constitution*, Captain Hull having at his own request received charge of the Charlestown Navy Yard and the naval defenses of the city of New York. The *Constitution* sailed from Boston on October 25th in company with the sloop *Hornet*, of 18 guns, commanded by James Lawrence, of whom more will be said later. On December 13th they arrived at Bahia and encountered a British sloop-of-war which refused

usually accurate and with corresponding deadly results. The *Constitution* had been manœuvred in such a manner as to avoid being raked by her adversary and at the same time poured in a number of terrific broadsides which found their mark. So badly was the *Java* damaged that Bainbridge made no attempt to carry her into port but destroyed her on the scene of the victory, and after paroling his prisoners at Bahia returned to Boston, and arrived on February 27, 1813. By an Act approved March 3, 1813, Congress resolved:



MEDAL AWARDED IN HONOR OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BURROWS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE *Boxer*, 1813

an invitation to come out and fight the *Hornet* in single combat on the ground that the *Constitution* would interfere with the engagement. Leaving the *Hornet* alone to confront the enemy ship, which was about her own size and armament, Bainbridge sailed south in the *Constitution* and on the morning of the 29th encountered the British frigate *Java*. The action began about two o'clock in the afternoon and when it ended two hours later the *Java* was a complete wreck unable to offer further resistance. Her Captain, Lambert, was mortally wounded, and forty-eight of her officers and crew were dead or dying. The aim of the American gunners had been more than

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to present to Captain William Bainbridge, of the frigate *Constitution*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct, and services of Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British frigate *Java* after a brave and skillful combat."

The gold medal presented to Captain Bainbridge in accordance with this act bore on the obverse his bust to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Gulielmus Bainbridge patria victisque laudatus" or "William Bainbridge praised by his country and by the

vanquished foe." The reverse design showed the close of the action between the *Constitution* and the *Java*, the former undamaged and the latter entirely dismantled. Below appeared the inscription "Inter const. nav. ameri. et jav. nav. angl. die XXIX decem. MDCCCXII" or "Between the American ship *Constitution* and the English ship *Java*, December 29, 1812." The silver medals mentioned in the Act of Congress just quoted were replicas of the one described above.

As already stated the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, commanded by James Lawrence

rendered. She was in a sinking condition as the result of the American fire, and although every effort was made to keep her afloat she finally went down so suddenly as to drown nine of her own crew and three Americans. Lawrence proceeded to New York where he arrived and discharged his prisoners after a cruise of 145 days, in which time he had captured one ship, two brigs, one schooner, and a man-of-war. He was at this time one of the most popular officers in the American naval service and seemed to be on the threshold of a brilliant career, when he



MEDAL AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT EDWARD R. MCALL FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE *Boxer*, 1813

at that time Master-Commandant, and later captain of the ill-fated frigate *Chesapeake* during her combat with the *Shannon*, formed a part of the squadron under the command of Bainbridge and parted company with the *Constitution* off the coast of Brazil. After vainly seeking an engagement with the British sloop *Bonne Citoyenne* which he had been left to watch, the commander of the *Hornet* proceeded northward, and on February 24, 1813, encountered off the mouth of the Demarara river the British brig *Peacock*, a ship about the same size as the *Hornet*, but with a lighter broadside. After a brief action, which lasted hardly a quarter of an hour, the *Peacock* sur-

took command of the frigate *Chesapeake*, May 20, 1813. Within the brief period of eleven days thereafter he had lost his ship and was soon to lose his life from wounds received in the fatal combat with the *Shannon*, in many ways the most tragic engagement of the war. His heroic death did much to atone for his misfortune in losing his vessel, and his dying words, "Don't give up the ship," have become perhaps the most famous saying in American naval annals. They were used to good advantage a few months later when inscribed upon the banner of the flagship of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, they inspired the crews which won the battle of Lake Erie.

The unfortunate close of Lawrence's naval career did not dim the memory of his former services, and by Act of Congress approved January 11, 1814, it was resolved:

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Captain James Lawrence, a gold medal, and a silver medal to each of the commissioned officers who served under him in the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, in her conflict with the British vessel-of-war, the *Peacock*, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the capture of that vessel; and the President is also requested to communicate to

the inscription "Inter hornet nav. ameri. et peacock nav. ang. die XXIV Feb. MDCCCXIII" or "Between the American ship *Hornet* and the English vessel *Peacock*, February 24, 1813," and above "Mansuetud maj quam victoria" or "Clemency greater than victory."

Captain Lawrence was not the only naval commander of the war to be awarded a medal posthumously. On September 4, 1813, the American brig *Enterprize*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander William Burrows, encountered the British brig *Boxer* off the coast of



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN LEWIS WARRINGTON FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Epervier*, 1814

the nearest male relative of Captain Lawrence the sense which Congress entertains of the loss which the naval service of the United States has since sustained in the death of that distinguished officer."

The medal awarded in accordance with this Act bore on the obverse the bust of Captain Lawrence to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Jac. Lawrence dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" or "James Lawrence to die for one's country is sweet and becoming." The reverse design showed the close of the action between the *Hornet* and the *Peacock*, with the former vessel sending her boats to the rescue of the crew of the latter, which has lost her mainmast and is sinking by the bow. Below appears

Maine and a decisive engagement ensued in which both the American and British commanders were killed early in the engagement. Under the command of Lieutenant Edward R. McCall, the *Enterprize* proved her superiority by capturing the *Boxer* in less than an hour. By an Act of Congress, approved January 6, 1814, it was resolved:

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant William Burrows, and to Lieutenant Edward R. McCall, of the brig *Enterprize*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers of the aforesaid vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers

and crew in the conflict with the British sloop *Boxer*, on the fourth of September, in the year 1813. And the President is also requested to communicate to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Burrows the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of that valuable officer, who died in the arms of victory, nobly contending for his country's rights and fame."

The medal awarded in honor of Commander Burrows bore on the obverse a funeral urn upon a tomb inscribed "W. Burrows," and surrounded with naval war trophies including cannon balls, an anchor, standards, a sword, a rifle, and a trident from which hangs a laurel

the inscription "Edward R. McCall navis *Enterprise* præfectus sic itur ad astra" or "Edward R. McCall, commander of the ship *Enterprise*. Thus is glory attained." The reverse design was the same as that of the medal awarded to Commander Burrows for the same engagement.

The year 1814 was signalized by only two American victories at sea for which Congress awarded medals. One of these was presented to Captain Lewis Warrington, the other to Captain Johnston Blakeley. The former officer, in command



MEDAL AWARDED IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTON BLAKELEY FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE *Reindeer*, 1814

wreath. Above appears the inscription "Victoriam tibi claram patriæ mæstam" or "A victory brilliant for thee; sorrowful for thy country." The reverse design showed the engagement between the *Enterprise* and the *Boxer*, the former raking the latter which has lost her main topmast. Above appears the inscription "Vivere sat vincere" or "To conquer is to live enough," and below "Inter *enterprise* nav. ameri. et *boxer* nav. brit. die IV Sept. MDCCCXIII" or "Between the American ship *Enterprise* and the British ship *Boxer*."

The medal awarded to Lieutenant McCall bore on the obverse side his bust to the right in naval uniform surrounded by

of a new sloop named the *Peacock*, in honor of Lawrence's victory over the vessel of that name, engaged the British brig *Epervier*, of nominally equal strength, off the southeast coast of Florida, on April 29, 1814. After an action of about three-quarters of an hour the *Epervier* surrendered and was taken into the port of Savannah as a prize in spite of the fact that two British frigates pursued both the conqueror and her capture. This engagement was a remarkable one in that not a man on the *Peacock* was killed, and only two wounded. The *Epervier*, on the other hand, lost eight killed and fifteen wounded. The *Peacock* was handicapped at the beginning

of the combat by the disabling of her foreyard. This, however, was the only serious injury she received, while the *Epervier's* masts and rigging were seriously damaged, and the latter ship also received forty-two shot holes in her hull, thus attesting to the deadly aim of the American gunners.

By an Act of Congress, approved October 21, 1814, it was resolved:

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Lewis Warrington, of the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices,

verse design showed the close of the engagement with the *Peacock* to leeward firing her port broadside and the *Epervier* with her main topmast wrecked. Below appeared the inscription "Inter *peacock* nav. ameri. et *epervier* nav. ang. die XXIX Mar. MDCCCXIV" or "Between the American ship *Peacock* and the English ship *Epervier*, March 29, 1814" † and above "Pro patria paratus vincere aut mori" or "Prepared to conquer or die for his country."

Prominent among the brilliant American naval commanders of this period was



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Cyane* AND THE *Levant*, 1815

and a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers and a sword to each of the midshipmen, and to the sailing-master of said vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew, in the action with the British brig *Epervier*, on the 29th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in which action the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed."

The obverse of the medal awarded to Captain Warrington in accordance with this resolution bore his bust in naval uniform to the right surrounded by the inscription "Ludovicus Warrington dux navalis ameri." or "Lewis Warrington American naval commander." The re-

verse design showed the close of the engagement with the *Peacock* to leeward firing her port broadside and the *Epervier* with her main topmast wrecked. Below appeared the inscription "Inter *peacock* nav. ameri. et *epervier* nav. ang. die XXIX Mar. MDCCCXIV" or "Between the American ship *Peacock* and the English ship *Epervier*, March 29, 1814" † and above "Pro patria paratus vincere aut mori" or "Prepared to conquer or die for his country."

Prominent among the brilliant American naval commanders of this period was

Johnston Blakeley, who as lieutenant had fitted out the brig *Enterprise* and prepared the inexperienced crew for their splendid work during the combat described above between that ship and the *Borer*. As Master Commandant in charge of the sloop-of-war *Wasp*, he sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 1, 1814, and stationed himself in a position near the English Channel where he was indeed in a position to prey upon enemy commerce, but also exposed to constant attacks by larger ships than his own. On the morning of June 18th, he

† Apparently an error of the engraver since the engagement actually took place a month later.

sighted the British brig *Reindeer*, commanded by Captain William Manners, who waited for his adversary to approach. The *Reindeer* was captured after an action of only nineteen minutes. The sea was perfectly smooth and the engagement fought at very short range. The ships having fallen afoul of each other the British crew, led by their commander, attempted to board the American vessel, but were repulsed with the loss of their captain, who had previously been twice wounded. The *Reindeer* was very badly damaged, both in spars and hull, and

the sea, but it is supposed that being deep in the waist and heavily armed and sparred she foundered, with her brave crew, in some of the gales frequent in that region. Her gallant and capable commander thus never returned to receive the gold medal awarded to him by an Act of Congress approved November 3, 1814. His death was commemorated in the inscription on the reverse of this award which was the only one of the series now being described awarded to the victim of nature's forces and not the shot of the enemy. This fact lends an added



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN JAMES HIDDLE FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Penguin*, 1815

was blown up on the following evening. Captain Blakely proceeded to L'Orient, where he made the needed repairs to his ship. He again put to sea on August 27th, and soon made a number of other valuable captures. On the evening of September 1st he engaged the brig *Avon* and compelled her to surrender, after an engagement of three-quarters of an hour. Later he sailed southward, and in the neighborhood of the Madeiras captured the brig *Atlanta*, which he sent home to Savannah. This was his last recorded success. The *Wasp* was spoken of some three weeks later about a thousand miles to the south and then disappeared forever. Her end is another of the mysteries of

interest to the medal, the obverse of which bore the bust of Captain Blakeley to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Johnston Blakeley, reip. faed. ameri. nav. *Wasp* dux" or "Johnston Blakeley, Captain of the American Federal Republic ship *Wasp*." The reverse bore a view of the close of the action between the *Wasp* and the *Reindeer* with the former to windward firing her port broadside and the *Reindeer* striking her colors. Above appears the inscription "Eheu bis victor patria tua te luget plauditq" or "Alas! Twice conqueror, thy country laments and applauds thee;" and below "Inter *Wasp* nav. ameri. et *reindeer* nav. ang. die XXVIII

Junius MDCCCXIV " or " Between the American ship *Wasp* and the English ship *Reindeer*, June 28, 1814."

The treaty of peace with Great Britain, which was ultimately to end the War of 1812, was signed by the American Commissioners at Ghent, December 24, 1814. Hostilities continued, however, on sea and land for a number of months subsequent to that date, partly owing to the fact that means of communication were few and slow at that period. Two naval engagements were fought in 1815, in recognition of which gold and silver medals were awarded by Congress. One of these victories was achieved by the good ship *Constitution*, two of whose commanders had already won laurels. The third commander of *Old Ironsides* to be thus rewarded was Captain Charles Stewart, who was placed in charge of that vessel in 1813, but was unable to get to sea until the fall of 1814, when he made a brief cruise to the south as far as the West Indies.

On December 17th the *Constitution* again sailed from Boston and on this voyage did not linger in American waters but proceeded to the coast of Europe. On the morning of February 20th, while running before the wind, two ships were sighted in rapid succession to the leeward. The vessels were soon identified as enemy ships and were apparently endeavoring to escape. The *Constitution* crowded on all sail in pursuit. The strangers having exchanged signals with each other, prepared to engage, and Captain Stewart cleared his ship for action. The engagement commenced with the three ships forming nearly an equilateral triangle, the *Constitution* being to windward. At the end of a sharp fight of about a quarter of an hour's duration, the fire from all three ships slackened, and by means of skillful manœuvring on the part of Captain

Stewart the *Constitution* succeeded in raking both her contestants. One surrendered soon after and the other about an hour later. The two British vessels proved to be the *Cyane*, a frigate built ship of twenty-four guns, and the *Levant* of eighteen. The action had been fought during the night, and the manner in which the *Constitution* had been handled contributed very materially to her success. Captain Stewart proceeded with his prize to Port Praya, arriving there on March 10th. On the following day three British ships appeared off the harbor and the *Constitution* was obliged to attempt a hasty flight with the vessels she had captured such a short time before. The *Levant* was recaptured by the British ships, but the *Constitution* and *Cyane* both made good their escape and reached the port of New York without mishap. The *Constitution* had again made good her reputation as a lucky ship and won another gold medal for her commander. Her wonderful sailing powers, the skill of her commander in handling his ship, and the accuracy of her gun crews were doubtless the essential qualities which contributed to her success.

By an Act approved February 22, 1816, Congress resolved:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested, to present to Captain Charles Stewart of the frigate *Constitution* a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices and a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Stewart, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British vessels of war, the *Cyane* and *Levant*, after a brave and skillful combat."

The obverse of the medal presented to Captain Stewart in accordance with this resolution bore his bust to the right, in naval uniform, surrounded by the inscription "Carolus Stewart navis ameri. Con-

stitution dux." or "Charles Stewart, Captain of the American ship *Constitution*." The reverse design showed a view of the engagement between the *Constitution* and the two British ships, with the former raking her adversaries. Below appears the inscription "Inter constitution. nav. ameri. et levant et cyane nav. ang. die XX febr. MDCCCXV" or "Between the American ship *Constitution* and the British ships *Levant* and *Cyane*, February 20, 1815" and above "Una victoriam eripuit ratibus binis" or "With one ship he snatched victory from two."

The war was now over, but in addition to the final exploit of the *Constitution* another victory was won for which a gold medal was also awarded by Congress. On the twenty-third of March the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, commanded by Captain James Biddle, engaged the British brig *Penguin* off the island of Tristan d'Acunha, captured her in less than half an hour. The British captain had attempted to board, but his men had not responded to his orders, and the only result of this manoeuvre was to expose the *Penguin* to a raking fire, which left her a partial wreck. An English officer having called out that the *Penguin* had surrendered, Captain Biddle sprang upon the taffrail to inquire whether such was actually the case. In the excitement of the moment two marines on the enemy's fore-castle discharged their muskets at him, inflicting a severe wound in his neck. A few moments later the *Penguin* actually did surrender, while the American crew, angered at the wounding of their commander, were on the point of firing a fresh broadside. The engagement between these two vessels was one of the best contested during the entire war, and furnished a splendid exhibition of American pluck and skill. After removing the stores and valuable provisions from the

Penguin, the vessel was sunk, and Captain Biddle proceeded on his cruise. During the last week in April, however, he was pursued by the British ship *Cornwallis*, of seventy-four guns, and in his endeavor to escape threw overboard all his guns, and even cut away much of his upper works. He was successful, however, in evading capture, and arrived in New York on July 30th.

By an Act approved February 22, 1816, Congress resolved:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present to Captain James Biddle, of the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each commissioned officer of the said sloop-of-war, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Biddle, his officers and crew in capturing the British sloop-of-war *Penguin*, after a brave and skillful combat."

The medal presented to Captain Biddle in accordance with this resolution bore upon the obverse the bust of this officer in naval uniform to the right surrounded by the following inscription in English: ‡ "The Congress of the U. S. to Captain James Biddle for his gallantry, good conduct and services." The reverse bore a spirited view of the engagement between the *Hornet* and the *Penguin*, with a mountain peak in the background surrounded by the inscription "Capture of the British ship *Penguin* off Tristan D'Acunha, March XXIII, MDCCCXV by the U. S. ship *Hornet*."

The medal presented by Congress to Captain Biddle was not only the last medal won during the War of 1812-15, but the final naval award of this character made by that body up to the present time. The naval activities of the War

‡ The only instance of the use of the English language in connection with the inscriptions on a medal of the series under discussion.

with Mexico were negligible in character, and while a number of naval engagements of the Civil War were of sufficient importance to be commemorated in this manner, no such action was taken by Congress, which, as a matter of fact, awarded only a single medal of this character during the conflict, and that was presented to a military commander, General Ulysses S. Grant. From that time to the present no such medals have been granted either

to military or naval commanders, the place of such medals being supplied by the regular military and naval decorations, which will be described in a subsequent article.

The series of medals awarded by the United States Congress to American military and naval commanders for victories during the War of 1812-15 was unusually complete, and constitute an exceptionally fine medallic record of that conflict.



MANUAL OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Italian Manual for Immigrants has just been issued. The Manual may now be obtained in the English, Italian and Spanish languages. The Yiddish, Polish and Hugarian are in process of translation.

The book is already winning high praise from educators wherever it goes. Inasmuch as it has not yet been found practicable to distribute it at the ports of entry, a new ruling of the National Society allows chapters to have it free of charge upon application through their State Regents, *if it is wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants*. In this way spirit and purpose of our work will be accomplished, quite as well, perhaps, as at the ports of entry.

For *text-book use*, or for purposes other, than the above, a charge will be made as heretofore, *viz*:

Single copies.....	20 cents each
In lots of 25 or more.....	15 cents each
In lots of 100 or more.....	12 cents each
In lots of 1000 or more....	10 cents each

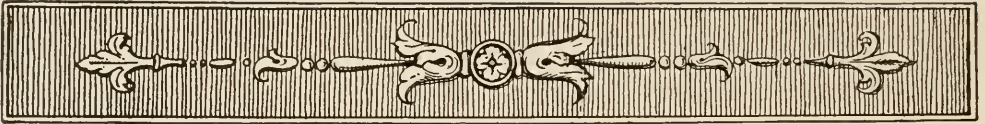
This to apply to all languages.

Orders with *money* should be sent to the *Treasurer General*, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Orders for *free* books should be addressed to the State Regent, stating the purpose to give it directly to the immigrant. The State Regent will forward the order to the *Corresponding Secretary General*.

State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants' Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.





THE AMERICAN'S CREED FELLOWSHIP

By Matthew Page Andrews



HE National Committee of Publication for The American's Creed announces the establishment of an American's Creed Fellowship, in which *life membership* is \$1.00. This nominal contribution represents a token of interest on the part of the applicant and records the name upon the rolls as a "Founder." In return therefor the subscriber receives a *specially numbered "Founder's Copy"* of "The Book of The American's Creed," and also the privilege thereafter of ordering this attractive little booklet at cost of publication, namely, at 35 cents the copy when ordered in lots of three or more.

"The Book of The American's Creed" is issued under the auspices of the historical and patriotic societies of America, and it contains the Creed, the story of its origin, and the bases for its phrases in the sayings of the founders and builders of our great Republic. Issued under the auspices of national patriotic organizations, of which the respective Presidents General are *ex-officio* members of the Publication Committee, this little book carries the name of no author and advertises no publisher. The explanatory matter is set forth in those words which have been used most successfully in explaining, through the Creed, the nature of the American Government.

The book is further unique in that it cannot be purchased through trade channels or in bookstores, and it may only be secured through American's Creed Fellowship sources for patriotic and educational purposes.

This little book of sixty-eight pages (illustrated) appeared from the press in June, 1921, and immediately, under the leadership of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies and individuals, sufficient copies were subscribed for to supply the graduates of the grammar schools of the city of Baltimore. A similar local Committee had been created in Washington and the book would have been distributed in the Capital City of the Nation if they had arrived on time for the graduation exercises.

In Baltimore, however, formerly the home of the author of The American's Creed, the children received these copies upon graduation. The name of the child was written in his or her book, which was countersigned by the Principal of the school and, in many cases, also by the representatives of the patriotic societies which presented the books to the respective schools.

The book was awarded the child on the sole condition that he or she could recite The American's Creed. The National

Committee believes that if this movement be promoted throughout the United States three objects will thereby be accomplished, *which have not yet been successfully combined in any patriotic endeavor*:

(1) It will interest the child; (2) it will carry an effective message to the home, and (3) there will be little or no wastage of money or material.

The child will value the volume as an autographed gift book received at the time it leaves school. The parent will take an interest in the book because the child brings it home, and as it is an attractive little book and represents the simplest exposition of the fundamental principles of American government which has ever been put in print, thousands, if not millions, of parents would, for the first time, read such an exposition of government and learn why our institutions should be supported, in contravention of the plausible but impractical and destructive radical doctrines, many of these same parents

are constantly hearing around and about them.

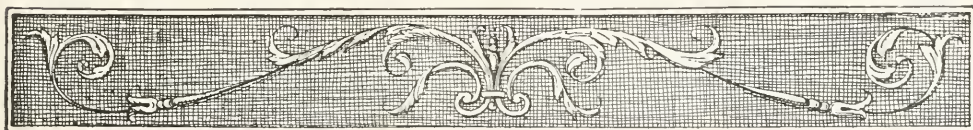
It is believed that this final *specific plan* for the promulgation of The American's Creed will produce more direct and lasting results than any one plan or series of plans proposed at any time in this country. It is particularly good because of certain unique features and because of its *extreme simplicity*. Moreover, the cost for each community in carrying out the plan is less than the cost of almost any patriotic project offering anything like such promising results. It has been discovered already that the society or individual who promotes the plan is gratified by the response, perhaps unequalled in any other effort made to carry the ideals of American citizenship simultaneously into the schools and homes.

Further information concerning the Fellowship and what it aims to accomplish may be obtained directly through the COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN'S CREED, 849 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

WANTED, JANUARY 1921, D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The office of the Recording Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R., needs a copy of the January, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for its files. A subscriber, having such

a copy and not desiring it for her own use, will confer a favor by sending the magazine to the Recording Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.



STATE CONFERENCES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

By invitation of Asquamchumauke Chapter, the twentieth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Hampshire convened in the Congregational Church in Plymouth, on the afternoon of October 18, 1921.

The church was most attractive with its decorations of autumn foliage. There was a beautiful silk flag on the platform, which had been presented by the United States Government to the Boy Scouts of Plymouth for their admirable work in selling Liberty Bonds. The State Regent, Mrs. Lorin Webster, called the Conference to order. The Lord's Prayer was repeated, led by the Chaplain, Mrs. George H. Adams. A very cordial welcome was extended by Mrs. William J. Foss, Regent of the hostess Chapter, with a response by Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, State Vice Regent.

Greetings were extended to the Conference in a notable address by Major Frank W. Russell, S.A.R. Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, ex-Vice President General, who was absent on account of illness, sent greetings and her best wishes for a successful Conference, as did Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, an Honorary State Regent, who also was unable to be present. Mrs. Robert Pearson, an ex-State Regent, from Birmingham, Alabama, extended greetings, and spoke of her work as State Regent, saying that since the close of the War much had been done along the lines of rural education, and in establishing schools for the southern mountaineers of Tennessee and northern Alabama.

The reports of the State Officers were read, also the reports of the various State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. Mrs. Walter H. Story, State Historian, reported that the War Service Records had been bound in two volumes; that one set was to be kept at the State Library in Concord, and that another had been sent to Memorial Continental Hall Library at Washington. A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Story in recognition of the faithful discharge of an arduous task.

The annual report of the State Regent told of her various activities during the year, and of the evident interest manifested by the Chapters in the State. In closing, she said: "In these days of unrest, of reorganization and

reconstruction, let us think clearly, act discreetly and wisely, and, with a broad vision of service ever before us, do our part in all good work. Let us remember that our great patriotic organization is founded on sacrifice, and let us give our whole-hearted devotion to the upholding of those principles that stand for liberty, freedom and justice."

Mrs. Will B. Howe, an Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire, read an impressive Memoriam for the National Officers and the Daughters of New Hampshire who had died during the year. Mention was made of the death of Col. Arthur E. Clarke, husband of the Organizing and Honorary State Regent, and of Mr. Ira F. Harris, husband of the State Treasurer.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. Arthur H. Gilmore. The reading of the American's Creed, by Miss Mudgett and the audience, was followed by the salute to the flag, led by Miss Annie Wallace, National Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, and also an Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire. Mrs. John Peppard, of Asquamchumauke Chapter, was color bearer. The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Mr. Ralph Morton, the audience joining in the chorus.

An interesting address on the subject of the Neighborhood House at Dover, N. H., was given by Mrs. Edna Crewe, who is in charge of this Social Work. Miss Harriet Huntress, Vice Regent of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, was the second speaker. A delightful reception was given to the State Officers and guests by the hostess Chapter.

A business session was held Wednesday morning. The State By-laws were proposed and discussed; they will be acted upon at the next State Conference.

It was voted to furnish the office of the Corresponding Secretary General in the new Administration Building at Washington. The candidacy of Miss Annie Wallace, Honorary State Regent, for Vice President General, was unanimously endorsed by the Conference.

The following State Officers were elected: State Regent, Mrs. Lorin Webster, State Vice Regent Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, State Secretary Mrs. Harry A. Merrill, State Treasurer Mrs.

Ira F. Harris, State Historian Mrs. Walter H. Story.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the taking over of Mt. Vernon by the Government, also endorsing the Sheppard-Towner bill, and the movement for better motion pictures. A rising vote of thanks to Asquatchumake Chapter for its hospitality brought to a close one of the most successful Conferences held in the State.

(MRS. HARRY A.) LUCY B. MERRILL,
State Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

Thursday, October 6th, the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual conference at the Town and Country Club, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Boudinot Chapter, Mrs. C. Symmes Kiggins, Regent, entertaining. There were about 175 Daughters present when Mrs. Henry Dusenberry Fitts, State Regent, called the meeting to order.

Four young ladies carrying the Stars and Stripes, State and Chapter flags, escorted the officers and guests to the platform. New Jersey was honored in having Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, as her especial guest, inasmuch as she had but lately returned from her tour of the battlefields of France and the inspection of the water system at Tilloloy.

The other guests whom the State was to welcome were: Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Vice President General of New Jersey; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Nash, State Regent of New York; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Mrs. Erastus G. Putnam, ex-Vice President General of New Jersey; Mrs. Charles B. Yardley and Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, ex-State Regents of New Jersey.

The Lord's Prayer, the presentation of "The Colors" and the "Pledge to the Flag," were given by those assembled, followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Our President General told a most interesting story of her trip, which held the attention of all. A graphic story of the reception and luncheon attendant upon the presentation of the fountain, and a recital of the enlightening inscription thereon which reads: "As a token of sympathy for the cruel sufferings endured by the French people during the Great War, and with the desire to be of some needful assistance, this fountain and this water system for the village are offered to Tilloloy, by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the United States."

The modest recital of the presentation to her of the decoration known as the "Reconnaissance Francaise," by the Mayor of the village

made every Daughter proud to be represented by Mrs. Minor.

The description of the journey to England to place a wreath on the grave of the unknown British soldier, buried in Westminster Abbey, "deep down in the white sand of the Thames, and the infinite pathos of the simple but dignified inscription: "A British Warrior who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918. For King and Country. Greater love hath no man than this," made a lasting impression.

Her tour with the American Legion to the battlefields, where the white wooden crosses over the graves of our own American heroes, catch the gleam of the sun, and the ceremony attendant upon the unknown French Poilu under the Arc de Triumphe, with the use of the President General's ribbon, were intensely interesting.

Festivities were not lacking in this wonderful story, as President and Mme. Millerand requested her to attend a reception given at Versailles.

Greetings and felicitations were heard from all the guests and our own officers, each one leaving a thought for every loyal Daughter, and after a most delightful luncheon the State Regent adjourned a meeting which was fraught with much pleasure and profit to all.

NETTIE HELLERMAN,

VIRGINIA

The Virginia State Conference convened in Roanoke, Va., by invitation of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter every state officer was present and each chapter represented. The report of the work done was marvelous. The State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett possesses the faculty of bringing out all that is best in her associates. The work done along educational lines was noted in the Congress of the National Society when Virginia led all the states in patriotic education.

The hostess chapter had arranged every detail so efficiently that the time was spent most pleasantly and profitably. The social side was charming, several luncheons, teas and receptions, an automobile ride to the Tomb of General Andrew Lewis and one to Hollins Institute refreshed the delegates after the business sessions. The election resulted as follows: Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett; Vice Regent, Mrs. James R. Schick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Kyle; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Wallis; Treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Work; Historian, Mrs. Robert Pierce; Registrar, Mrs. A. K. Davis; Librarian, Mrs. W. W. Richardson.

MRS. HENRY FITZHUGH LEWIS,
Corresponding Secretary.



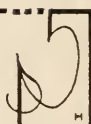
Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



VI. WOMAN BEFORE AND IN THE CIVIL WAR

1. BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.—The preceding number of this program has indicated the part played by women in the westward movement. Conditions in the East had been changing, but more slowly. Gaillard Hunt's *Life in America One Hundred Years Ago 74-84*, describes conditions about 1814, at the time when the United States was finally shaking off colonial ideas. The position of woman twenty years later can be fairly seen in De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, book III, ch. 8, 9, 10 and 12. Mrs. Frances M. Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, describing conditions about 1830, is the reverse of complimentary; her opinion of American women can be drawn from chapters, 2, 6, 14, and 26. Calhoun's *Social History of the American Family*, vol. ii, ch. 4 and 5, furnishes a number of interesting illustrations. Rhodes' *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, i, 354-362, gives a sketch of social conditions in the North and South about 1850.

2. THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—A sketch of woman's participation is given in Bruce's *Woman in the Making of America*, 156-187. The biographies of prominent individuals will furnish more material, for example, the chapter on Julia Ward Howe in Miss Humphrey's *Women in American History*. The reference already given to E. J. Putnam's *The Lady*, 282-323, gives the southern aspect of the slavery question, also Swede's *Memorials of a Southern Planter*.

3. THE CIVIL WAR.—A general account showing the field within which woman's work was carried on, is given in Rhodes' *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, vol. v, ch. 27 (North), and ch. 28 (South). For the South see also Wilson's *History of the American People*, iv, 248-251. Mrs. Logan's *Part Taken by Women in American History*, 305-308, gives a general characterization of women's activities; more satisfactory is Bruce's *Woman in the Making of America*, 188-223; a much more complete account, if accessible, is L. P. Brackett's *Woman's Work in the Civil War*.

THE NORTH.—For the services rendered by northern women see Fite's *Social and Industrial*

Conditions in the North during the Civil War (use Index). Fite gives also (ch. x) the less pleasing side, the tendency to luxury and extravagance, which Rhodes also describes (v, 209-214) with the reaction from it.

The organized work of women expressed itself most prominently in the Sanitary Commission. Rhodes gives a compact account of its work (v, 244-259); its official *History* was written by Charles J. Stillé, and a more popular account may be taken from Mary A. Livermore's *My Story of the War*. In this connection Bret Harte's poem "*Sanitary*" is of interest.

The work of the army nurses is described in Mrs. Livermore's book, chapters 7 and 8. Other personal experiences are found in Louisa M. Alcott's *Hospital Sketches* and Katharine Wormeley's *Other Side of War*. For prominent examples see the *Life of Clara Barton*, by P. H. Eppler, and Mrs. Livermore's chapters (xxiv-xxvii) on "*Mother*" Bickerdyke. More detailed is Mary A. G. Holland's *American Army Nurses*.

THE SOUTH.—The southern literature of the war is filled (and deservedly) with references to women's work, but satisfactory collected accounts are hard to find. Rhodes has a brief mention of woman's special place in the South (v, 464-466, but compare pp. 424-427). More can be found in Mrs. Logan's *Part Taken by Women*, 485-506 (here again in the form of individual biography.) A better idea can be gained by such works as Mary B. Chestnut's *Diary from Dixie*. Mrs. Burton Harrison's *Recollections* (originally published in *Scribner's Magazine*, vol. xlix), Smedes' *Southern Planter*, and Hague's *A Blocked Family*. For the position of southern women after the war compare with the works cited McCracken's *Women of America*, 57-84. For the whole field Calhoun's *Social History of the American Family*, vol. ii, ch. 14, gives many illustrative quotations.

Local activities of women during this period would furnish an interesting subject of study for individual chapters. Obviously no references can be given, but a meeting could be devoted to bringing together of recollections and traditions known to the members, and something of real value could be done for local history.



Farmer

FARMER

The family of Farmer, name spelled various ways, is derived from one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and was at an early period established in the Lordship of Somerton, Oxfordshire, England. Resided at Easton-Neston about 1480.

Anne, daughter of Richard Farmer, Esq., married before 1545, William Lucy, and their son, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, Knighted by Queen Elizabeth 1565, was the magistrate so famous in the time of Shakespeare.

John, eldest son of Richard Farmer, was made Knight of the Carpet at Westminster 1553, the day of the coronation of Queen Mary, in Her Majesty's presence, under Cloth of State, by Earl of Arundel, Commissioner for the occasion. He married Maud, daughter of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Knight.

His eldest son George, knighted 1586, had the honor of entertaining King James 1st and his Queen at Easton-Neston 1603, when His Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon his eldest son, Sir Hatton Fermor. Sir George married Mary, daughter of Thomas Curzon. He was the personal friend of Sir Philip Sydney and was one of the few invited to walk in his funeral procession with the family.

Lord Nelson served under George Farmer of the Royal Navy, who commanded His Majesty's ship *Quebec* off Ushant, 1777, and engaged a French frigate of greatly superior force.

Sixteen hundred and eighty-five Major Jasper and Jasper Farmer, Jr., direct descendants of George Farmer, with their respective families, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Maxwell

MAXWELL

The Maxwells, of Maxwell, Caerlaverock and Mearns, Earls of Nithsdale, Lords of Maxwell and Herries, etc., begin with Maccus, son of Undin, who gave the name to the Barony and family of Maxwells, 1150.

His grandson, Sir John de Maccuswell, Sheriff of Roxbury and Chamberlain, of Scotland, was the first of Caerlaverock, 1190-1241, and his son, Sir Aymer de Maccuswell, through his marriage with Mary of Mearns, acquired the Barony of Mearns, 1195-1266. Their son, Sir John, became the ancestor of the Maxwells, of Pollok, 1270-1306.

In this line, Sir John Maxwell, thirteenth of Pollok, and first Baronet, 1595-1647, married twice, but dying without male issue the Pollok estate was inherited by the male heir of Sir George Maxwell, of Auldhouse, which branch still continues.

There are so many branches of the Maxwell family, worked out, with all civil and military records, it is impossible to give them here.

Nearly all men of Scottish birth or descent, who are renowned in history, trace their family origin back to the lowlands of Scotland, and the greater number of those Scotch-Irish, who emigrated to Virginia, entered the State by way of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The Maxwells, settled first in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, then removed to Augusta Co. and still later to Albemarle Co., Virginia. From Albemarle they moved to South West Virginia, finally settling in Kentucky.

Their men were prominent in both the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. Two daughters of and family were scalped and killed and some of the children were taken prisoners by the Indians.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter (Bound Brook, N. J.). The spirit of cordiality and coöperation has marked the year 1920-1921. The membership to date numbers 111. The Treasurer's report shows receipts amounting to \$875.32; of which a rummage sale netted \$133.47; a colonial ball, \$182.95; a card party at Mrs. Yeandle's, \$54; and the card party at Mrs. Olendorf's, \$53.63; collected for World War Veteran grave markers, \$6.50.

Apart from the usual expenses of the Chapter the sum of \$637.10 was given for the following: History prize, Repairing marker at Manville, Bronze tablet on Real Daughter's monument at Millstone, Washington Headquarters at Plainfield, four spoons for Chapter babies, Immigrant's Manual, Mrs. Guernsey's scholarship, Mrs. Fitts' scholarship fund. Memorial fountain and painting, Red Cross Health Bond, New Jersey Revolutionary Memorial Society, Contribution to Soldiers' Memorial.

Twenty-two subscriptions to the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**, of which twelve have been added the past year, go through the Chapter. Several other subscriptions go directly to the Treasurer General at Washington.

Especial commendation should be given to those pupils of our public schools—18 boys and 19 girls—who entered the contest for the Chapter prizes on American history. Much interest was shown in the examination and the rating was unusually high.

The "Neighborhood Luncheon," inaugurated by the Jersey Blue Chapter, was given under the auspices of that Chapter at Hotel Klein, New Brunswick, on February 14th. So delightful was the function that it was later decided to make the "Neighborhood Luncheon," including the Camp Middlebrook, Continental, Francis Hopkinson, General Frelinghuysen, and Jersey Blue Chapters, an annual affair.

The Chapter may be pardoned for referring with pride to its scion, the Nathan Hale Society, C.A.R. which is now twenty-five years old, with 37 members, boys and girls, brimming full of patriotic zeal.

This year's history would not be complete

without an expression of deep appreciation for the splendid work done throughout the year by its honored Regent, Mrs. Yeandle, and her able co-workers.

M. E. L. HERBERT,
Historian.

Virginia Cavalier Chapter (Mobile, Ala.) has been an active, though small, part of the National Society for nine years. Our charter is dated November 11, 1912, with twenty (20) members enrolled. At this time, we have reached over thirty, with applications pending for new members. No Chapter has been more actively nor successfully, employed along strictly patriotic lines, as required by the National Society.

We meet Tuesday in each month from October until June, making a specialty of July 4th, as on that date was held the preliminary meeting at the home of the organizer and first Regent who is again, for the third time, the chosen presiding officer of her Chapter. Each patriotic occasion, February 22nd, June 14th and July 4th, is loyally celebrated.

Contributions have been given for educational purposes continually of \$5 at a time; \$10 yearly to the Alabama D.A.R. school since its inception; \$10 annually to French orphans; \$10 to Belgium Relief Fund; \$10 to "Hoover" Dinner; \$5 to Memorial Continental Hall debt; \$5 to Banquet Hall fund; contribution to flowers for funeral of Felix Walker, the first Alabama boy who died for the world's peace in Arizona; \$5 annually to canning school for one girl's instruction; all of which come from the treasury of the Chapter, since no entertainments are given, no contributions solicited and no tickets "peddled" for any purpose whatever, it having been the successful policy of the Chapter to levy no expense on the members save their annual dues, each one knowing fully her future expense when invited to become a member.

During the World War this Chapter took its turn to entertain and serve all the troops passing through Mobile when their time of entertainment fell due.

The first auxiliary to the Mobile Chapter, American Red Cross Society, was organized

by the Regent of the Chapter two weeks after the Mobile County Chapter was organized and called by her the Virginia Cavalier Auxiliary, A.R.C. Among the work accomplished was a gift of knitted articles, consisting of eight sweaters, four helmets, four pairs of mitts and two scarfs, to the Battleship Alabama. Over two thousand garments and articles of value were also knitted by the Auxiliary and distributed through the Mobile Chapter; twenty Christmas boxes, valued at at least \$1.50 each, were sent by them for distribution to the boys in France; two beautiful quilts were knitted by the Auxiliary and sent by them to a Base Hospital in England, but were never heard from after being placed in the Post Office here.

A Society of C.A.R. was organized in March, 1914, by the Regent of this Chapter and continues in active service.

We are true to our motto: "We keep the tradition" of loyalty, courage, honor and fealty to our country, its history, its policy and its tradition.

Each year adds to our interest, increases our efforts and accomplishes new work. Two Revolutionary graves were marked by the Chapter and were attended by religious service and patriotic ceremonials.

We feel that our efforts have not been in vain, hope for continued success to our earnest endeavors.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY CARTER THURBER,

Regent.

New Rochelle Chapter (New Rochelle, N. Y.) as one small unit in the National Society, New Rochelle Chapter is awake to our worthwhile work. As it grows in size and years it grows also in strength. Within the year the membership roll has been increased by ten new names making a total at present of about sixty-two members and several other names are pending. The attendance has averaged about thirty-four.

Americanization work remains foremost of our activities. Mrs. Herbert L. Moore, co-operating with the local Central Americanization Committee, has been very successful.

A Home and Neighborhood Class was organized and a teacher is to be supplied by the Board of Education. Lectures are given on "Nation Building" and the studies, under the New York University course were continued. Our committee presented local conditions of New Rochelle's immigrant population to the Board of Education and have received an appropriation for the work. The Foreign women have been entertained at the Community

rooms and also visited in their homes. The Chapter's part in training alien races to become American citizens is slowly but surely forging ahead.

Besides the necessary expenditures in the work just described we have done what we could for other appeals from the National Society and also in educational lines, not forgetting some local interests. As in former years prizes for historical essays in the school contests have been given. Contributions have been made to the European Relief Fund; also to the Tomassee school of South Carolina. We responded to an appeal from the Washington's Headquarters Association in New York. Social welfare work under Mrs. George C. Cannon progresses and although no unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers have as yet been located, Mrs. William S. Beers continues on the "Old Trails." Mrs. William S. Emberson of Ways and Means, Mrs. Herbert T. Edwards of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and Mrs. Arthur H. Titus, State Revolutionary Relics, have attended to their respective committees faithfully. Mrs. William L. Stone has taken care of the chapter library, the collection being enlarged by twenty-five more volumes within the year fourteen of which are Lineage books.

In its entertainment programs the Chapter is fortunate in having as chairman Mrs. John F. Bennett.

The Chapter had its revised Constitution and By-laws, also its Year-book of the season printed.

The Regent, the Second Vice Regent and two alternates attended the thirtieth Continental Congress at Washington, and Mrs. Stegman went also to the State Conference last October.

The salute to the Flag has opened each stated meeting and the "Star Spangled Banner" or "America" are never left out.

ANNA B. STONE,
Historian.

San Bernardino Chapter (San Bernardino, Calif.) was organized March 29, 1920 with a dozen or over enthusiastic ladies. Our charter was kept open a year and we now have a membership of 42. We had several preliminary meetings but since last August have had the first Tuesday of the month as our day. For a yearling we have accomplished a few things. We have complied with the various requests sent out from headquarters, contributing to the Manual for Immigrants, the Tercentenary Fountains at Plymouth; and the Painting for the American section of the War Museum at Paris. We also contributed to the scholarship at the American International College at Springfield, Mass. known as the Guernsey scholarship. As

a bit of local work we offered a \$5 medal to the pupil who attained the highest mark in United States history at our junior high school. The principal of the school says the interest aroused led to much outside reading and research, and strongly recommends that the offer of the medal be continued as the stimulation is well worth while. Miss King Rogers was the happy recipient of the medal this year.

At our February meeting we had the honor of entertaining our State Regent, Mrs. Harshbarger and our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Stookey. Our meetings are held at the homes of the members and are very enjoyable, after the business session we have an interesting program and sometimes an outside speaker. At our December meeting we had a thrilling address by Mrs. Womersly on Americanization. Our April meeting was one full of delight, as we went to Devon Ranch the home of two of our members, Mrs. Walker and daughter, Mrs. Petus. The ranch is one of our beauty spots. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by our members.

(MRS.) VIRGINIA M. BOGGS,
Historian.

David Craig Chapter (Brownsville, Tenn.) It is a pleasure to report for the first time the accomplishments and activities of David Craig Chapter, said by our State Regent to be one of the banner chapters of the State.

Our Chapter was organized March, 1909 with 27 charter members and Mrs. Minnie McLesky Halliburton as organizer and first Regent. She held the office for four years. Mrs. John K. Walker succeeded her and on her removal to Memphis Mrs. Halliburton was reelected and continued in office until 1917. During her term the Chapter grew to 52 members.

Mrs. Myra Collins Short, a descendant of Col. David Craig (for whom our Chapter is named) a brave soldier of the Revolution from North Carolina, was our war Regent. The Chapter organized the Red Cross in Haywood County. Every Daughter was a member, contributed liberally to French Orphans, bought Liberty bonds, contributed 100 per cent, to Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds; and the only Chapter in the state contributing to the Americanization school in Massachusetts in 1919. Gave her pro-rata to mountain schools.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been placed in the Carnegie Library.

Mrs. Short was succeeded by Mrs. Ora Battle Gray, who led our Chapter for two years. The Chapter has gone 100 per cent. in every cause—Manual, Pilgrim Fountain, Picture, Americanization, Mountain schools, patriotic education. Gave flags to both grammar school

and high school and placed framed American's Creeds in both schools.

The Regent gave 11 lineage books, making 28 books in the Chapter Library. In addition, the Chapter raised from the County enough money to endow a bed in the Crippled Children's Hospital at Memphis, known as the Haywood County Bed.

We have nine regular meetings during the year, and among our members, we have two Real Granddaughters.

The Chapter has been represented three times at Continental Congress first by Mrs. Short who was confirmed as First Vice State Regent, and Miss Mamie Gray as page, and the last two years the Regent, Mrs. Gray attended both Continental Congresses and State Meetings. Two of our members were present and took part when the D.A.R. flag was presented to the Battleship *Tennessee* July, 1920. The Chapter has the honor of having a member on the National Board. A paper by Miss Mamie Gray has been accepted and filed with the Historical and Reciprocity Committee.

To our retiring Regent Mrs. Gray, we cannot say enough in praise of her faithfulness and devotion to the principles of this great organization. We welcome with the same loyalty our new Regent, Mrs. Myra Rice Taylor and predict for her a term of great achievements.

(MRS. JNO. C.) MARY CONNELL RICE,
Historian.

Deborah Champion Chapter (Adams, N. Y.). The opening meeting of the year was held on September 15, 1921, with Harriet E. Hale, Helen S. Glazier and Elizabeth W. Ingraham as hostesses. The Regent, Helen J. Pierce, held a short business session and the delegates were elected to attend the state conference at Rochester in October.

Constitution Day being September 17th, it seemed fitting that this should be the subject of the meeting. A number of interesting readings were given, and a paper given by first Vice Regent Carrie W. Snyder was greatly enjoyed.

At the close of the program the Regent welcomed a number of new members, thirty-one having joined recently, making at this time 139 members. Light refreshments were served at the end of the session.

ELIZABETH WHITCOMB INGRAHAM,
Historian.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, N.Y.). On the afternoon of August 25, 1921, our Chapter unveiled the granite boulder erected by it to mark a historic site on the old turnpike running from Troy to Canada. The bronze tablet bears the following inscription: Site of the Checkered House built by Major James Cowden 1765 Baum's Headquarters Aug. 13,

1777 Continental Hospital Aug. 18, 1777
Erected by Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, D.
A.R., 1921.

The exercises opened with a bugle call, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Rev. Thomas Cull led in prayer, and then the Regent, Miss N. Blanche Cramer, in a few graceful words introduced the speaker, Rev. John R. Fisher, who gave us a brief but interesting history of the site.

The tablet was then unveiled by two little girls, Elizabeth Parrish and Betty Blackfan.

As they raised the flag it was drawn to the top of a staff at the rear of the boulder. All joined in singing "America," and the ceremony closed with the salute to the flag.

MARY C. ATWOOD,
Historian.

Women of "'76" Chapter (Brooklyn, N. Y.) was organized on December 28, 1900, at a meeting of the Fort Green Chapter, held at the home of Mrs. S. V. White. Previous to this, at a meeting of the Children of the Revolution, it had been suggested that steps be taken to form a new Chapter, composed of the graduates of the "Little Men and Women of '76" who were anxious to become Daughters of the American Revolution.

The question of a name for the Junior Chapter was first considered, and the "Women of '76" suggested by Mrs. Winthrop, National President of the "Children of the American Revolution."

Our charter was presented on February 2, 1901, by Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, then New York State Regent and received by Miss Kate Carlton, our first Regent. The charter members were the Misses Kate Carlton, Susan D. Benedict, Hedelind E. Beck, Mary H. Billings, Edwina A. Chandler, E. May Jones, Madge Miller, Edith Ray, Helen Ray, Eleanor Williams, Anna D. Wight, Sarah E. Colson, and Louise Buttrick.

Our one great interest has been Dorothy Madison whom we took as a little girl, from the Herkimer Street Nursery, and renamed; and for her worked and planned! She has now grown beyond our care and is happily placed with a family where she is very welcome, but, she still considers and speaks of the "Women of '76" as her "real mothers."

The war brought us together in all our strength and we were able to aid in several lines of work; particularly the Red Cross and the National League for Woman's Service.

The Canteen Unit, practically all of whose members received special training at the Y.W.C.A., did good work under the leadership of Miss Mabel Heffley, and started in earnest at the big Terminal Building at Coney Island: the goal for all men in the service, sick or well, while in New York. And there they received a hearty welcome indeed. The late Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor and speaker on the opening day, and it was an inspiring beginning, for little did we know how many boys we were to cheer and help. This Unit served at Fort Hamilton, the Officer's Club on High Street, and later, the Club for Service Men on Schermerhorn Street, the Convalescent's Home on Gates



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE ONDAWA CAMBRIDGE CHAPTER

Avenue and the League Shop.

The two French War Orphans, toward whose support we have contributed for the past three years, are to be cared for for another year. Our Chapter has also met its quota (100 per cent.) of the fund for the purchase of Liberty Bonds by the National Society, besides owning two \$50 bonds in its own name to be held as a reserve fund for Dorothy.

When the invitation came from the Fort Greene Chapter asking our assistance toward the purchase of an ambulance for Squadron "C" First New York State Cavalry here in Brooklyn, we were glad to help.

The Treasurer's report for twenty years shows receipts amounting to \$7,419.71, and expenditures covering the same period, \$6,817.34.

During these twenty years we have given and taken part in nineteen entertainments which netted \$2,478.58 to carry on the work of the Chapter. Our balance shows \$282 belonging to the Dorothy Madison Fund and a small bank account held in Trust for Dorothy and two fifty dollar Liberty Bonds.

Since 1917 the amount \$687 has been raised by subscription for the Dorothy Madison Fund, the First Cavalry Ambulance, the Fatherless Children of France, the Near East Relief, Marizelle and Tilloloy Funds and Liberty Bonds purchased by the National Society.

The following gifts have been made to charity and for patriotic work: Dorothy Madison, exclusive of the Dorothy Madison Fund, \$1,787.04; Continental Hall, \$352.50; Support of two French War Orphans, \$304; Home for Friendless Women and Children, including Summerland Home, \$297.17; Red Cross, 1914, \$263.63; First Cavalry Ambulance, \$145; Mount Berry school, \$80; Victory Loan Bonds, 100 per cent., \$73; Near East Relief, \$52; Work among the Southern whites, \$25; Prisonship Martyr's Memorial, \$20; Permanent Blind Relief, \$20; International Institute, Y.W.C.A., \$20; Per capita share of Immigrant's Manual Fund, \$15.75; Pocahontas Memorial, \$15; Brooklyn Parks and Playgrounds Association, \$10; Marizelle Fund, \$10; Fund for preservation of Birthplace of N. Y., \$10; State, \$10; Tomassee school, \$10; Miscellaneous Gifts, \$602.90. Total, \$4,095.49.

EDITH J. EVANS,
Historian.

Milwaukee Chapter (Milwaukee, Wis.). Constitution Day, September 17, 1921, had its second annual observance in the stadium in Lake Park on the border of Lake Michigan under the auspices of our Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. George B. Averill, opened the meeting, saying the signing of the Constitution guaranteed the liberties that the Declaration of Independence only paved the way for. We have grown to neglect Constitution Day while emphasizing Independence Day whereas both are entitled to a place of equal importance in the heart of every American.

Mr. A. K. Stebbins, of the S.A.R. was introduced and asked to take charge of the meeting. Mr. Stebbins pointed out that the Constitution had always been the bulwark of American society and that by all means must its memory be kept in the hearts of the people. He was followed by Col. J. A. Watrous, who urged that public and parochial schools make a special study of the Constitution which he said was the greatest document that has blessed the

world, with the exception of the Bible. Under it our country has become the foremost nation of all time, under it America has contributed more than all the nations combined, to the spread of liberty and that freedom, for which all mankind hungers. Little wonder that millions of mothers have given their sons to obey such a Constitution and defend such a country.

Boys from the Detroit street school, where there are many foreigners, sang a rollicking sailor song as they did their swaggering march. The boys in sailor costume executed drills in excellent precision and the little girls came in for their share of applause with a dance around the American flag pole. Community singing was directed by Mr. Frederick Carberry and the large crowd joined with a will in singing patriotic songs.

(MRS. EDWARD) MARCIA B. FERGUSON,
Historian.

Liberty Hall Chapter (Charlotte, N. C.) A bronze tablet was unveiled at the Mecklenburg County Court House, Charlotte, N. C., on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, in memory of the dead from Mecklenburg County who gave their lives in the World War.

The tablet was the gift of Liberty Hall Chapter, the 104 names—74 white and 30 colored—having been compiled from the records collected by the War Records Committee of the Chapter. The tablet was designed by Mr. Martin E. Boyer, Architect, of Charlotte, who, himself an ex-service man, gave careful attention to its erection.

Governor Cameron Morrison and his staff were present for the occasion. Following the Invocation by Rev. E. A. Penick and a patriotic address by the Governor, the tablet was presented to the county by Mrs. W. O. Nesbit, Regent of Liberty Hall Chapter.

The tablet was unveiled by little Miss Margaret Holden Montgomery, who lost a brother in the war, and by Master James Squires, whose father was a captain and the ranking officer from this county, who made the supreme sacrifice.

The names on the tablet were read aloud by Lafferty Robinson, a former member of the old Fifth Company, North Carolina Coast Artillery, N. G., this company having been adopted and sponsored by Liberty Hall Chapter during the War. The tablet was then accepted for the county by John W. Berryhill, a former service man who had received several medals for distinguished service.

An impressive part of the exercises was the two minute period of silence observed at twelve o'clock. At the conclusion of the exercises, a salute was fired by members of the Hornets' Nest Rifles, after which buglers sounded taps. Many beautiful wreaths were then placed beneath the tablet.

The Mecklenburg County Court House stands on the site of Liberty Hall Academy (for which the Chapter was named) and which was formerly known as Queen's Museum. In presenting a tablet to the county in memory of the men from Mecklenburg who died in the World War, and placing it on the Mecklenburg County Court House, the Chapter has but marked a site already hallowed by Colonial and Revolutionary history.

After the exercises at the Court House, the Chapter invited the Gold Star Mothers of the county to be their guests at a buffet luncheon at the Woman's Club.

Liberty Hall Chapter presents an annual scholarship of \$100 to the Southern Industrial Institute, at Charlotte, in memory of Ward Rogers Evans and John MacDonald Wearn, two former members of the Fifth Company, North Carolina Coast Artillery, National Guard, who gave their lives in the World War.

MRS. ISAAC HARDEMAN, JR.,
Historian.

The Delaware County Chapter (Chester, Pa.) has held its eight regular meetings, and one special meeting, also eight meetings of Board of Management.

As the object of our Society is to promote patriotism and love of country, we have, during the past year, endeavored to urge the use of the American's creed in the public schools of Chester, Media and Swarthmore; and at Christmas we presented a silk American flag to the highest grade in the Swarthmore public schools.

To aid the Valley Forge Museum we purchased the Valley Forge Christmas cards, and sold them to our members. We are proud to have our own room in the old Court House in Chester, which was restored to its original state

by our Governor, Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, that we have laid stress on raising money to furnish it, and this Fall held our first meeting there.

Through the generosity of our First Vice Regent, Miss Denis, we were able to become a "Founder" in the Tomassee School of South Carolina, \$50. being given by her, and \$50. being taken from our treasury. We also contributed \$10. to the Laura Haines Cook scholarship. We contributed \$10. to the Martha Berry school in Georgia, but the needs of the school were so

appealing that our faithful friend Miss Denis again gave in our name \$25. more, while at Continental Congress.

For the starving children in the Near East we subscribed \$80., \$50. given by our registrar, Mrs. C. Frank Williamson, and the rest by individual members. Ten dollars was given to aid Daughters of the American Revolution from Pennsylvania who are suffering from tuberculosis in Arizona.

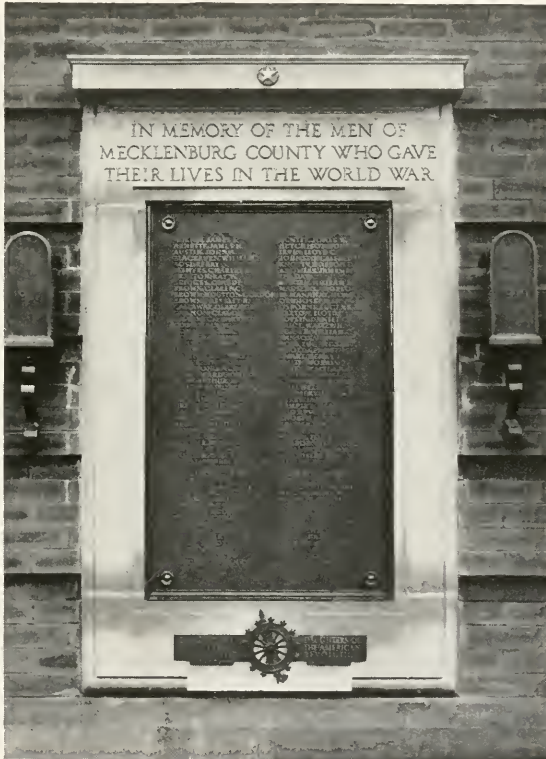
We have given sixty cents per capita for the Pilgrim Fountain; Painting for France, and the Immigrants' Manual, \$5. for the Guernsey scholarship, \$10. for the Caroline Scott

Harrison Memorial.

Our Chapter has been entertained each month—Washington's birthday is always remembered at our February meeting, and on Memorial Day a wreath is placed on John Morton's grave.

On October 5th we held a delightful "Get together" luncheon, and if the Chapter continues to be as interested, and each member puts her shoulder to the wheel, our report next year will be the best ever given.

MARIA WILSON STOEVER,
Regent.



TABLET ERECTED BY LIBERTY HALL CHAPTER
OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tucson Chapter (Tucson, Ariz.). One of the most imposing features of the Tucson, Armistice Day celebration, was a large float draped in National colors, decorated with Arizona palms, and driven by "Uncle Sam"

historic spots—a permanent evidence of patriotic service among the early Arizona settlers. These "Markers" will serve, a silent proof, of heroic endurance on the part of pioneers who faced peril when Tucson was but a village



FLOAT OF THE TUCSON CHAPTER IN THE ARMISTICE DAY PARADE, NOVEMBER 11, 1921

himself. The float bore the spinning wheel of revolutionary distinction, and a Colonial Dame, impersonated by Mrs. W. B. Wilson of the Tucson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, formed the central feature.

The work of the Chapter last year was to place in the representative public school of Tucson, the Safford, a portrait of Governor Safford whose early efforts in the development of the city educationally and otherwise, is a part of Arizona history.

Our purpose this year is to place markers on

surrounded by Indians who sought the town only to pillage and kill.

By careful map study we find that portions of the old town wall still cling to sandy moorings, and the four walls have been authentically located. The work for this year will be to mark these corners.

Our Tucson Chapter has forty-one active members, and we hope to enlarge our enrollment substantially before another anniversary.

NOVELLA ROUTT REYNOLDS,
Acting Historian.



D. A. R. CERTIFICATES OF DESCENT

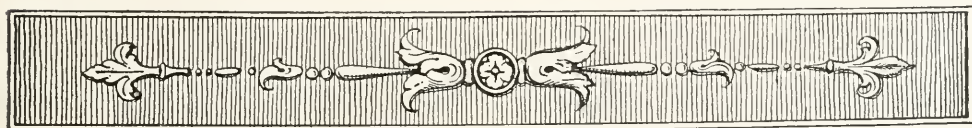
The Block Certificate of Descent was endorsed by the Twentieth and subsequent Continental Congresses as a means of liquidating the debt on Memorial Continental Hall and establishing an endowment fund.

The Hall having been freed from debt through the generosity of the members of the National Society, and payment made in full for the additional land in the rear of the Hall on which to erect an administration building, the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress adopted the resolution that the money from the sale

of the Block Certificates be applied, from that date, to the new administration building fund under the name of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

The Certificates are sold for one dollar each. With the arrangements for transferring, descendants in the sixth generation will possess the autographs of their ancestors.

In ordering give name, national number and number of Revolutionary ancestor. Send all orders and remittances to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10331. DINSMORE.—Wanted parentage and dates of b, d and m of Adam Dinsmore who m Margot Findly and served in War of 1812 from Erie, Pa. He lived in North East, Pa. in 1817 but left before 1832. Wanted the parentage of Wm. Dinsmore who m Isabelle Parker Aug. 26, 1788. Also names of their ch.

(a) GILLETT.—Wanted parentage of Jerusha Gillett b May 27, 1768 and d May 13, 1842 at Covington, Genesee Co., N. Y. She m first Chauncy Barnes and second Abel Pond of Poultny of Vt. in 1806. Did her f have Rev rec?—L. H. M.

10332. WILLIAMS.—Wanted gen of Elizabeth Whitmell Williams of N. C. who m John Johnston and lived in Bertie Co. Was her f in the Rev?—R. H. S.

10333. WHITE-GREENE.—William Greene b July 29, 1719 m Hannah Tyler in 1745, supposedly of Uxbridge, Mass. Their dau Mary b Nov. 14, 1746 m Josiah White of Menden, Mass. Is there Rev ser, mil or civil on either line?

10334. STAATS.—Wanted parentage and date and place of m of Rebekah Staats who m — Goldsborough and was the m of his s Thomas and Levi b Feb. 13, 1826 and mother or step-mother of Hannah b 1789 in New Castle Co. Del. In "account of Del. Wills" p 112 I find Rebekah Staats Redman mentioned, could she have m Goldsborough for her second husband? Wanted specially the name of the m of Dr. Levi Goldsborough b 1806 who named his first

dau Margaret. The family removed from New-castle, Del. to N. Y.—J. C.

10335. CROSS.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Cross b Long Island, m Abigail Worden b Feb. 6, 1757. Also her gen. Their dau Huldah b Apr. 6, 1799 m Daniel Waters before 1830. They moved from N. Y. State to Pa. about 1834.—M. A. G. A.

10336. SMITH.—Wanted parentage of Martin Smith whose first w was Gretchen Sacia and second Harriet Perry. He came to Portland, N. Y. from Schoharie Co. in 1809 where he kept a tavern, moved to Tonowanda, N. Y. in 1820. Also lived in Williamsville June 19, 1827. Was elevated to degree of Royal Arch Masons by Niagara Chapter No. 71, N. Y. Wanted also dates and place of b. Authority *History of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.* p. 498 and *Taylor's History of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.* p. 314.—H. A. S.

10337. CRAWFORD.—Wanted date & place of m and place of burial of Wm. Crawford, Rev sol, also dates of his w Hannah Vance.—V. E. H.

10338. ANDROSS-PUTNAM.—Wanted gen. and any data of Apphia Putnam who m Samuel Andross. Their dau Lucy m Giles Capron, Jan. 12, 1768. Have an old pocket book marked "Parks Putnam, this pocket book bought of Jonas Putnam, June 30, 1777." Any Putnam desc of the above, interested in same, please write.—W. H. K.

10339. PRATT.—David Pratt, who m Elizabeth Spaulding, was the s of Thomas Pratt, 1740–1829, and his w Caty Cummings. Thomas Pratt

is buried in N. H. Wanted his parentage and Pratt gen.—J. A. B.

10340. PROTSMAN.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Jacob Protsman or Protzman who m Catherine (Caty) Lewis Dec. 5. 1805, in Nelson Co., Ky.

(a) MCKINLEY-SCHNEIDER.—Wm. McKinley & his w Christina Schneider lived in Fred. Co., Md, early in 19th century. Had ch Wm., John, Adam & Isabella, who m Funston. Wanted Rev rec & any other data on these lines.—R. T.

10341. STEVENS-STEPHENS.—Wanted gen of Elizabeth Stevens, who m Joseph Field, s of Joseph, 1st Lieut. at Battle of Bunker Hill. Was Elizabeth Stevens a direct desc of Miles Standish, of Plymouth?—M. H. I. T.

10342. ARNOLD.—Wanted parentage of Edward Arnold & names of his bros and sis who lived in R. I. He m Mercy Pettibone 1780, ser 3 yrs in Rev in Col. Angel's Reg., Capt. Olney's Co, enlisted at Providence, R. I., was present when Gen. Washington took command of Amer. forces, fought on both land & sea, was with Gen. Washington when Cornwallis surrendered. Ch Nancy, Esick, Lucy, Molly, Samuel, Amy, David, Mercy Lavinia, Sophia, Tryphena, Edward & Sabrina. He d in Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1842, only Rev sol buried there. Would like to correspond with any of his desc.—M. A. L.

10343. BLAIR.—Wanted gen of John Blair, Mem. from Va. of U. S. Constitutional Convention and Signer of the Constitution Sept., 1787.—F. B. D.

10344. CLAWSON.—Wanted gen of Samuel Clawson, a Methodist preacher of the Pittsburgh Conference in 1854.

(a) MCCREARY.—Wanted any information of family of Wm. McCreary, who came from Bannock Co., Downs, Ireland, & set in Va. He was there in 1718.—R. T. J.

10345 PORTER-HARRIS.—John Johnson, of Roxbury, with w Margery and sons Isaac & Humphrey came from Eng. prob in fleet with Winthrop, desired admission Oct. 19, 1630, was Representative of 1st Court 1634, Surveyor-General of arms & ammunition 1638. Isaac, eldest s, was m Jan. 20, 1637, to Eliz. Porter, who d Dec. 18, 1661 (Roxbury Town Recs). Their s Isaac was bapt. according to town recs, Jan. 7, 1644, m Mary Harris at Roxbury, Dec. 26, 1669. Wanted gen of Eliz. Porter & Mary Harris.

(a) JOHNSON.—Caleb Johnson ser in Rev & m Naomi Sutliff in Haddam, Conn., Aug., 1785. Wanted Sutliff (Sutlief) gen.—C. J. L.

10346. SCOTT.—Wanted gen of Clark Scott, who came from New Haven Co., Conn., to Delaware Co., O., abt 1832.

(a) ADAMS.—Wanted gen of Gilbert (?) Adams, who had ch Bartholomew, Gilbert,

Robert, Moses & Philip. They once lived in N. Y.—M. C. S.

10347. WATERS.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev rec of Daniel Waters 1796-1865, of Conn., who m Huldah Cross.

(a) CROSS.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Cross, R. I., who m Abigail Worden or Wording in 1786. Wanted also her gen.—M. A. G. A.

10348. PARKER.—Wanted maiden name & gen of Martha, w of Elisha Parker, of N. Y. He served in Rev under Col. Marinus Grey & Willits.—C. C. J.

10349. BARNHILL.—The Barnhill fam came to Balto., Md., from Eng. One of the immigrant's sons or grandsons went to N. Car. & had ch, all of whom went to Ky. & Ohio & were in there: Wm. m Ruith Boone; Robt., b 1781, m Eliz. Carter; Mary m — Burton; John m Hannah Russell; Joseph m Rebecca Hopkins; & James, b 1780, m Hannah Boone. Wanted parentage with dates of these ch & Rev rec of father.—M. E. D.

ANSWERS

3802. SEHORN.—My grt grandfather John (?) Swann m Lydia Katherine Tsehorn or Sehorn. According to family traditions the family was originally Pennsylvania Dutch, but Lydia K. Sehorn was from South Carolina. She had four bros—John, Jim, Robert and Nicholas, and a sis Malinda. These bros were famous Indian fighters, since one of their sisters had been killed by the Indians. After Lydia's m to John Swann they lived in Tenn., owning a plantation on the French Broad river and another near Knoxville. It seems probable that your Capt. John Sehorn may have been her bro or father. If you have heard anything more of the fam will be glad if you will share it with me.—*Mrs. F. M. Fly*, Gonzales, Texas.

6654. LEWIS.—There were in the 1790 Census of Washington Co., Md., three men named Wm. Lewis. One fam I have traced. Wm. Lewis m Mary Forkler, and their ch were Wayne, Elizabeth & Eliza, who m Mr. Rickenbaugh and had desc. Elizabeth m George Shryork & her dau Susan m Wm. Forkler. If your Wm. Lewis m a Miss Eliza Rickenbaugh, it must have been the Eliza mentioned above or her dau. I am very anxious to obtain the name of the w of Wm. Lewis. also of Hagerstown, Md., who is supposed to have been a Rev sol and who was b in Wales. His ch were Harry, W., John, Jacob, Kesiah, Lana, Daniel and Samuel. Samuel was b 1818 in Hagerstown m Catherine Suffecool, of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., and their ch were Susan, Emelina, Jacob, Malinda and Harry. Susan Lewis m Daniel Westfall and had ch McLain, Catherine, Davis and Samuel.—

Mrs. Geo. M. Gibbs, North Platte, Nebraska. 6659. If M. B. E. will write to Mr. H. C. Munger, 1439 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo., he can give the desired information, as he has a book of the entire Munger family.—*Mrs. Oscar B. Steely*, Pocatello, Idaho.

8803. *CLARK*.—Scotto Clark had a s Barnabas, b March 9, 1743, d Dec. 12, 1831. His s Samuel Clark, of Boston, b in Rawson's Lane in 1754 was at the Latin School in 1766. He m May 19, 1778, Martha, dau of Obadiah Curtis. At the beginning of the Rev War he owned parts of several vessels and some real estate in Boston. He was Major in one of Gov. Hancock's Regiments of Boston troops and served with it in the Rhode Island campaign in 1778, when it acted in coöperation with the French forces under the Marquis de La Fayette. These regiments were in a terrible storm Aug. 12, 1778, and Major Clark contracted a severe cold which caused lung trouble from which he died Oct. 15, 1780.—*Mrs. Sarah Clark Burdick*, 5855 Trinity Place, West Philadelphia, Pa.

8811. *WHEELOCK*.—Henry Penniman, of Mendon & New Braintree, Mass., b 1733, d 1809, m April 13, 1769, Experience Wheelock, b 1749, d 1807, dau of Josiah Wheelock, b at Mendon, Mass., 1725, d Dec. 28, 1794, m Experience Clark. Josiah was the s of Obediah Wheelock b at Medfield, Mass. Apr. 25, 1685, d 1760, m 1708 Elizabeth Darling, who was the s of Benjamin Wheelock, b Dec. 8, 1639, at Dedham, Mass., d Jan. 1, 1684, m 1st, Eliz. Bullen, & 2nd, Eliz. French. Benjamin was the s of Ralph Wheelock, immigrant in 1637, b Oct. 7, 1563, d Sept. 11, 1639. Bred at Cambridge University, Eng., took 1st Degree in 1626 & 1631. M 1st, Rebecca Wilkinson; 2nd, Hannah —. His father, John Wheelock, b in Donington, Shropshire, Eng., 1513, d March 11, 1595, m Elizabeth Rogers was the s of Humphrey Wheelock, buried at Donington, Eng., & his w Margaret Winter. Humphrey was the s of Hugh Wheelock, b 1450 at Chester, Eng., who m Mary, dau of Robert Spellman.—*Mrs. Geo. S. McFarland*, 1768 Bedford Road, Columbus, O.

6684. *MONTGOMERY*.—From marriages by the Rev. John Casper Stoever, Lutheran Minister. John Montgomery m Esther Houston at Earl-town July 2, 1738 (Egle's Notes and Queries, 1896, p. 83). On Nov. 9, 1773, John Montgomery, late of the Province of Pennsylvania, received from William Harris and Martha, his w, of the Parish of St. Paul's, in the Province of Georgia, three certain parcels of land lying in Mecklenberg Co., North Carolina, containing in all 630 acres, and on the waters of McRees Creek. His Will, dated Sept. 13, 1795, probated Oct. Term, 1796, mentions his w, name not given. sons Samuel, James, Robert and John and daus Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Irwin,

Isabel and Ruth. The executors were Thomas Irwin and Nehemiah Harrison. Before January, 1800, Samuel Montgomery moved to Knox County, Tenn., and was still living there in 1811. In a Deed dated June 25, 1795, Robert Montgomery is mentioned as a planter.—*Mrs. E. L. Montgomery*, 309 Chestnut Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

ALLEN-HUDSON.—This record is taken from a family Bible in my possession which belonged to my great grandfather Nathaniel Allen. Nathaniel Allen and Pamela Hudson were m in 1778. Their ch were Elizabeth, b Sept. 11, 1779; Thomas, b July 12, 1781; Nathaniel & Pamela, b Nov. 3, 1783; Sally, b Nov. 15, 1786; Nancy & Anphelada, b June 12, 1788; Susannah Patrick, b Aug. 22, 1791; Hudson b Feb. 1, 1793; Polly b Aug. 21, 1795 Rebecca and Lucy, b Feb. 2, 1798. Nathaniel Allen d in 1812 and Pamela Hudson Allen d Feb. 2, 1798. Another dau was b to Nathaniel Allen by his second w Feb. 22, 1800; her name was Sophia Pamela Hudson, was related to Henry Clay's mother. She had a sis who m a Wade & their desc are living in Texas.—*Mrs. Geo. Berleth*, 2017 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.

9971. *KAUFMAN*.—Esther Kauffman, b 1770, d 1829, m Andrew Hershey, b 1779, d 1835. Ref., Biographical History of Lancaster Co., p. 306.—*Gen. Ed.*

9974. *SEAVEY*.—In the Town Records of Pepperellborough, now Saco, Maine, I find the following concerning Samuel Seavey: He was the s of Stephen and Betsy Seavey and was b July 25, 1799. There is no mention of the parentage of his father, but in Ridlon's "Saco Valley Settlements and Families" I find that Betsey Larrabee, dau of Philip and Sallie Larrabee, bapt Aug. 26, 1776, and m Stephen Seavey, Sept. 30, 1798. Philip Larrabee was b presumably in Scarborough, Maine, Mar. 3, 1744. His w Sallie Smith was from Berwick, Maine, and they settled in Scarborough, where Philip d Aug. 23, 1823, aged 79 years.—*Miss Nellie M. Smith*, Saco, Maine.

9989. *SHELBY*.—Dr. John H. Wheeler in his History of North Carolina, p. 97, under Cleaveland Co., tells that its county seat Shelby was named after Isaac, s of Gen. Evan Shelby, who was b in Maryland, Dec. 11, 1750, and as a Lieut. began his career at the mouth of the Kenhawha, in Ohio, on Oct. 10, 1774, against the Indians. He was made Captain of a Minute Co., in Va. July 1776, while absent on duties as a surveyor in Ky. 1777 Patrick Henry, as Governor of Va. made him Commissary of Supplies. 1778, he was a member of Va. Legislature in Washington Co., & appointed Major of an escort of guards to extend the line between Va. & N. Car. Engaged in 1780 on the

land surveying, etc., in Ky. but his residence was in N. Car. where he had been appointed by Gov. Caswell, Colonel of Sullivan Co. The surrender of Charleston aroused his spirit to arms & upon arrival in Sullivan, he found that Gen. Charles McDowell had requisitioned his aid to check the enemy which was entering N. Car. By him he was detached with Cols. Sevier & Clarke to surprise & take a fort on the waters of Pacolet, which was done expeditiously. In 1782 he m Susannah Hart at Boonesboro, whose father was a partner in the Transylvania Land Co., Ky., where he moved & became the first Governor. General Evan Shelby, his father, a Welshman by birth, settled in Maryland, when but a lad. He fought as a capt under Braddock, but distinguished himself under Gen. Forbes in 1758, when he led the advance upon Fort Duquesne. He was the first Brig. Gen. (Va.), "the first officer of that grade ever appointed on the western waters." Note from a deed in our Court House (Reg. office): "Evan Shelby, 1773, Gentleman of Frederick Co., Va." Dr. Wheeler says Brig. Gen. Shelby moved to the West in 1772 & in 1774 commanded a company against the Indians on the Scioto river and was in the battle Oct. 10, 1774, at Kenhawa—it was for his service in 1779—against the Chickamaugas on Tenn. river that he was appointed Brig. Gen. North Carolina Booklet of Jan., 1917, contains an article by Dr. Archibald Henderson which says that Gen. Evan Shelby was b in Wales in 1720, immigrated to Maryland abt 1735 with his parents, Evan & Catharine Shelby, & settled in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, then Frederick Co., but removed with his fam to Pa., abt '60's. His s Isaac was living 1771 in Western Va. as a rancher (he was a s by the 1st w Letitia Scott, of Fredericktown, Md.). The father, Evan, with sons Isaac, Evan, Moses & James, moved to King's Meadows near Bristol, Tenn., about 1771. Upon the Sapling Grove plantation Evan Shelby built a fort named Shelby's Station & hundreds were sometimes fortified during the Rev. They kept a store there & it was there that Daniel Boone got his supplies for the expedition of 1773. His 1st w Letitia Scott d in 1777 & was bur at Charlottesvile, Va., & in later life he m Isabelle Elliott, deeding one-third of his estate to her before m. She remarried after his d in 1794 aged 74. He was bur in Bristol.—*Mrs. Minnie G. McCubbin*, 419 S. Main St., Salisbury, N. Car.

10119. DAVIDSON-ADAMS.—If N. C. M. will write to Mr. A. H. Davidson, 1342 E. 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa, who is compiling a Davidson gen, he may be able to give her the desired information.—*Mrs. W. B. Guy*, 426 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

10008. TERRELL.—In "Some Immigrants to

Virginia," compiled by W. G. Stanard, Robt., Richmond & Wm. Terrell are mentioned. Robt. seems to have been the 1st to come over. The item reads: "Terrell, Robt. (in Va., 1647), York Co., citizen and fishmonger of London. Died in London, 1677, bequeathed lands in Hampshire. He was the s of Robert Terrell, or Tyrrell, of Reading, and great grandson of George Tyrrell, of Thornton Hall, Bucks." York Records, Va., Magazine of History & Biography, vol. 16, pp. 190-192; also the Tyrrells or Terrells of America.—*Mrs. G. W. Turnham*, 1406 E. Oregon St., Evansville, Ind.

10028. YOUNGE.—Have some records of the Young family who were among the early settlers of Georgia. Will be glad to correspond with you.—*Mrs. J. C. Lane*, Statesboro, Ga.

10032. MCCONNELL.—William & Alexander McConnell, bros, joined a company organized by Robert Patterson & left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1775, for the wilds of Kentucky. Wm. was Patterson's subaltern. Rauck's History of Lexington says Wm. McConnell built the first log cabin, which was destroyed, & about a year later Patterson built a cabin on the site of Lexington. "Concerning the Forefathers," a history published expressly for the Patterson family, says Robt. Patterson built the first log cabin on site of Lexington. Col. J. H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, O., had the log cabin of his grandfather moved to Dayton & rebuilt just as it stood in Ky. & built a rail fence around it, as a relic of his forefathers. About 1800, or a little before the McConnell bros left Ky., went to Cincinnati & parted there. Alexander went up the Miami river & located near Franklin, O., and in 1806 moved to Dayton, where he d 1821, leaving ch Robert, James Lindsay, Alexander and Thomas Jefferson. Wm., bro of Alex., went up the Ohio river & up the Muskingum river & located in Morgan County on what is now the site of McConnellsville, Ohio.—*Mrs. Fannie McConnell Lynch*, 1035 5th St., Huron, South Dakota.

10053. CALVERT.—Copied from the family records of Richard Taylor, Esq., Norfolk, Va. Cornelius Calvert, 1st, was Justice of Norfolk Co. from July 18, 1729, to January 17, 1830. He was a member of the Common Council, Norfolk Borough, & July 7, 1741, was appointed member of a committee to "form a law" to prevent "all persons, being servants or slaves, from purchasing any rum or spirituous liquors under two gallons." June 24, 1747, Mr. George Abyran & Mr. Nathaniel Portlock were appointed Common Councilmen in the room of Capt. Cornelius Calvert, deceased. & Mr. Peter Dale, resigned. Cornelius Calvert m Mary Saunders 29th July, 1719, in Princess Ann County, Va. Their ch were Jonathan, b 23

Sept., 1720, father of the 1st Mrs. King, Barry King's grandmother; Maximillian, b 29 Oct., 1722, father of Mary Calvert, who m James Marsden; Cornelius, b 13 March, 1725, father of Mary Calvert, who m Wm. Walke; Thomas, b 8 Sept., 1726, father of Mrs. Eliz. Ingraham & Mrs. Sarah Martin; Saunders, b Jan., 1728, Princess Ann Calverts; Joseph, b 14 April, 1732; Wm., b 10 June, 1734, a Tory in the Revolution (see Hawe's History of Virginia); Christopher, b 26 Sept., 1736, a distinguished officer in the Va. navy in the Rev War (Vide Southern Literary Messenger); John, b 19 Sept., 1739, father of Mrs. Richard Taylor; Mary, b 31 July, 1741, m Col. Anthony Lamson 20 June, 1758; Samuel, b 8 Dec., 1743; Elizabeth, b 27 Nov., 1745. This is copied from "The Whole Duty of Man" in the Calvert Family. The will of Cornelius Calvert 1st is dated 29 May, 1796, proved 18 June, 1747-8. See Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary, vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 109-114. His w Mary Saunders was the dau of the Rev. Jonathan Saunders and Mary (widow Ewell, who afterwards m Maximilliam Boush).—*Mrs. Catherine Lindsay Greer*, 1401 Linden St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

10105. THOMPSON.—I am now tracing the Thompson family and would be glad to correspond with you.—*Mrs. Julian Lane*, Statesboro, Ga.

10107 (b) HUMPHRIES.—Mary Humphries' father must have been Abraham or Richard. I am trying to secure the Rev recs of the fam & will be glad to hear from you.—*Mrs. Julina Lane*, Statesboro, Ga.

10109. HERRICK.—Stephen Herrick, of Montgomery, and widow Nancy Ferre, of Springfield, m Aug., 1786. Their ch (see Montgomery Vital Records) were Sophia, b 13 Dec., 1786, m int 14 Dec., 1807. Luther Gorham; Pamela, b 24 May, 1788, d 25 Jan., 1804; Margaret, b 23 Apr., 1790, "in Westfield"; Stephen, b 16 Aug., 1792, in Westfield, m 25 Nov., 1813, Eunice Green; Eunice, b 27 June, 1794, in Westfield, m int 9 July, 1815, Abner Avery; Henry, b 22 Sept., 1797. Stephen, Sr. d 25 July, 1812, in 28th year in Montgomery. He was the s of Jonathan & Elizabeth who resided for a time in Westfield, Mass.—*Mrs. Jessie A. Porter*, 95 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Mass.

10110. DOOLITTLE.—The following answers are taken from "The Doolittles in America," pub by Dr. Wm. Doolittle, Cleveland, O.: Thankful Doolittle (Isaac, Joseph, Capt. Abraham) was the dau of Isaac & Sarah Todd Doolittle, b Jan. 21, 1754, who m Capt. Jean Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn.

(2) The ch of Ambrose Doolittle were Ambrose, Amos, Martha, Eunice, Abner,

Samuel and Silas (twins), Reuben, Lely, Mary Ann, Eliakim, Lois and Thankful.—*Mrs. C. W. Woodford*, Lake City, Minn.

10152. BAILEY.—In History of Ashfield, Mass., p. 54, there is a list of names of men to whom rights or lots were given for service. In that list is "A 21-2-3-4-5-6-10, etc. Jonathan Webb for Herv Baly in ye Right of Sam'l Baly" (1739).—*Mrs. Jos. A. Bailey*, 62 Broadway, Clinton, S. Car.

10180. GORE.—If the party who wishes information of John Gore, of New London and Norwich, will write, I think I can furnish them what is wanted.—*Mrs. Emma L. G. Darrah*, 105 Elm St., Big Rapids, Mich.

10182. RANDALL.—John Randall, b 1703, in Taunton, North Purchase, d Mar. 16, 1765, in Easton. 1st w—a Stacey—no issue; 2d w m 1732 Experience Willis, b abt 1706, dau of John and Mary Brett Willis, of Bridgewater. Their oldest ch was Ephraim, b Apr. 12, 1735, d Oct. 8, 1806. His house was in N. Easton. He was owner of the grist mill, clerk of the Baptist Society, constable & for four yrs one of the Selectmen, 1798-1802. Ephraim marched in Capt. Abiel Mitchell's Co. "down at the Lexington Alarm," in April, 1775. He was a corp. in Capt. Joshua Wilbore's Co. of Col. John Hathaway's Reg. in April, 1777, serving 23 days, later in same year was in Capt. Shaw's Co. of Col. George Williams' Reg. He served in 1778 in Capt. Randall's Co. & in 1780 enlisted in Capt. Seth Pratt's Co. of Col. James Williams' Regt. Notes copied from Ephraim Randall's acct. book, show he was a shoemaker and storekeeper. Isaac Stokes was a nailer. Ephraim Randall m 1st, Mary Blake, of Milton, b 1740, d May 10, 1776, dau of Moses & Hannah Horton Blake. Their ch were Ziba, b July 11, 1760, d Mar. 23, 1835; Elijah, b Oct. 14, 1762, d Oct. 11, 1766; John, b Apr. 11, 1765, d Aug. 13, 1837; Hannah, b Aug. 14, 1769, d Feb. 15, 1800, m Sept. 10, 1789, John Packard Stoughton; Mary, b May 16, 1770, m Sept. 1, 1793, Isaac Stokes, Jr., went to Maine; Elijah, b Nov. 25, 1772, d 1850; Moses, b July 16, 1775, d Nov. 11, 1844. Ephraim Randall, m 2d Louise Stone, d Nov., 1812. Their ch were, a ch b 1778, d 1778; Lemuel, b Oct. 1, 1779, d Oct. 11, 1802; Zephaniah, b Sept. 24, 1783, d Jan. 5, 1855; Mindwell, b Feb. 8, 1786, d June 23, 1870; Caleb, b Apr. 8, 1788, d 1813, with camp distemper in U. S. service in War of 1812.—*Miss Sara E. Wilbur*, 568 Pleasant St., Bridgewater, Mass.

10125. FARROW.—John Farrow is not believed to have been a Rev sol, but his w Rosannah Waters Farrow rendered Rev ser which make her desc eligible for membership in the D. A. R. A sketch of her life was published in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE twenty years ago. If you will

write, I will give you the data you wish. I am descended from John & Rosamond Farrow's eldest s Capt., later Major Thomas Farrow.—*Mrs. J. W. Simpson*, 515 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. Car.

10171. MARSHALL.—The ch of Col. Wm. Marshall, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., who d in Henderson Co., Ky., were Bennet, who m Lucy Wilson and had 5 ch; Elizabeth m Thos. Puryear & had 8 ch; Alice m Jas. Cunningham & had 8 ch; Martha Goode m Francis Lockett & had 9 ch; Phebe m Wm. Bagley & had 5 ch; Nancy m James Shelton & had 5 ch; Wm. Jefferson m Sarah Lyne Holloway & had 4 ch.—*Hon. Starling L. Marshall*, Henderson, Ky.

10207. There was an Oath of Fidelity of Connecticut which is given in Conn. Colonial Records with list of legislators who signed same. There seems to be no complete list of Signers published, but you will find those of Glastonbury listed in "Glastonbury for 200 Years" & East Windsor Signers in Vol. 1, "History of Ancient Windsor, Conn.," by Henry R. Stiles, while the manuscript material in the State Library at Hartford includes a list of Signers in Derby, Middletown, Union & Wallingford. There were many committees of Safety, Correspondence & Inspection, etc., also memorials & petitions which include names of citizens from Groton, Stonington, Newhaven, Newfield (Bridgeport), Norwalk, etc., all of which prove civil service.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, 1511 19th St., Superior, Wis.

10234. HINDMAN.—Egle's Notes & Queries. Vol. 2, 4th Series, pp. 100-105. Rocky Spring Church, James Hindman, private in Capt. Matthes' Co., Dec, 1776. James Hindman occupied pew 44 in Rocky Spring Church, 1794. Wills at Chambersburg, Pa., Court House—Robert Hindman. Book A, p. 315 (1794). James Hindman, Book B, p. 258 (1805). James John Hindman taxables in 1786 in Ham'ton Twp., Franklin Co., Pa. Rocky Spring Church is in Letterkenny Twp., which adjoins Hamilton. For records previous to 1784 apply to Court House, Carlisle, Pa. An historical sketch of the old Rocky Spring Church in Letterkenny Twp. can be secured from the Regent of Franklin Co. Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa., price 25 cents. Pa. Arch., 3rd Series, Vol. 24, p. 427—James Hindman took up 200 acres land, in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1738. This will probably be found to be in what is now Hamilton Twp., Franklin Co., Pa. Write to Office of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., to verify the above.—*Mrs. C. F. Fendrick*, Mercersburg, Pa.

10240. SKELTON.—John Skelton's name appears in Solebury Twp., Bucks Co., Pa. Penna. Arch. Series 5, Vol. 5, p. 382, and elsewhere in the same vol. in other Solebury lists. This

name appears in the Census of 1790, same twp.—*Ezra M. Kuhns*, Dayton, O.

10120. CRANE.—Benjamin Crane, b abt 1740, was the s of John, the s of Azariah, the s of Jasper Crane, who was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn., abt 1639, and with Robert Treat, of Newark, N. J., in 1664. This Benjamin Crane m Phebe Meeker & moved to Amsterdam, N. Y., early in the history of the place, probably abt 1790. He was a blacksmith & was b near Craneville, Montgomery Co., N. Y. He had 7 ch, David being the 5th ch, b abt 1777. This David m Dec. 4, 1797, Electa Riggs and settled at Crane Village abt 1791. His 1st ch, John S., b Oct. 20, 1790, m Margaret — of New York City, & had one ch, Electa. Azariah Crane m a dau of Robert Treat, of Charter Oak fame, these two with Jasper Crane being among the first settlers of Newark, N. J., but Treat went back to Conn., where he became Governor of the Colony.—*Mrs. Geo. A. Pearce*, Abilene, Texas.

10139c. FARGESON.—William Pendleton, 1748-1817, s of Capt. Nathaniel Pendleton, Sr., of the Rev, m 1770 Elizabeth Fargeson, dau of Capt. Samuel Fargeson, of the Culpepper Rev mil, & granddaughter of Samuel Fargeson, Sr., who d 1772. There was also a James Fargeson, the name having been spelled several ways in the old records, in this Culpepper fam, one branch of which settled in Ky., & Samuel Fargeson, 3rd, d in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1817, the same year as his brother-in-law, William Pendleton.—*J. B. Nicklin, Jr.*, 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

10250. SALISBURY.—One of the ch of Job Salisbury, who lived in Newport, Herkimer Co., was Stephen, who m Hannah Gage, b Sept. 27, 1792, at Pittstown, & d June 3, 1843. Their ch were Henry, Stephen, Hannah and Joseph Moses. Hannah Gage was the dau of Moses Gage, b Apr. 11, 1768, d Apr. 6, 1843, at Norway, N. Y., and his w, Sarah Slauson, b Dec. 5, 1772, d March 14, 1863, whom he m at Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y. Sarah Slauson Gage was the dau of Stephen Slauson, a Rev sol from Westchester Co. George, father of Moses Gage, was b July 9, 1740, m Sarah Adams, of Mass. George Gage joined the mil in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 14, 1760, at the age of 25, under Capt. Richard Rea. (Provincial Records.) He later removed to Dorset, Vt., where he was one of the first settlers in 1768. He was constable & in 1776 enlisted in the cause of Independence. He next removed to Pittstown, N. Y., after 1785, & his name appears on the list of officers elected at the first meeting held in April, 1789, Rensselaer Co. Hist. He d May 4, 1806. His obituary occurred in a paper called "The Northern

Budget," published at Troy, May 13, 1806, an extract of which is as follows: "At Pittstown, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. George Gage. In an early period of the Revolutionary struggle, Mr. Gage was known as the friend of Republicanism. He was a soldier of '76, and as such his name deserves to be enrolled on the living tablet of American Independence." The ch of George and Sarah Adams Gage were: Elizabeth, m 1st Cornelius Smith, 2nd Dr. Randall; James b May 30, 1766, m Eunice Watkins, & he d in Painesville, Ohio; Moses b April 11, 1768, m Sarah Slauson; Hannah m John Purdy; Rebecca m Boswell or Roswell Burnham; Lemuel b 1775, m Rosanna Sherman; Daniel David b Sept. 3, 1777, m Abigail Gates, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., he d in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 21, 1819; Eli; Charlotte Carr b Apr. 22, 1787, at Pittstown in June 15, 1806, Israel Sloan, Jr., formerly of Rindge, N. H. In 1807 they removed to Pompey, N. Y. Charlotte d Oct. 20, 1879, & Israel d Nov. 18, 1855. The ch of Moses & Sarah Slauson Gage were: Hannah, b Sept. 27, 1792, at Pittstown, m Stephen Salisbury, of Waterville, N. Y.; Lydia, b August 15, 1796, in Norway, m Anson Crosby; Charlotte, b April 8, 1799, m Roland Ash; Stephen Judson, b June 9, 1802, m 1st Eliza Lobdell, 2nd Caroline M. Gage; Nelson, b May 3, 1806, d Dec. 24, 1818; Lorenzo Dow, b Sept. 7, 1812, d March 25, 1890, unmarried. Record found in Norway Tidings, Oct., 1887; Gage Gen.; Tombstones in Norway, Conn.; Wills and Papers in Troy Library; Z. Thompson Gazeteer as to Dorset, Vt.—*Mrs. Olive H. H. Lash*, Benton Harbor, Mich.

10121. KEYSER.—In the Records of the Huguenot and Dutch Church at New Paltz, is found the following: "In 1755 Nicholas Keyser and Anna Wieler were witnesses at the baptism of Nicholas, ch of Joseph Griffen and Margarita Wieler. Other ch of Joseph Griffen and Margarita Wieler were Margrite, b May 1, 1757, m Josia Terwillilyr; Benjamin, b Oct. 16, 1759, Catrin, b Feb. 14, 1762, Rachel, b July 8, 1764, Maria, b Dec. 26, 1766 and John (Johannes), b Oct. 3, 1771. December 13, 1790, Anatje Keyser was witness at baptism of Anatje, ch of Evert Shirter and Grietjy Keyser. This may indicate that the death of Nicholas had occurred. These records are in Vol. 3, of Holland Society Collections. There were Wheelers and Griffins over the line around Redding, Conn.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane*, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10277. SITTON.—Joseph Sitton was b in Virginia, Oct. 15, 1745 and m Diana Beck, b in Pa. He d in Lincoln Co., Missouri Feb. 8, 1832 and is bur in Bryant's Creek Cemetery in Lincoln Co., Missouri and a marker is erected at his grave. Diana Beck Sitton, b May 14, 1749

d in Lincoln Co., Mo. Feb. 8, 1842. Their ch were John Sitton, b Oct. 9, 1767, m Rhoda Smith; Jeffrey, b Dec. 1, 1769, m Mary Bestick; Joseph, b Jan. 10, 1772, not m; Phillip, b Mar. 7, 1774, m Eleanor Gibson; Lydia, b April 16, 1776, m Joshua King; William, b April 26, 1778, m Annie Gray; Thomas, b Nov. 13, 1780, m Nancy Boze; Jessie, b Mar. 11, 1783, m Sallie Naney; Lawrence, b Dec. 12, 1785, m 1st Rachel Steele Gibson, 2nd, Patsy Thompson, 3rd Nancy Martin & 4th Martha Ann Moseley; Diana, b Jan. 1, 1788, m James Gibson; Jehu, b Sept. 4, 1790; Salome, b Oct. 5, 1793, m Guyen Ginson. Joseph Sitton was a soldier in the Rev. The foregoing data was originally received from Mrs. Zera Sitten Teters, 2308 Hill Crest Drive, West Adams Heights Los Angeles, Cal. & she has other information of the Sitton family. In the Sitton Family Bible is the following: John Sitton came from Scotland, his s John, b in N. Y. His s Joseph Sitton, b in Va. Joseph Sitton's mother was Elizabeth Pindell, b of English parents, in America. From the foregoing it appears that Thomas Sitton who m Nancy Boze, was not a s but a bro of John Sitton. Dates agree on birth of John but Thomas was b 1780 not 1786.—*Mrs. C. R. Hinkle*, Lake Shore Drive, Saint Joseph, Mich.

10293. SCOTT.—James Scott of Ulster Co., N. Y., m 1801 Hannah Kyser and had at least one ch baptised in New Paltz Church. His father's name might be obtained from same source. This record is in Vol. 3, Holland Historical Collections. You might try the family of Peter Scott who m Thankful Buck, Feb. 2, 1742, at Rhinebeck Dutchess Co., N. Y.—*Mrs. B. A. Crane*, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10293a. GAGE.—Polly Gage, b at Bradford, Mass. Nov. 13, 1779 m at Bradford, April, 1797, Joshua Buswell, b April 5, 1774. She d at Methuen, Mass., May 1, 1836. She was the dau. of Peter and Molly Webster Gage; gr dau of Major Benjamin and Priscilla Poor Gage; gt. gr. dau. of Lieut. Benjamin and Rebecca Mullicken Gage. Can give dates and Rev. ser of this family, if desired.—*Mrs. S. B. Carrow*, 5 Stevens St., Methuen, Mass.

10300.—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, b Narragansett, R. I. Aug. 23, 1785, d on U. S. ship Aug. 23, 1819. He m May 5, 1811 at Newport, Elizabeth Champlin Mason, b at Newport Feb. 12, 1791, d Feb. 11, 1858. Commodore Perry was the s of Christopher Raymond Perry m Sarah Wallace Alexander; gr. s of Freeman Perry and Mercy Hazzard; gt. gr. s of Benjamin Perry and Susanna Barber; and gt. gt. gr. s of Edward Perry who m Mary Freeman dau of Edmund Freeman. Mercy Hazzard Perry was the dau of Oliver Hazzard and Elizabeth Raymond, who was the s of

George Hazzard and Penelope Arnold, who was the s of Robert Hazard and Mary Brownell. Elizabeth Raymond Hazard was the dau of Joshua Raymond and his w Elizabeth Christophers, and Joshua was the s of Joshua Raymond and Mercy Sands. Elizabeth Christophers was the dau of John Christophers and Elizabeth Mulford. Elizabeth Champlin Mason Perry was the dau of Benjamin Mason and Margaret Champlin; Benjamin (5) was the s of Benjamin Mason (4) and Mary Ayrault; Benjamin (4) was the s of Benjamin (3) Mason and Elizabeth Scolley; Benjamin (3) Mason was the s of John (2) Mason and Sarah Pepper; and John (2) Mason was the s of Robert (1) Mason. Margaret Champlin Mason was the dau of Christopher (4) Champlin and Margaret Grant; Christopher (4) was the s of Christopher (3) Champlin and Hannah Hill; Christopher (3) was the s of Christopher (2) Champlin and Elizabeth Dennison; and Christopher (a) was the s of Christopher Champlin. Elizabeth Denison Christopher was the dau of George Denison and Mercy Gorham dau of Captain John Gorham and Desire Howland. Desire Howland was the dau of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley who came in the *Mayflower*.—*D. Edith Wallbridge Carr*, 919 Vine St., Scranton, Pa.

10300. PERRY-TUCKER.—For ancestors and family connections of O. H. Perry of War of 1812. see "The Perrys of Rhode Island" by Rev. C. B. Perry, D. D., also the "Hazard Genealogy" by Mrs. Caroline E. Robinson. The "Clark Family Genealogy" by A. W. Clark, D. S. Can anyone give me the names of the eight ch of Stephen Perry whose mother was a Hazard? He m 1st Elizabeth Borden, dau of Abraham and 2nd Sarah Whitfield.—*Mrs. J. S. Benjamin*, East Marion, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

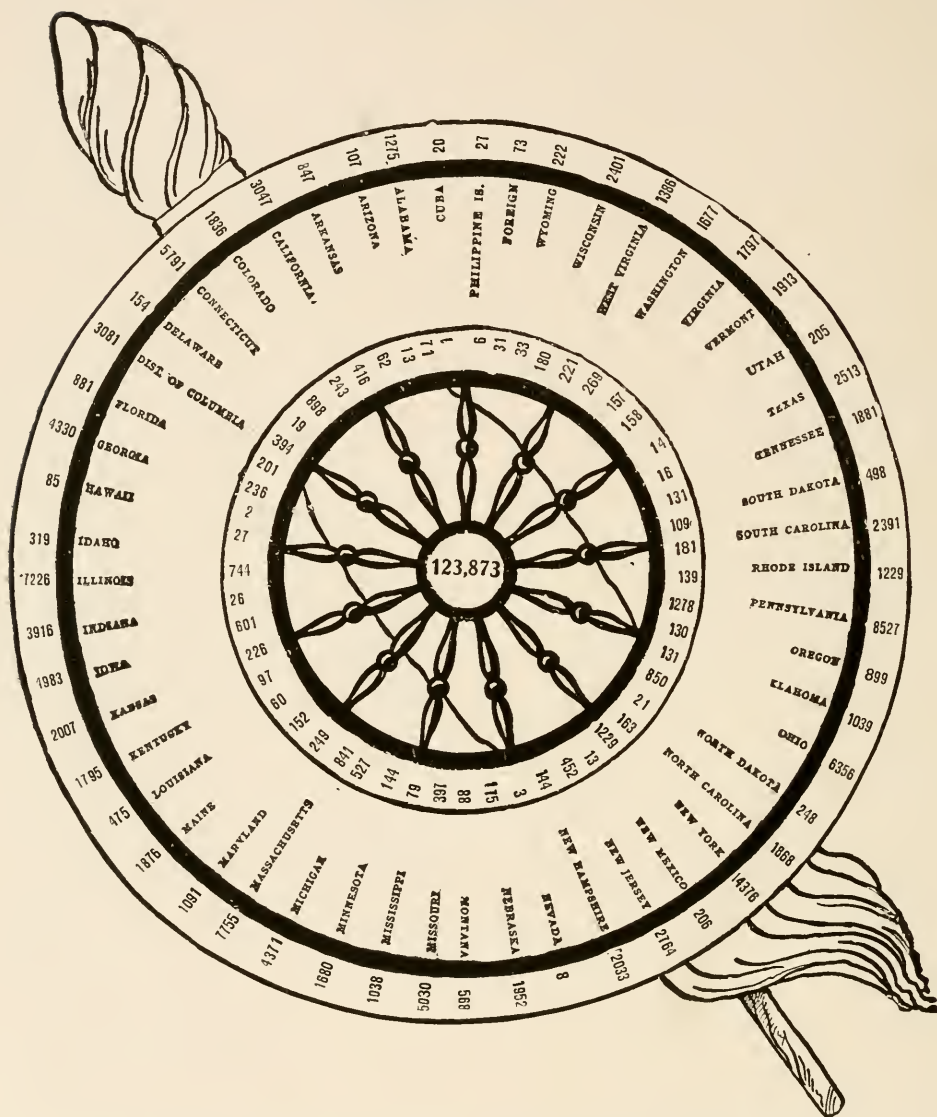
10303. ANDERSON.—Richard Anderson of Amelia and Pittsylvania Counties, Va., m Jane Foster of Amelia Co. Their s Frank or Francis m Sallie Mottley of Pittsylvania Co. They had a s Patrick who m Fannie Chandler of Halifax Co. and moved to Lebanon, Tenn., and their s Joseph Mottley Anderson m Mary Dixon Sybert of Lebanon. I have the names of the ch of Richard and Jane Foster Anderson and of Frank and Sallie Mottley Anderson, and am trying to get their dates.—*Mrs. H. C. Anderson*, Amity, Arkansas. This query

was also partly answered by *Mrs. Sam Maddux*, 906 A. Ave., Lorton, Okla., who says her great grandmother was Polly Eaton, b February 25, 1778, m William Smith, Jan. 1, 1795 and d Sept. 2, 1851 in New Middleton, Tenn. The Eatons were originally from Va., and tradition says they were political exiles from Wales.

10313. FORD.—Jacob Ford, Jr., b Feb. 10, 1738 d Jan. 11, 1777. He m Jan. 27, 1762, Theodosia Johnes. He was the s of Jacob Ford, Sr., b April 13, 1704 at Woodridge, N. J. and d Jan. 19, 1777. He m about 1732 Hannah Balwin b Nov. 1701 and d July 31, 1777. Jacob Ford, Jr., was Colonel of Eastern Battalion of Morris County, New Jersey Militia. He was also Commanding Colonel of a battalion of New Jersey State Troops. He d of pneumonia at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10, 1777, brought on by exposure while repelling the incursions of the British the month previous, and was bur with military honors, by order of General Washington. His residence in Morristown, is now the historic building known as Washington's Headquarters. He built a powder mill for the use of the American army. (N. J. Arch. 2nd Series, vol. 1. p. 121). It is believed that Jacob Ford, Sr., built in 1774 the house afterwards occupied by his s. He was seventy-one years old when the Rev. started and was therefore too old for service. Would like to have any information of this family after 1775. Mary Ford m William Douglas about 1848 and settled in Va.—*Mrs. W. D. Topley*, 134 Melwood Ave., Cherrydale, Va. This query is also answered very fully by *Mrs. P. J. McHugh*, Fort Collins, Colorado, who adds additional information as follows: Jacob Ford, Jr., m Theodicia dau of Rev. Timothy Johnes, and their ch were Timothy, Gabriel H., Elizabeth, Jacob and Phebe. She also gives the Rev. rec of Jacob Ford, Sr., which rec has been accepted by the N. S. D. A. R. Jacob Ford, Sr., b in Woodbridge 1704 d in Morristown, 1777, was "Judge of the County Court and Member of the Committee of Grievances 1775." see Lineage Book of the D. A. R. Vol. 29, p. 276. For Jacob Ford Jr.'s rec see Lineage Book Vol. 22 p. 307. Father and s lie side by side in the older portion of the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown.



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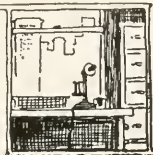
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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, December 20, 1921



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, December 20, 1921, at 10.05 A.M.

The members of the Board joined with the President General in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General, was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; *State Regents*, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Young.

The President General reported the death of Miss Sue M. Young who, up to the date of her resignation January 12, 1920, had served the National Society for twenty-five years, having charge of the membership certificates. Mrs. Morris moved *that resolutions of sympathy be sent to the relatives of Miss Young, and that the Board express its appreciation of the long and faithful services of Miss Young*. This was seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1325 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for 1325 members of the Society*. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1325 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported applications for reinstatement of 75 members and moved

that the 75 members be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these 75 members. This was seconded by Mrs. Morris and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 151 resignations, and the loss to the Society through death of 263 members. The Board stood in silent memory of these departed members.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Ona F. Drake, Mankato, Kans.; Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Salina, Kans.; Mrs. Ina S. Walker, Galesburg, Mich.; Mrs. Mary A. Keefe, Braymer, Mo.; Mrs. Mayme Stotzel Cook, Cozart, Nebr.; Mrs. Annie Mae Myers McNeill, Cushing, Okla.; Mrs. Jessie Almira Adams, Wynnewood, Okla.; Mrs. Frankie Williamson, Duncan, Okla.; Mrs. Frances Shaw Goff, Madison, S. D.; Mrs. Renick F. Ansell, San Marcos, Texas; Mrs. Edith Simpson Nevins Adams, Anacortes, Wash.; Mrs. Madge Rhodius, Sedro-Wooley, Wash.; Mrs. Fenton Morris Brown, Pratt-on-Kanawha, W. Va.

Authorization is requested of the following chapters:

Cairo, Carlyle, Hillsboro, Kankakee, Marion, Monticello, Nashville, Odell, Pana, Petersburg and Wilmette, Illinois, Pratt and Kansas, Fredericksburg, Hollins and Rio, Virginia.

The resignation of Mrs. Maud Adams, as Organizing Regent at Galesburg, Michigan, has been reported by the State Regent of Michigan.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitations:

Mrs. Addah K. Searce, Orland, Cal.; Mrs. Annie M. Hicks, Amelia, Ohio.

The State Regent of Arkansas, requests official disbandment of the "Robert Nelson" Chapter of Lamar, Arkansas, on account of the depletion in resident members.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania requests the location of the Chapter forming at Towanda, Mrs. Jerome Neiley being the Organizing Regent, be changed to Standing Stone, Pa.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

Chapter at Pacific Grove, Cal.; "Sacramento" at Sacramento, Cal.; "Sylvester" at Sylvester, Ga.; Chapter at Warrenton, Ga.; "Hearthstone" at Fontanelle, Iowa; "Olathe" at Olathe, Kans.; "Jean Torrence" at Ithaca, Mich.; "Genoa" at Genoa, Neb.; "Cornelius Harnett" at Dunn, N. C.; "Abraham Clark" at Roselle, N. J.; "Lawton," Lawton, Okla.; "Bedford" at Bedford, Penna.; "Dr. Benjamin Rush" at Narberth, Penna.; "Lucy Meriwether" at Larado, Texas; "Black's Fort" at Abingdon, Va.; "Fort Loudoun" at Winchester, Va.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General called attention to the fact that the representation of chapters to Congress was based upon the paid up membership February 1st, and she therefore moved *that the President General call a special meeting late in January to admit new members, reinstate old members, and approve new chapters.* This was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried.

Mrs. Hunter reported that she had the name of one more member who wished to be reinstated and moved *that this member be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for this one member.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared this former member reinstated.

After the reading of the minutes, on motion, the meeting adjourned at 10.50 A.M.

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Secretary, pro tem.

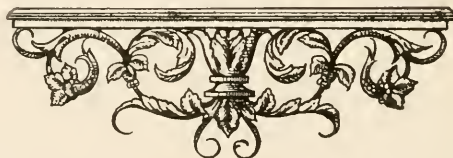
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clocks, leatherware, china, crystal, lamps
and stationery.

Photographs of Articles, or When Prac-
tical, the Articles Will Be Forwarded for
Selection

Correspondence Will Receive Prompt Attention

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE No. 355

THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT



THE closing session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, like the first plenary meeting, was held in beautiful Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on Monday, February 6, 1922. It was both impressive and simple. The final business session had been held in the Hall on the Saturday previous, and the delegations had assembled for the ceremonies attending the signing of the treaties and the closing address by the President of the United States. The auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall was filled with high officials of this and other governments and the invited guests. In the boxes overlooking the stage were Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Madame Jusserand, Lady Geddes, and Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

The atmosphere was one of gratifica-

tion following great achievement and high hope for the future.

The central figures in the ceremonies were President Harding, who initiated the conference through his call to the nations, and the Secretary of State, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, upon whose shoulders devolved the task of putting it through.

The Nine Powers assembled, through their accredited representatives, signed the treaties looking to the limitation of armament and to the eradication of war spots in the Far East. There was generous and appreciative applause for all the participants in the conference.

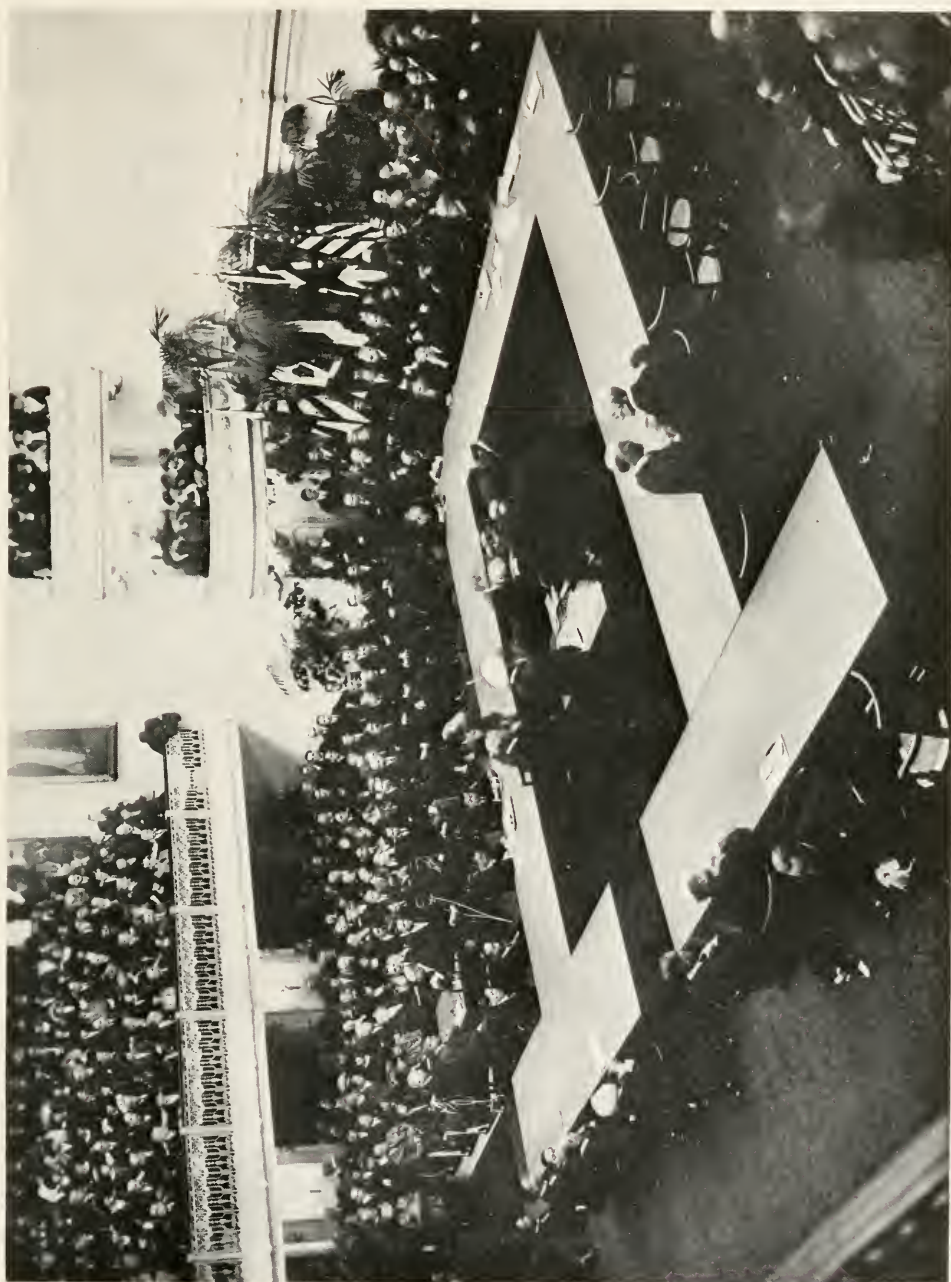
Amid applause Secretary Hughes announced that the Shantung treaty between Japan and China was signed Saturday.

"The treaties will now be signed", announced Secretary Hughes, and the American delegation filed around to the foot of the big green-topped table to the secretariat general's desk inside the inclosure and commenced signing.



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE, HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, SIGNING THE TREATIES, WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. SENATOR LODGE, SENATOR UNDERWOOD AND MR. ELIHU ROOT ARE AWAITING THEIR TURN TO SIGN



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THE BRITISH DELEGATION SIGNING THE TREATIES

Secretary Hughes completed his signature at 10:12 o'clock.

The signing was in this order: The United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, China and Portugal.

The signing of the last of the documents was completed by the American delegation at 10:16 a.m.

To save time the red wax seals had been affixed previously and conference attachés standing at the elbows of the delegates pointed where each was to write his name.

Belgium was next, and Baron de Cartier, the only Belgian delegate, took his place as Elihu Root arose from the table. He had two treaties to sign—the general far eastern and the Chinese tariff.

The seven British delegates headed by Mr. Balfour signed next. They affixed signatures to all five of the documents. Mr. Balfour signed at 10:22 o'clock. There was prolonged applause as the British delegates marched around to the signing place.

At 10:32 o'clock the Chinese succeeded the British at the table and began signing. China is party only to the far eastern and tariff treaties and her three delegates finished signing them at 10:35.

Albert Sarraut and Jules Jusserand, the only two French delegates remaining in Washington, followed the Chinese and finished signing the treaties and the supplements where France is concerned at 10:38.

Senator Schanzer, Ambassador Ricci and Senator Albertini for Italy had four treaties but no supplements to sign. They completed at 10:42 a.m.

To the accompaniment of a roar of applause the three Japanese delegates filed around to the table. Baron Kato signed first, finishing at 10:44, Baron Shidehara and Vice Foreign Minister

Hannihara followed, each signing his name to all five documents.

President Harding arrived while the Japanese were signing, but waited in a cloak room for the ceremony to be completed.

Minister De Beaufort and Jonkheer Van Blokland, the two delegates of the Netherlands, finished signing at 10:49. Their government was party only to the two far eastern treaties.

Viscount d'Alte and Capt. Vasconcellos, the Portuguese delegates, also had but two treaties to sign, and they finished at 10:52½. That ended the signing.

President Harding then entered the auditorium. Upon his appearance the audience and delegates rose and applauded for half a minute, while the President bowed his appreciation. Without an introduction the President began his address. As he read slowly from his manuscript, he was frequently halted by bursts of applause.

The text of the President's address follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Conference:

Nearly three months ago it was my privilege to utter to you sincerest words of welcome to the Capital of our republic, to suggest the spirit in which you were invited and to intimate the atmosphere in which you were asked to confer. In a very general way, perhaps, I ventured to express a hope for the things toward which our aspirations led us.

Today it is my greater privilege and an even greater pleasure to come to make acknowledgment. It is one of the supreme compensations of life to contemplate a worthwhile accomplishment.

It cannot be other than seemly for me, as the only chief of government so circumstanced as to be able to address the conference, to speak congratulations, and to offer the thanks of our nation, our people; perhaps I dare volunteer to utter them for the world. My own gratification is beyond my capacity to express.

This conference has wrought a truly great achievement. It is hazardous sometimes to speak in superlatives, and I will be restrained. But I will say, with every confidence, that the faith plighted here today, kept in national honor,

will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress.

Stripped to the simplest fact what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or affronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and today's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for new assurance it may feast at the banquet which the conference has spread.

I am sure the people of the United States are supremely gratified, and yet there is scant appreciation of how marvelously you have wrought. When the days were dragging and agreements were delayed, when there were obstacles within and hindrances without, few stopped to realize that here was a conference of sovereign powers where only unanimous agreement could be made the rule. Majorities could not decide without impinging national rights. There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion.

And you have agreed, in spite of all difficulties, and the agreements are proclaimed to the world. No new standards of national honor have been sought, but the indictments of national dishonor have been drawn, and the world is ready to proclaim the odiousness of perfidy or infamy.

It is not pretended that the pursuit of peace and the limitations of armament are new conceits, or that the conference is a new conception either in settlement of war or in writing the conscience of international relationship. Indeed, it is not new to have met in the realization of war's supreme penalties. The Hague conventions are examples of the one; the conference of Vienna, of Berlin, of Versailles are outstanding instances of the other.

The Hague conventions were defeated by the antagonism of one strong power whose indisposition to coöperate and sustain led it to one of the supreme tragedies which have come to national eminence. Vienna and Berlin sought peace founded on the injustices of war and sowed the seed of future conflict, and hatred was armed where confidence was stifled.

It is fair to say that human progress, the grown intimacy of international relationship, developed communication and transportation, attended by a directing world opinion, have set the stage more favorably here. You have met in that calm deliberation and that determined resolution which have made a just peace, in righteous relationship, its own best guaranty.

It has been the fortune of this conference to sit in a day far enough removed from war's bitterness, yet near enough to war's horrors, to gain the benefit of both the hatred of war and the yearning for peace. Too often, heretofore, the decades following such gatherings have been marked by the difficult undoing of their decisions. But your achievement is supreme because no seed of conflict has been sown, no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms.

It little matters what we appraise as the outstanding accomplishment. Any one of them alone would have justified the conference. But the whole achievement has so cleared the atmosphere that it will seem like breathing the refreshing air of a new morn of promise.

You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the consciousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction. You have halted folly and lifted burdens, and revealed to the world that the one sure way to recover from the sorrow and ruin and staggering obligations of a world war is to end the strife in preparation for more of it, and turn human energies to the constructiveness of peace.

Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example, to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization.

I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe that there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms.

How simple it all has been. When you met here twelve weeks ago there was not a commitment, not an obligation except that which each delegation owes to the government commissioning it. But human service was calling, world conscience was impelling, and world opinion directing.

No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relation-

Annex VII.

Les Puissances Contractantes ont convenu que, dans le cas où l'une d'elles se trouverait en possession d'un territoire appartenant à l'autre, elle s'abstenait de toute action de fait ou de droit tendant à modifier la situation de ce territoire, et qu'elle s'abstenait de toute action de fait ou de droit tendant à modifier la situation de ce territoire, et qu'elle s'abstenait de toute action de fait ou de droit tendant à modifier la situation de ce territoire.

Annex VIII.

Les Puissances sous-signataires ont convenu de maintenir la situation actuelle des territoires situés dans les limites de leur territoire, et de ne pas entreprendre aucune action de fait ou de droit tendant à modifier la situation de ces territoires, et de ne pas entreprendre aucune action de fait ou de droit tendant à modifier la situation de ces territoires.

Annex IX.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié par les Puissances Contractantes, et les ratifications en seront déposées à Washington, dans le délai de six mois à compter de la date de la signature du présent Traité, et le Gouvernement des États-Unis rendra aux autres Puissances Contractantes un avis écrit, au moyen duquel il leur fera connaître la date à laquelle les ratifications ont été déposées.

Annex VII.

The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation of them involves the question of the maintenance of the present Treaty, and whenever there shall be a dispute between them, they shall refer the same to the United States for the purpose of settling the same by peaceful means.

Annex VIII.

Powers not signatory to the present Treaty, which have Governmental relations with the United States, shall be invited to adhere to the present Treaty. To this end the Government of the United States will make the necessary arrangements for the admission of such Powers, and will inform the Contracting Powers of the result. Adherence to the present Treaty shall be deemed to have taken place on receipt of notice received by the Government of the United States.

Annex IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Powers in accordance with their respective constitutional provisions, and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The Government of the United States will communicate to the other Contracting Powers a certified copy of the process-verbal of the deposit of the ratifications.

The present Treaty, in which the French and the United States have agreed, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and shall be accessible to the public. The original of the Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States, and shall be accessible to the public.

In full whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, at the City of Washington, this Sixth day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two.

46

Henry Cabot Lodge

Deane W. W. W.

W. H. H.

W. H. H.

Chas. de Mevius
W. M. F. F. F.
H. H. H.
J. J. J.
J. J. J.
C. C. C.
J. J. J.
J. J. J.

Chas. de Mevius
W. M. F. F. F.
H. H. H.
J. J. J.
J. J. J.
C. C. C.
J. J. J.
J. J. J.

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SIGNATURES OF THE DELEGATES FROM ALL NINE POWERS AT THE WASHINGTON ARMS PARLEY AFFIXED TO THE NINE POWER TREATY DEALING WITH CHINA. THE SIGNATURES AFFIXED IN THE SAME ORDER ON THE OTHER TREATIES

ship among governments and peoples, new securities for peace, and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness.

Here have been established the contacts of reason, here have come the inevitable understandings of face-to-face exchanges when passion does not inflame. The very atmosphere shamed national selfishness into retreat. View-points were exchanged, differences composed, and you came to understand how common, after all, are human aspirations; how alike, indeed, and how easily reconcilable are our national aspirations; how sane and simple and satisfying to seek the relationships of peace and security.

When you first met I told you of our America's thought to seek less of armament and none of war; that we sought nothing which is another's, and we were unafraid, but that we wished to join you in doing that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We rejoice in the accomplishment.

It may be that the naval holiday here contracted will expire with the treaties, but I do not believe it. Those of us who live another decade are more likely to witness a growth of public opinion, strengthened by the new experience, which will make nations more concerned with living to the fulfillment of God's high intent than with agencies of warfare and destruction. Since this conference of nations has pointed with unanimity to the way of peace today, like conferences in the future, under appropriate conditions and with aims both well conceived and definite, may illumine the highways and byways of human activity. The torches of understanding have been lighted, and they ought to glow and encircle the globe.

Again, gentlemen of the conference, congratulations and the gratitude of the United States! To Belgium, to the British Empire, to China, to France, to Italy, to Japan, to the Netherlands, and to Portugal—I can wish no more than the same feeling, which we experience, of honorable and honored contribution to happy human advancement, and a new sense of security in the righteous pursuits of peace and all attending good fortune.

From our own delegates I have known from time to time of your activities, and of the spirit of conciliation and adjustment, and the cheering readiness of all of you to strive for that unanimity so essential to accomplishment. Without it there would have been failure; with it you have heartened the world.

And I know our guests will pardon me while I make grateful acknowledgment to the American delegation—to you, Mr. Secretary Hughes; to you, Senator Lodge; to you, Senator Underwood; to you, Mr. Root; to all of you for your able and splendid and highly purposed

and untiring endeavors in behalf of our government and our people; and to our excellent advisory committee which gave to you so dependable a reflex of that American public opinion which charts the course of this republic.

It is all so fine, so gratifying, so reassuring, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world of sorrow not yet silenced, above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted but now to be lightened, above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours, or of all of us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world.

The conference covered a period of twelve weeks, opening on November 12, 1921, and bringing its work to a close on February 6, 1922. The negotiations brought about the following notable achievements: six completed treaties, two others agreed to in substance, fourteen resolutions, and ten separate or joint declarations of national policy.

The treaties, briefly outlined, are as follows:

1. The naval limitation treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy agree to scrap or convert sixty-eight capital ships, and so limit future construction that, after a ten-year building holiday, their first-line naval strength will remain at 525,000 tons, 525,000 tons, 315,000 tons, 175,000 tons and 175,000 tons, respectively. The respective tonnage of airplane carriers is limited to 135,000 tons each for the United States and Great Britain, 81,000 tons for Japan and 60,000 tons each for France and Italy. Individual capital ships are to be no larger than 35,000 tons and carry no guns in excess of sixteen inches. Aircraft carriers are limited similarly to 27,000 tons and auxiliary craft to 10,000 tons, and neither can carry a gun larger than eight inches. A fortifications "status quo" is set up in the Pacific, under which the United States agrees not to further fortify the Philippines and Guam and Japan agrees to observe the same restriction in Formosa, the Bonins and the Pescadores.

2. The submarine and poison gas treaty, to which the same five powers are signatories. By its terms the powers agree as among themselves not to use submarines "as commerce destroyers," in all cases to observe the rules of visit and search, and to regard as a pirate



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RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR BALFOUR, LEADING BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE ARMS PARLEY, WHICH HAD ITS FINAL SESSION ON FEBRUARY 6, 1922, SIGNING FOR GREAT BRITAIN THE TREATIES WHICH ARE SYMBOLIC OF PROGRESS TOWARDS WORLD PEACE AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT FOR ALL NATIONS

any submarine commander who violates existing law. As among themselves, they outlaw use of poison gas altogether.

3. The four-power Pacific treaty, by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France agree to respect one another's rights in relation to their insular possessions in the Pacific, and to meet in consultation whenever those rights are threatened. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is automatically abrogated when the new treaty finally is ratified.

4. The general far eastern treaty, between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, China, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands, binding each of them to respect China's integrity; the open door policy is to be applied in detail, and every opportunity is to be given the Chinese people to develop a stable government. It is agreed that no treaty infringing these principles is to be concluded, that no contracts violating them are to be upheld, that discriminatory practices in the Chinese railways are to end, and that China's rights as a neutral are to be respected in future wars.

5. The Chinese tariff treaty, adhered to by the same nine nations, providing international machinery for an immediate revision of Chinese customs duties on a basis of 5 per cent., effective, and periodical revisions thereafter, together with changes which will permit imposition of surtaxes.

6. The Shantung treaty between Japan and China, by which Shantung is restored to Chinese control.

By one of the uncompleted treaties agreed to in substance during the conference Japan gives the United States the long-sought cable and wireless privileges of the Island of Yap, and by the other the five principal powers and the Netherlands allocate the former German-owned cables in the Pacific, so that one goes to the United States, one to Japan and one to the Netherlands.

Briefly, the fourteen resolutions given conference approval embody the following decisions:

Agreement for withdrawal of foreign post offices from China on January 1, 1923, provided China maintains an efficient postal service and continues in office the present foreign codirector general.

Establishment of an international commission to investigate the Chinese judicial system with a view to abolition of extraterritorial rights.

Authorization for a consultation between foreign diplomats and Chinese officials at Peking with a view to withdrawal of foreign troops from China.

Relinquishment to China of unauthorized

foreign radio stations on Chinese soil, with the stipulation that all plants are to be used for official messages only except in emergency.

Agreement to exchange full information among the nations regarding all international commitments that affect China.

Creation of a board of reference, to consider cases arising under the open door and railway provisions of the general far eastern treaty.

Convening of a special commission of the five powers to meet in the near future and consider rules to govern the use of new agencies of warfare. By a second resolution on the same subject it is declared that the commission shall not "review or report upon" the submarine and poison gas rules laid down in the treaty on that subject.

Recommendation that "better protection" be given the Chinese eastern railway. Another resolution attached, but not subscribed to by China, declared the Chinese government must be held responsible for its obligations regarding the road. Expression of hope that the Chinese railways may be developed toward a unified system under Chinese control.

Request on the part of the other powers that China reduce her military forces.

Supplementary agreement to the naval limitation treaty, declaring the nations "in honor bound" not to dispose of ships which are listed for scrapping, before the treaty is ratified.

Supplementary agreement to the four-power Pacific treaty, excluding the islands of the Japanese homeland from the treaty provisions.

Of the "declarations" made by the various delegations and formally spread on the records of the conference, chief interest attached to those relating to Siberia and the "twenty-one demands." Regarding Siberia, Japan disavowed any territorial designs in Russia, and pledged herself to withdraw her troops from Siberia as soon as stable conditions warrant, while the United States reasserted its hope that the withdrawal would not be long delayed. The famous "group five" of the "twenty-one demands" was abandoned by Japan, along with other concessions relating to economic and political conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia. China filed a protest against the remaining portions of the "demands," and the United States reiterated its intention not to recognize any of them which might abridge American rights.

The British declaration of readiness to withdraw from the leased territory of Wei-Hai-Wei was not elaborated, but will be taken up in diplomatic exchanges between London and Peking. As a supplement to the far eastern treaty, China declared her intention not to alienate any additional portion of her territory,



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THE FLAGSTAFF PENHOLDER, GAVEL AND INKSTAND USED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES

THE PENHOLDER WITH WHICH SECRETARY HUGHES SIGNED THE TREATY WAS PRESENTED BY HIM TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND WILL BE PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL. THE PENHOLDER, MADE OF NATIVE WOOD FROM 28 STATES AND TERRITORIES WAS DECORATED WITH MINIATURE FLAGS OF 28 NATIONS, INCLUDING THE NINE REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE AND SEVERAL OF THE ALLIED POWERS IN THE WORLD WAR. THE WOOD WAS COLLECTED AND FASHIONED INTO A PENHOLDER ABOUT 14 INCHES LONG BY DAVID FAIRBANKS, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

and as a supplement to the tariff treaty she agreed to retain the present maritime customs system. In two supplements to the radio resolution, China declared she recognized no right to install foreign radio plants without her express consent, and the powers other than China declared that in future wireless disputes the open door policy must be applied.

After the fourth open session of the conference, held in Memorial Continental Hall on December 10, 1921, no plenary meetings occurred until February 2, 1922. The latter was followed by another held two days later, February 4th, at which an amazing amount of business was transacted, including the approval of two treaties relating to China. The business session was concluded by farewell addresses by the heads of each of the nine delegations participating.

In the opinion of the delegates the conference has brought about a new era in international negotiations. This idea was expressed by Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, when he said:

"No one would be justified in saying that this conference has not found the point of departure of a new era in international policy; that there has not been laid down the foundation of a new and more solid equilibrium of the world."

Reference was made by Senator Schanzer to the fact that the conference was unable to bring about any agreement for the limitation of land armies. He insisted that a limitation of land armament was of fundamental importance to the future prosperity of the world, and that there is urgent need of finding a satisfactory solution of this problem with the shortest possible delay.

Without using the name of the projected Genoa conference on the economic problems of Europe, the Italian chief expressed a hope that the United States

might yet participate in that conference.

M. Surraut, head of the French delegation, remarked.

"What is great and noble here is the example which has been set by the great countries here represented to other countries; and when these treaties are signed they will be an example to other countries to settle their differences and disputes amicably. We are entitled to hope that other nations will imitate what has been done here and that, on parallel lines to that followed by the League of Nations, Washington has here struck upon a path on which all nations will be able to enter for the greater happiness of the whole world."

Minister Sze, head of the Chinese delegation, addressing the conference, said significantly:

"The Chinese delegation has implicit confidence in the principles adopted by this conference, which China will not fail to invoke to guard against any renewed claim to special interests in China on the part of any nation."

The powers in approving the Chinese treaty have pledged themselves to give China a square deal, and China plans to avail herself of the pledge. Mr. Balfour, head of the British delegation, addressing the conference declaring that after the Washington conference there could be no misunderstanding regarding the principles adopted with regard to China.

"If any nation," he said, "hereafter deliberately separates itself from the collective action that we have taken in Washington in this year of grace, that nation will not be able to plead ignorance, it will not be able to discuss private arrangements which it may have made with this or that Chinese government."

Speaking for Japan, Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, declared that



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SILKEN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND JAPAN WITH CORDS ENTWINED IN THE AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Japan believed it had made to China every possible concession "compatible with a sense of reason, fairness and honor" at the Washington conference.

"Japan does not regret it," he added. "She rejoices in the thought that the sacrifice which she has made, will not be in vain in the greater cause of international friendship and good will."

Baron Shidehara insisted that Japan has special interests in China, interests due to the fact that Japan must depend upon China for her raw materials and for a market in which to sell her products. He said, however, that Japan had no claim or pretension of any kind prejudicial to China or to any other foreign nation.

In summing up the work of the conference before adjournment, Secretary Hughes said that the measure of success was due to two things:

"In the first place," he said, "we had a definite and limited aim. We have not occupied ourselves in endeavoring to elucidate the obvious, but rather we have set ourselves determinedly to the removal of causes of controversy and to the reduction of armament so far as that was possible of attainment. We have been successful because we have not contented ourselves with the expression of pious hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves to the realization of the hopes which for a generation have been entertained."

In conclusion Secretary Hughes voiced his gratification at the work performed by the secretariat general of the conference, Mr. John Garrett, and the advisory

committee to the American delegation, headed by former Senator Sutherland of Utah.

"And now our grateful thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution," continued Secretary Hughes, "particularly to Mrs. Minor, the President General, and Mrs. Hanger, the Organizing Secretary General, for permitting us to meet in this commodious building where we are the guests of this important patriotic organization.

"This building has many memories, but I trust in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is now invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy which they desire to see supreme has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples, in order that we may have, in place of a worse than fruitless competition a generous coöperation expressive not of the sinister ambitions of despotic governments but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is in that spirit which we, as representatives, have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want—justice, peace, and security."

Note—A full account of the first four plenary sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, with many illustrations appeared in the January, 1922, *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*. Copies can be purchased by sending orders with remittance to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.—EDITOR.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



S we are nearing the time for another Continental Congress my thoughts naturally turn to matters connected with it, which I want to stress once more. Among these are our Society's reports of its work. March first is the date set for the closing of the year covered by the reports of State and Chapter work which are rendered by State Regents to our Congress and by the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution.

It is also the approximate date of closing of the year covered by the reports of our National Chairmen. Material for these reports comes necessarily from the Chapters. I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of these reports as the sole official record of our Society's splendid work. Their completeness depends entirely upon a faithful response from the Chapters to the calls for a full report to their State Regents and State Chairmen.

Let us have a wonderful record this year to present to our own Congress, to the United States Congress, and to the public at large.

The duty of coming to the Congress and faithfully attending every session is another point that I wish to stress again at this time. Chapter Regents and delegates should not come to Congress as if it were a personal pleasure trip, involving no responsibility. They are sent to attend to their Chapter's interests.

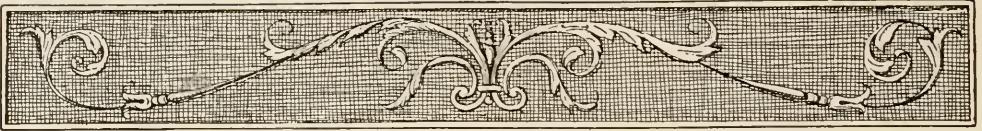
This Society is a "democracy in a republic;" it is a system of self-government through representation "in Congress assembled." Every member has a voice in its affairs through the representatives chosen by them at their Chapter meetings. These representatives or their duly elected alternates have the solemn duty of *representing* their Chapters; if they are off sightseeing or attending social functions instead of sitting in their seats in Congress, they are not being faithful to the trust reposed in them. "Public office is a public trust," yet too often the vacant seats in our Congress testify to the stronger appeal of the sights of Washington, and under such circumstances Chapters cannot complain if they do not like the measures which are passed in the absence of their delegates. Nor can they complain if they do not send representatives to speak for them. Let Chapters remember that they *are* the National Society: they are responsible for the laws that govern them, for the measures that affect them,

and for the national work undertaken by the Society. Yet some Chapters imagine that the National Society is some great arbitrary power separate and far-distant, imposing rules and regulations upon them. Nothing could be further from the truth. The voice of the Chapters assembled in Congress is the governing voice of the Society. Likewise, it is the voice of the Chapters at their State Conferences, which governs the State organization. Many State Conferences are held in March. I want to urge upon Chapters the necessity of attending them for their own sakes. If they do not do so, they lose all the inspiration to be derived from working together for a common cause, and that cause, our country. Yet there are Chapters, I regret to say, which rarely, if ever, attend their State Conferences. Just as individual members remain uninformed and uninterested if they do not attend Chapter meetings, so Chapters remain uninformed and uninterested in the wider scope of our patriotic work if they do not attend their State Conferences. And they lose the biggest inspiration of all if they do not attend the Continental Congresses.

Herein is a double loss: the Chapters miss the incentive to patriotic work that results from big and inspiring gatherings; and the Society as a whole loses the influence and valuable coöperation of the Chapters.

The high aims of our Society are winning an ever-increasing recognition, not only from our own Government and public but from the Governments and public of other countries. The meeting of the Conference on Limitation of Armament in Memorial Continental Hall; the selection of our Society by the Society of French Women in New York as the most representative Society of American Women to accept from the women of France the gift of the Statue of Jeanne d'Arc recently unveiled in Washington; the request from the Treasury Department for the privilege of holding a business meeting of the officials of the Government Departments in our Hall; all this, and much more indicates the growing prestige of our Society in public estimation. It is indicative of the power and influence that we wield.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



ARCHITECTURAL PLANS OF D.A.R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



ARTICLES previously published in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have referred to the initial steps taken by the National Society, leading to the acquisition of land and the beginning of the Administration Building now in course of erection, and the December issue gave an account of the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone. Since that date further progress has been made in the construction work and the building is under roof and about sixty per cent. completed.

The exterior view of the new building, with other illustrations, have appeared in the MAGAZINE and the floor plans are now presented, showing the relative arrangement of the new building and Memorial Continental Hall.

The new building is placed about 75 feet west of the Hall, has a frontage of 110 feet, with a depth of 100, and was planned as a business building to serve the special working needs of the Society, with no attempt to make a show building, the exterior being reserved and dignified in design, well executed in white limestone, in harmony with but properly subordinated to Memorial Continental Hall. There are no elaborate entrance features on the street fronts to invite sight-seeing visitors, but main entrances

are provided on the east side, facing the Hall, accessible from the two streets and from the Hall by the covered corridors, and there are also four outside entrances to the basement story.

The space enclosed by the walls of the two buildings and the covered corridors will be arranged as a garden, with foot-paths, grass-plots and flowers, and perhaps with a memorial fountain in the centre.

The corridor on the north side extends down into a deep cellar, well lighted and ventilated through windows in the base of the corridor, providing space for the heating apparatus and mechanical plant, as well as an enlargement of the coal storage space, increasing the capacity of the coal bunkers from 60 to 300 tons.

The feature of the first floor is the central rotunda for the membership files and card catalogues, surrounded by wide corridors, readily accessible to the several office rooms, and well lighted by the skylight in the central light court of the second story.

The working departments of the Society, the clerical force, the executive manager, and the business offices of the National Officers, with the exception of the Curator General and the Librarian General, are located on the first floor as noted on the plans, all in outside rooms, well lighted and ventilated, and separated



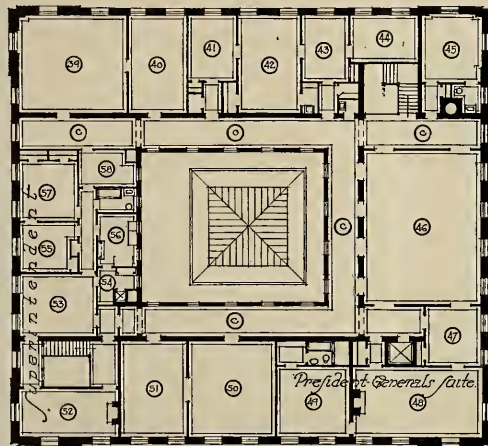
D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
SHOWING PART OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL IN BACKGROUND



VIEW OF D. A. R. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
LOOKING FROM MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL. THIS VIEW SHOWS THE ROOF CONSTRUCTION

* KEY * TO * ROOMS *

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| 39. Children of the American Revolution. | 41. Bed Room. | 54. Pantry. |
| 40. Committee Room. | 45. Rest Room. | 55. Bed Room. |
| 41. Unionian Reports. | 46. Auditorium. | 56. Kitchen. |
| 42. Certificate Clerk. | 47. Secretary. | 57. Bed Room. |
| 43. Magazine. | 48. Reception Room. | 58. Office. |
| | C. Corridor. | |

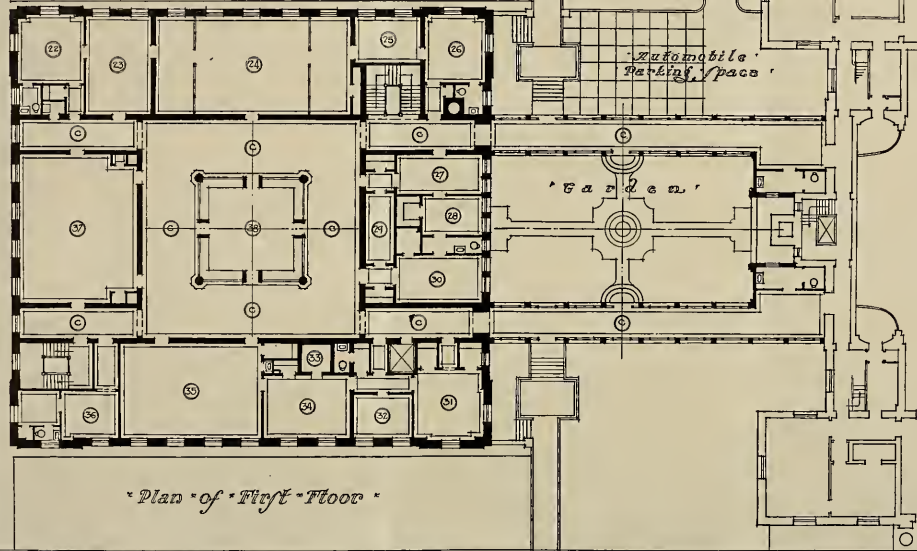


* Plan of Second Floor *

Memorial Continental Hall

* KEY * TO * ROOMS *

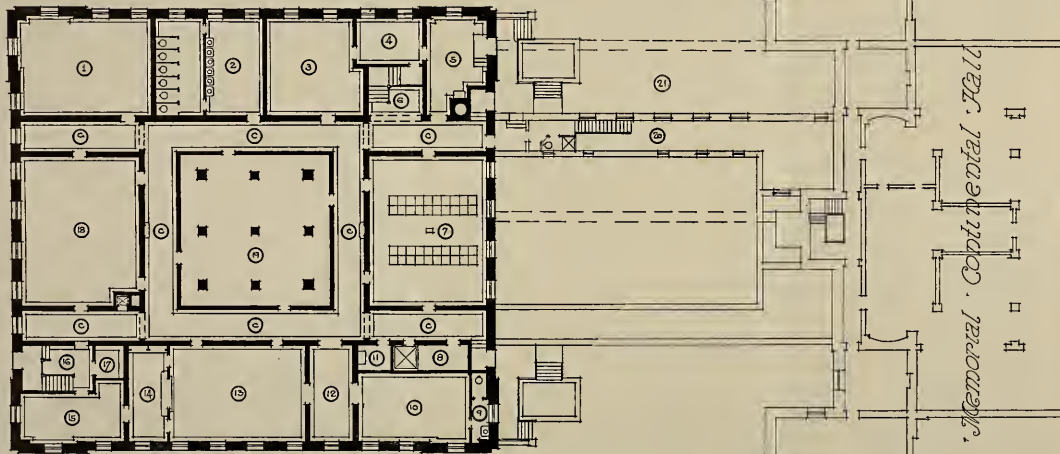
- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 22 Registrar General | 26 Historian General | 30 Corresponding Secretary General | 34 Book keepers |
| 23 Ancestor Room | 27 Secretary General | 31 Business Manager | 35 Work Record Room |
| 24 Record Room | 28 Private Office | 32 Treasurer General | 36 Organizing Secretary General |
| 25 Historian General's Clerk | 29 Book Room | 33 Vault | 37 Work Room |
| | C Corridor | 38 Catalogue & Filing Room | |



* Memorial * Continental * Hall *

• KEY • TO • ROOMS

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Unassigned. | 6. Hair Hall. | 11. Cloet | 16. Hair Hall |
| 2. Toilet Room. | 7. Locker Room. | 12. Hall. | 17. Pantry |
| 3. Store Room. | 8. Elevator Room. | 13. Lunch Room. | 18. Unassigned. |
| 4. Office. | 9. Toilet. | 14. Living Room. | 19. Store Room. |
| 5. Receiving Room. | 10. Rest Room. | 15. Kitchen. | 20. Boiler Room. Upper. |
| | C. Corridor. | 21. Boiler Room. Underground. | |



• Plan of Basement Floor •

by corridors from the membership file and catalogue room, which is equally accessible to all departments.

The offices and living quarters of the President General are located in the southeast corner of the second floor, and immediately adjoining on the east side will be an assembly room, having decorated walls and a paneled segment ceiling, the seating capacity being about 150.

The second floor will also provide several committee rooms, offices of the MAGAZINE, and at the northwest corner a large meeting room for the Children of the American Revolution. On the

west side are located the living rooms of the superintendent of the buildings, with private staircase and outside entrance from the west side.

The central portion of the basement is to be divided by metal partitions for the storage of supplies and duplicate files, and at the northeast corner is the general receiving room, superintendent's office, printing shop and store room. The rest room is placed in the quiet space at the southeast corner of the basement, and on the south side is located the lunch room with kitchen and pantry adjoining. A locker room for the clerical force is placed on the east side, convenient to staircases and to two outside entrances to the street.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

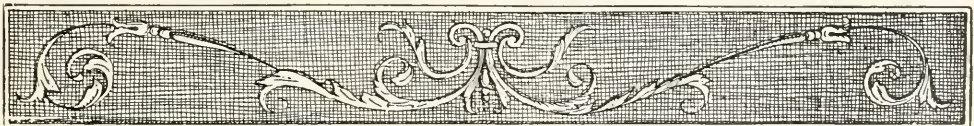
"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

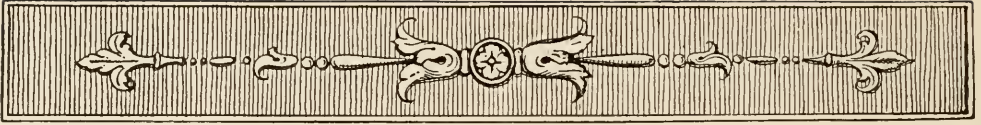
American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.





AMERICAN ILLITERACY: A NATIONAL MENACE

By Paul V. Collins



WO years ago, General Pershing testified before a Congressional Committee that one-fourth of the men drafted for the World War were found to be unable to read and write English. Drafted men were between the ages of eighteen and thirty-one years. The United States Census of 1920, whose analytical reports have begun to appear, declares that, of our entire population, over ten years of age, only six per cent. are illiterate.

The question arises: If only six per cent. of all over ten years of age could not read and write English, how was it possible to find in the army twenty-five per cent. of the men, over eighteen years old, to be illiterate? There must be confused figures either in the army records or in those of the census; or else there must be a fearful death rate of educated children between the ages of ten and eighteen, leaving not a survival of the fittest, but rather of the most ignorant.

The Census Bureau fortifies its findings of six per cent. in 1920 by comparison with the previous decennial censuses: For 1910, 7.7; for 1900, 10.7; for 1890, 13.3, and for 1880, 17 per cent. Education, it will be seen, has made some progress in the last forty years, yet there stands the army with its charge that 25 per cent. of American full-grown men are illiterate—and what applies to men,

unquestionably is true of women.

There is nothing drier than statistics—nor more likely to overturn misconceptions. In this instance, not only do the figures become interesting in their discrepancy, but startling in showing that, in either case, the balance of power lies with the illiterate. In states where there exists a literacy test for the right of franchise, the danger is reduced, but not eliminated, for the menace lies less in the power of the ballot than in that of distorted public sentiment, with its prejudices, class jealousies and susceptibility to demagogic misleadership and mobocracy. The fear of the franchise is the excuse in some regions for open opposition to educating the colored population, yet gross ignorance is far more dangerous in a republic than under an autocracy.

The army's declaration that one-fourth of America's population is illiterate—unable to read and write English—is not only a blow to our national pride, but a warning of national danger, especially acute in these times when the very foundations of civilization are being rocked. The optimist and incredulous turn to the soothing figures of the census and ignore the disclosures of the army. But which figures are dependable?

In the census there were 80,000 enumerators gathering data; they made no examinations of the actual ability of

citizens to read and write English, but, in the complicated questionnaire, accepted whatever answers were given to the question: "Can you read and write English?" Naturally, the pride of the citizen impelled him to give the most self-complimentary answer possible, and, aside from actual falsification, the tendency to claim literacy extended to all who could merely write their own names and read some set phrase or sentence, even though, for practical purposes, general reading was impossible.

The army figures, on the contrary, were based on actual, practical test, devised by psychologists of the United States Research Council. Every company of recruits was reviewed by the examiners. All men who claimed that they could read and write were ordered to step three paces forward. These were given the "Alpha Test," all others were given the "Beta Test." "Alpha" and "Beta" are the Greek letters, "A" and "B"; and, to a layman, there appears no reason why the names of the examinations should be "all Greek" to anybody.

The "Alpha Test" consisted in a list of printed questions which were to be answered within fifty minutes by simply checking the correct printed answers. Also the candidate was required to write a short letter to a relative or friend, as a test of his writing. Those who failed in this simple printed and written examination were added to those who had acknowledged that they could not take the printed test, and the total number that thus were unable to prove their literacy amounted to 24.9 per cent.

The "Beta Test" was made by pictures and pantomime, without printing, and those who were not alert enough to take the "Beta Test" were given individual examination intended to locate their degree of mental capacity, upon

a scale of "years of mental age," equivalent to the ages of children. Without entering into a discussion of the value of the psychological "mental age" test, let me state that all below the mental development of "twelve-year-old children" are feeble-minded, and that the average mental age of the drafted soldier was fourteen and of officers eighteen years. The story is told by a learned doctor connected with the Bureau of Standards, that a world-famous scientist took the psychological test anonymously, and was rated "feeble-minded." However, this is a digression, and must not be confused with the very practical and common-sense examinations of literacy made in the army.

The army and census agree in comparison of various states. Those reported by the census as having a high proportion of illiterates are generally found also by the army with a high percentage of illiteracy; but in all cases, the army percentage is enormously beyond that of the census.

The most illiterate communities are where negroes and foreign-born are numerous. The negroes bring up the percentage in the South, and the foreign-born in some Northern localities. Yet that is not invariably the case as to the foreign-born, as, for example, Minnesota, whose population is one-third either Scandinavian foreign-born or children of foreign-born parentage, shows the best record, under the army test—only 14.2 per cent. unable to pass the Alpha test.

By the census, Louisiana shows the greatest illiteracy, but the army grades South Carolina with more illiterates than Louisiana—49.5 per cent. This high percentage led to a check test of a South Carolina company of white soldiers, encamped in New York, which proved that not 49.5 per cent. but 61.6 per cent.

of white South Carolinians could not read and write, hence the original figures for the whole state were conservative. While South Carolina boasts that it has been improving conditions, in recent years, a school superintendent informs the present writer that in his district they are appropriating support for the white and colored schools at the time-honored ratio of \$16 for the whites to one dollar for the colored schools, though the colored population is the most numerous. It is the policy to limit the franchise of the colored voter, by restraining his educational advantages, for "this is a white man's country."

The censuses of the last four or five decades show a general and marked improvement as to literacy throughout the country, but in view of the fact that the total annual expenditures of the United States, in support of educational institutions of all grades, from the elementary to the university, amounts to less than one billion dollars, and that in half a century our entire educational efforts have cost only a sum equal to our loans to Europe for the World War, the fact stands glaringly that America is not a nation appreciative of education, as it has vainly imagined itself to be. We boast of our free public schools as setting the laudable example to a benighted world!

We spend for joy rides, pleasure resorts and races, annually, three times as much as for all educational facilities. Our face powder and ice cream cost as much as the maintenance of all our schools and colleges; tobacco is more costly than our education, and chewing gum is a bigger financial problem than the training of teachers in our normal schools.

To give a child a full course through the grades and high school costs only \$360, yet the average child, even of the literates, goes no farther than the fifth

grade, at a public cost for his schooling ranging from \$7.89 a year if in Mississippi, to \$47.89 a year in California, or \$59.61 in Montana—an average cost per year throughout the country of \$36.62.

In pioneer days, illiteracy was no disgrace, the ability to read and write was rather an exception for those reared in the wilds, far from schools, and it is found that the productive efficiency, in those days, was quite in correspondence with the general literacy. During the period from the discovery of America to 1860, the average annual productivity per man, measured in dollars, was \$514, while since 1860, with the public schools and compulsory education laws, even though imperfectly enforced, the production, per capita, has averaged \$1318 per annum. While this may be a sordid measure of the value of education, it is easily grasped by the "practical man."

Compare to-day's earning power of individuals, uneducated and educated: The uneducated laborer (in normal times) earns about \$500 a year, in forty years of his natural expectancy of activity, that amounts to \$20,000 gross earnings. The educated man averages at least \$1000 a year, or in forty years, \$40,000—an excess of \$20,000 over the earnings of the unlearned. That \$20,000 excess represents the value of his schooling, and to produce it required twelve years, of 180 days—a total of 2160 days. Dividing the \$20,000 by the number of days' schooling that it cost, we find that each day in school earned for the pupil a value of \$9.02. When the boy leaves school to go to work, he must count his loss at \$9.02 per day, less what he earns as an apprentice or common laborer.

The illiterate or partially educated, have evaded the benefit of the \$360 total public cost of literacy—the twelve or

thirteen years of schooling—and have paid the penalty of at least \$20,000 loss of earning capacity in their generation. With thirty million producers, one-fourth of whom are illiterate, and half the rest only half-schooled, the national loss of efficiency in production is astounding. The 7,500,000 of totally illiterate alone losing \$20,000 each, in their lifetime, amounts to a national loss of production of one hundred and fifty billion dollars for each generation of forty years' activity—\$3,750,000,000 a year. Ample educational facilities, with rigidly enforced compulsory education laws, would save all that.

A careful analysis of the 8000 names in *Who's Who*—the book of successful men—discloses that the child with no schooling has only one chance in 150,000 of ever performing distinguished service. Out of 33,000,000 workers, with a common school education, 808 won a place in *Who's Who*, while out of 2,000,000 with high school training, 1245 are included, and out of 1,000,000 college graduates, 5768 won that degree of success.

"Knowledge is power"; Ignorance is the greatest national disease and menace—and a quarter of our population is stricken with the epidemic.



MANUAL OF UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Italian Manual for Immigrants has just been issued. The Manual may now be obtained in the English, Italian and Spanish languages. The Yiddish, Polish and Hungarian are in process of translation.

The book is already winning high praise from educators wherever it goes. Inasmuch as it has not yet been found practicable to distribute it at the ports of entry, a new ruling of the National Society allows chapters to have it free of charge upon application through their State Regents, *if it is wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants*. In this way spirit and purpose of our work will be accomplished, quite as well, perhaps, as at the ports of entry.

For *text-book use*, or for purposes other, than the above, a charge will be made as heretofore, *vis*:

Single copies.....	20 cents each
In lots of 25 or more.....	15 cents each
In lots of 100 or more.....	12 cents each
In lots of 1000 or more.....	10 cents each
This to apply to all languages.	

Orders with *money* should be sent to the *Treasurer General*, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Orders for *free* books should be addressed to the State Regent, stating the purpose to give it directly to the immigrant. The State Regent will forward the order to the *Corresponding Secretary General*.

State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants' Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.

BURKHALTER FAMILY OF GEORGIA PIONEERS AND PATRIOTS

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt

THE name of Burkhalter is prolific in the State of Georgia where the family has been established since the earliest days of the Colonial era. They came with a group of German Protestants of whom Smith's, *"Georgia and Her People"* says: "No people have been more noted for industry, probity, and intelligence," and that while the Pilgrim Fathers, smaller in numbers than these Salzburghurs, have a high place in American history, this colony of refugees has been neglected by historians.

The family of Burkhalter was established in Georgia by five brothers—Michel, Peter, Joshua, Abraham, and John—all of whom are said to have come from Alsace-Lorraine, where their family had sought refuge from religious persecution in Austria and Germany. Members of their sect were scattered as refugees in the Swiss and French Alps, Holland and England, and to alleviate their sufferings, General Oglethorpe offered them a sylum in the Colony of Georgia.

Negotiations were entered into and resulted in forty-two families, numbering in all seventy-eight souls, setting out for Rotterdam, where they embarked December 2, 1773, on a ship chartered for the purpose of transporting them to Dover, where they were to be received by the Trustees and forwarded to Georgia. On the eighth of January, 1734, having taken the oath of loyalty to the British Crown, they set sail on the ship Purisburg for Savannah where, after a tempestuous voyage, they arrived in March and were welcomed by General Oglethorpe. The

Burkhalters must have come on this ship as these historical facts coincide with the tradition that they came by way of Holland and on the second ship of colonists brought to Savannah. The Salzburghurs ("famed for their solid worth") made their first settlement four miles below the present town of Springfield, in Effingham County, and called it Ebenezer. Their number was soon increased by the arrival of more of their co-religionists with whom they dispersed



MISSES RUTH AND ESTHER SHORT, GREAT-GREAT-GRAND DAUGHTERS OF JOHN BURKHALTER, UNVEILING THE MARKER OVER HIS GRAVE WHICH WAS ERECTED BY THE LANAHASSIE CHAPTER OF GEORGIA

to form new settlements, particularly at Frederica.

Michel Burkhalter, one of the five brothers already mentioned, was born in the year 1725, and the record of his death in an old family Bible, yet in existence, shows that he died in 1828 at the patriarchal age of one hundred and three years. He was a landholder, having received a grant of five hundred acres and made a purchase of a thousand; cultivating these plantations with his slaves. At one time he was settled in Frederica and was one of the malcontents signing a declaration, addressed to the Trustees, regarding the unprosperous condition of the colony and asking for relief to combat the unsatisfactory agricultural conditions. He also located in South Carolina thinking it a good centre for trading with the Indians, and it was while living there that his son John was born. John will be spoken of further on in this sketch.

Michel Burkhalter was a man of conse-

quence in his community, and in the Minutes of the Journal of the Trustees of Georgia, at their meeting held at Queen's Square, Westminster, August 17, 1745, "Mr. Burkhalter is named with the Rev. Mr. Bolzius, who came with the Salzburghurs and played an important

rôle in establishing them in Georgia. The Minutes show that these two gentlemen were selected by the Trustees to be the ones consulted regarding the disposition in settling seventy-three Germans—"about to be sent to the Colony." The minister was to have charge of those to locate at Ebenezer; and Mr. Burkhalter of those for the Township of Vernonburg and adjacent



JOHN LAWSON BURKHALTER

villages. It is in the vicinity of Vernonburg (near Savannah) that there exists a settlement called Burkhalter and a road by the same name, derived from this member of the family.

In 1760 Michel appears as one of those possessing Headrights in Christ Church Parish. When the American Revolution

came on, he gave his services and was at the Siege of Augusta, and wounded in the Battle of Kettle Creek.

He married in 1750, Martha Newsome, whose father was also a patriot in the Revolution and belonged to the Newsome family from Yorkshire, England. Martha

was a woman of ability and a proper helpmeet for her husband. She, too, held Headrights in Christ Church Parish under date of 1752, and received a grant of land in Warren County in 1762. Being a woman of means, she contributed her time and money to the cause of independence; opening her home, which was near Kettle Creek, to wounded soldiers whom she nursed back to health.

It appears that Michel Burkhalter was twice married, as indicated in his will, but which, unfortunately, does not mention the name of his other wife. This will is dated January 7, 1762, and is now in the State Archives at the Capitol in Atlanta. It is written in the German lan-

guage and he expresses himself in the quaint manner of a by-gone day in disposing of his household goods, lands and negroes.

Michel Burkhalter and his wife Martha Newsome had several children, among whom was John, born at Edgefield, South

Carolina, in 1763. He was a versatile man, of great determination, and of whom it is said "God never made another one like him." He was of heroic size, six feet-two inches in height, and weighed nearly four hundred pounds.

It is related that when he was thirteen his father was brought home wounded from the Battle of Kettle Creek, and while his

mother's attention was centred on caring for the wounded, he was able to slip away from home unobserved on his father's horse and reached the American forces in time to participate in the same Battle. He was captured by the British, but being only a child, was not closely guarded. Observing where the enemy kept his



EVELYN CATHERINE SCOTT, WIFE OF JOHN LAWSON BURKHALTER

horse, he bided his time, in the night crawled on his stomach until reaching the animal, he flung himself upon its back, and galloping off with the speed of Paul Revere. He never stopped until he reached his father's home and amazed the household with the story of his thrilling adventure. Down to the present day his descendants never ride their father's knee to "Banberry Cross" but always ride to and from "Kettle Creek" to the story of little John Burkhalter.

Following that experience, John Burkhalter served continuously in the militia until the close of the war, and afterwards received Revolutionary land grants in Washington County.

He settled in what is now Marion County, and having the idea that the county-seat should be located in the centre of the county, he determined to move the town of Tasewell to Buena Vista. This he accomplished in one night, "moving it between sundown and sunrise before an injunction could be served!" He laid the new town, reserving sites for a church and schoolhouse. He was literally the community guardian, and when a school teacher was lacking, he taught; when the preacher was absent, he preached; if the weather was cold, he hauled wood for use in the school and church. He was also Post-master and Judge of the City Court in addition to which he was proprietor of a store and saw mill, and owned a large plantation and many slaves. He was a member of the Whig party and a personal friend of Henry Clay. A Georgia historian says that he was one of the first settlers of Marion County, having bought most of the County from the Indians, and from his "loins have sprung a host of descendants, including the Chief Magistrate of Texas, Governor O. B. Colquitt."

John Burkhalter died in 1845, aged ninety-eight years. His grave is located on a plantation some few miles from Buena Vista and has been marked by the Lanahassee Chapter of the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution, and was unveiled by his great-great-granddaughters, Misses Ruth and Esther Short.

In 1792 he married in South Carolina, Sarah Harden, widow Loyless, daughter of Martin Hardin, II, who was in charge of supplies in Virginia during the Revolution, and Captain of the 3rd Virginia Militia in Colonial times.

John Burkhalter and Sarah Harden had a son, David Newsome Burkhalter, born 1803, who like his father was a dominant figure. He was among the first settlers of Pea Ridge, moving there in 1845. "He was a Methodist preacher, a large property owner, and a man of wide influence in public affairs. He was the first to represent the County of Marion in the State Legislature. It was long before any railroad penetrated this section and he usually made the trip to Milledgeville (then the Capital) behind two fine mules. While a resident of Tasewell, he built a church for the Methodists, and a courthouse, but changing his residence to Pea Ridge (Buena Vista), he moved the church, too."

He married Ann Eliza Short, granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Short, who served in the Revolution, and whose wife was Dorothy Jones, daughter of Peter Jones, of Petersburg, Virginia. This last named was a grandson of Abraham Wood, one of the four major generals commanding the military establishments in Virginia in 1646. Major Peter Jones was the son of Abraham Jones, who soon after 1680 was in command of Elizabeth

City and James City, Virginia. His father was Reverend Richard Jones, of Welsh extraction, who married Lady Jeffries, of the Manor of Ley, and settled in Devonshire, England.

The other Burkhalter brothers, who came from Alsace-Lorraine, also served in the Revolution. Peter (born 1731, died 1803) was captain commanding a company of Whitehall militia in 1775. He married Marie Steckle. Abraham was a captain in the South Carolina militia in the Revolution. John was born 1713 and died aged ninety-nine years and six months in 1812. He received large grants of land in Wilkes County, Georgia, in 1784, for his Revolutionary services, and was one of the Grand Jurors empanelled for the first Superior Court held in Bulloch County in 1797.

This John Burkhalter married Sarah M., and in his will, dated 1773, recorded at Washington, Georgia, is named his sons: Michel, John, Joshua, Jacob, Jeremiah, Isaac, and his daughters, Mary and Barborough. To them he bequeathed all his movable estate, consisting of negroes, cows, horses, hogs, and household effects."

Jacob Burkhalter, his son, also served in the Revolution under General Clarke. He was the student of the family and a man of literary tastes. He made his home in Warrenton, Warren County, Georgia, where he built the first Colonial house in that County, the columns of the porch being the square type used in that day. It was here that General Lafayette on his last visit to America, spent two weeks being nursed back to health from a severe cold. The Burkhalters treasure an heirloom, a glass mug which was General Lafayette's gift to Jacob Burkhalter.

His son was John Lawson Burkhalter (born 1805), whose portrait is shown

here, reproduced from an old daguerreotype. He was a man of six feet one and a half inches in height and weighed three hundred pounds. He was conspicuous for the elegance of his dress, and "always wore a broadcloth suit, white vest, and carried a gold-headed cane." He owned many slaves and acres of land. He married Evelyn Catherine Scott, granddaughter of Hugh Reese, of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier, who received a grant of land in Columbia County, Georgia.

The Burkhalter men are characterized by their great height and strong and sturdy build, and have given their services in every war of this country; seven of them serving in the Revolution. Their Spartan wives and mothers gave this country, for the recent war against Germany, seventeen male descendants of the original Michel and John Burkhalter. The women have come forward with enthusiasm also in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. One of them, Mrs. John Franklin Little, of Washington, D. C. (descended from both Michel and John above), was recently instrumental in organizing a Chapter at Warrenton, Georgia, and through her successful efforts at research has enabled many of the Burkhalter descendants to become members of this organization.

Among the Burkhalter heirlooms which are to be presented to the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., are: a miniature framed in pearls; a pocketbook clasp brought from Alsace-Lorraine, made of gold exquisitely chased in a design of fruits; a brown lustre vase; a tiny vinagrette; a ladies' quaint cap of real lace; an embroidered wallet and its contents of old papers; a Bible; and a set of china.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



VII. THE WOMAN MOVEMENT

1. GENERAL.—An idea of the woman movement in its earlier stages may be gained from the citations from Calhoun's *Social History of the American Family* given in the last Program, especially vol. ii, ch. 5; for its later stages see vol. iii, ch. 5 and 6. Some facts may be gleaned from the articles on women in Bliss' *Cyclopedia of Social Reform* and the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, but these emphasize the industrial and legal sides. Belle Squire, *Woman Movement in America*, ch. iv, gives a brief sketch, as does H. T. Peck, *Twenty Years of the Republic*, 744-749, for the later period.

2. COMMUNISTIC MOVEMENTS.—The woman movement begins at a period when the young Republic was stirred by a desire for social equality which embodied itself in various undertakings of a communistic nature. McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, vol. v, ch. 43, gives an idea of the feeling of this period. A more extended account, if desired, may be found in Charles Nordhoff's *Communitistic Societies in the United States*, and a picture of a typical attempt in Louisa M. Alcott's story *Transcendental Wild Oats*.

3. TWO PIONEERS.—The efforts of Frances Wright D'Arusment (generally known as "Fanny Wright") are discussed in McMaster, vol. v, pp. 97-108. A sketch of her life is given in the *International Encyclopedia* and a much fuller one in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Mrs. Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, ch. vii and xxiv, gives the impressions of a rather conservative woman. The part taken by Margaret Fuller (Ossoli) may be learned from the articles in the *International and Britannica*, and in more detail from her life by T. W. Higginson in the *American Men of Letters* series. Other biographies are by Julia Ward Howe and (the latest) by Katharine S. Anthony.

4. MARRIED WOMEN.—An early feature of the movement was the attempt to place the property relations of husband and wife on a fairer basis. Some idea of the legal position

of the wife may be gained from the article Husband and Wife in Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*. The arguments advanced in the New York constitutional convention, a typical case, are given by McMaster, vol. vii, p. 185. Judge Robert Grant's *Law and the Family* presents readably some phases of the problem.

5. EDUCATION OF WOMEN.—The steady increase of the educational opportunities open to women is described in E. G. Dexter's *History of Education in the United States*, ch. xxi, and in the article Women, Higher Education of, in Paul Monroe's *Cyclopedia of Education*, vol. v, pp. 803-810. The *Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education* (especially that for 1903, vol. i, pp. 1047-1078) give current statistics and some history. Its consequences, actual and possible, are suggested in Miss McCracken's *Women of America*, ch. vi and x, and Earl Barnes' *Woman in Modern Society*, ch. iii and iv.

6. WOMEN'S CLUBS.—For the growth and effects of women's clubs see the article in the *International Encyclopedia* and McCracken, *Women of America*, ch. v. The most detailed work on the subject is that by Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June), *History of the Women's Club Movement in America*; see especially pp. 1-35. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has published its own *History* (see pp. 3-34). The *Chatauquan* for June, 1910, has a popular account of the subject, and in the *Annals of the American Association of Political and Social Science*, vol. xxviii, No. 2 (1906), is a more scientific discussion.

7. CHARACTERIZATIONS.—For recent estimates of woman's position see H. Addington Bruce, *Woman in the Making of America*, ch. vii, or Ida Tarbell's *Business of Being a Woman*. T. W. Higginson's *Common Sense About Women* was published in 1881 and "Max O'Rell's" *Jonathan and His Continent* (ch. xi, xii) nearly a decade later. The latter work gives a Frenchman's impression; other foreign views are to be found in Lord Bryce's *American Commonwealth* (ch. cxii) and Munsterberg's *The Americans* (ch. xxii), while Scott Nearing's *Woman and Social Progress* is most interesting for its predictions of the future.



Naylor

NAYLOR

Among the famous "Robin Hood's merry men" of Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, is "Little John" (so called for his stature) John Nailer. This was between 1185-1200 at the time of the Norman sovereigns. The Naylor home was in Yorkshire.

James Naylor, 1617-1660, joined the Parliamentary Army 1642 and was Quartermaster in Lambert's Horse. In 1651 he became a Quaker and preached in the North. For his utterances he was imprisoned for a short time but was released and went to London in 1655. There he was again arrested and accused of blasphemy, sentenced to be pilloried in the New Palace Yard, London, his tongue to be pierced with hot iron and his forehead branded with "B" and himself to be whipped through the City of Bristol.

He was released for a short time, when he published pamphlets, distinguished for depth of thought and beauty of expression.

On the morning named for the carrying out of his punishment, Robert Rich, an influential friend, stood at the door of Parliament and besought each member to grant him relief from the sentence. This was refused. But the people, by one consent, stood bareheaded during the execution of his sentence, which he bore with much patience. He died from the effects before he could reach his home in Wakefield, Yorkshire.

The American branch of this family settled in Middletown, Bucks County, Pa., one son moving to Kentucky, and another, John, moving to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1758, where he became a member of the "Gunpowder Meeting."

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Ewing

EWING

Domesday census shows Ewen in Suffolk Co., Euings in Wiltshire, near the Welsh Co., Euens in Suffolkshire and Ewens in Herfordshire, which seems to prove that they were Anglo-Saxon, but the name existed among the Celts before the coming of the Angles or Saxons.

Several of the Ancient "Kings of Scots" bore the name of Ewen and one of them was a distinguished leader of his race, in the wars against the Romans.

In the sixteenth century, the Ewings acquired land in County Dumbarton, an ancient possession of the Earls of Lennox, they also possessed estates in County Argyll.

The Ewings are of Scottish extraction and were long settled in the West of Scotland, but the branches which came to America were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were Presbyterians and left their seat, which was on the River Forth, near Stirling Castle, in the vicinity of Loch Lomond, on account of religious persecution. They finally settled at or near Coleraine, County Londonderry of Ulster, North of Ireland.

In the Battle of Boyne, 1690, Fenlay Ewing espoused the cause of William of Orange, and was rewarded for his valor in battle by being presented with a silver-handled sword.

During the reign of George I, some of the Ewings embarked for America in the ship *Eagle Wing* and their descendants have spread through Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, intermarrying with the Breckenridge, Cabell, Blaine, Field, Green, Mills and other prominent families whose members have held high civil and military offices.

TABLET PRESENTED TO U. S. BATTLESHIP "MARYLAND"

By Carrie B. Gault

State Chairman, Magazine Committee



HE Daughters of the American Revolution of Maryland on October 10, 1921, presented a bronze tablet inscribed with the American's Creed to the United States Battleship *Maryland*.

The trip down Chesapeake Bay on board the *Porpoise* to the battleship, anchored about eight miles from Annapolis, Md., was thoroughly enjoyed by several hundred members of the National Society. They were welcomed on the *Maryland* by Captain Preston, U. S. Navy, and his staff, and conducted to the starboard side of the battleship near the stern where the speaker's stand had been erected close to the tablet.

As part of the elaborate ceremonies a Maryland State flag was presented to the battleship by Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, State Chaplain of Maryland, who spoke as follows:

It is with a great deal of pleasure I accept the honor of presenting to the battleship the flag of our noble State of Maryland. The Maryland flag is unique in design, and well known in history. Though not adopted officially until 1904, it was the flag of the proprietary government before American Independence was dreamed of. It represents the escutcheon of the paternal Coat-of-Arms of Lord Baltimore.

The Resolution of Adoption stated that the flag should be one which from the earliest settlement of the Province to the present time, has been known and distinguished as the Flag of Maryland.

The Resolution then provided that the first and fourth quarters consist of six vertical bars, alternately gold and black, with a diagonal band on which the colors are reversed. The

second and third quarters consist of a quartered field of red and white charged with a Greek Cross, its arms terminating in the trefoils, with the colors transposed, red being in the white ground and white on the red, as on the escutcheon of the present great seal of Maryland.

The flag should always fly from the staff with the black stripes on the diagonal band of the first quarter at the top.

It was this flag which was thrown to the breeze in 1634 when the Pilgrims landed at St. Mary's and founded their city. It flew at the mastheads of the two armed vessels, under command of Captain Cornwallis, sent by Governor Calvert to defend the rights of his Colony against Claiborne.

The flag stands, as it has stood from the landing of the Colony at St. Mary's, for religious toleration and freedom. The Toleration Act of 1649 introduced no new principle nor policy into the Government of the Colony. Maryland took the lead in religious freedom, and was the first community in modern times in which the civil was effectually separated from the ecclesiastical. Not only does this do high honor to the founders of Maryland, but it is of deep importance in the history of the world.

The flag was flung to the breeze in the cause of Independence, when the gallant sons of Maryland marched and fought with the mighty men from the Colonies. To the troops under this flag was given great applause as they with others checked the British at North Point and Fort McHenry.

In every war from the inception of the Nation, the troops of our State have won glory and success under the folds of this flag, which has stood for justice and right for more than three hundred years.

In accepting the Maryland flag Captain Preston declared it would always be a source of pride to the men of the battleship and would encourage patriotism and acts of bravery. He then spoke of the

meaning of the "bits of bunting" and how each Nation cherishes its flag. The Maryland flag was unfurled by Miss Mary Addison Page, daughter of William

man of the committee in charge of arrangements.

While the sailors and marines stood at attention, Mr. Page recited the



C. J. L. Limerick Co., Baltimore, Md.

TABLET PRESENTED TO THE U. S. BATTLESHIP *MARYLAND*, BY
MARYLAND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Tyler Page, author of the "American's Creed"; after which the bronze tablet was unveiled by little Miss Hildegard Denmead, granddaughter of the State Regent, and Woodward Leakin Welsh, son of Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, chair-

American's Creed. In presenting the tablet to the battleship, Mrs. Denmead, State Regent of Maryland, stated:

Standing here on the deck of this battleship, the latest and best of its kind in modern perfection and efficiency, my heart, as a native

Marylander, swells with pride and pleasure that she bears the name of our beautiful and beloved State, Maryland, the "land of sanctuary."

I may say our beloved State is, in a way, the mother of the navy of the United States. One year before the United States, by virtue of the Declaration of Independence, became a constellation in the galaxy of nations and while the people of the Colonies were preparing for the great struggle for Independence, Maryland fitted out and embarked two ships of what afterwards became the nucleus of the navy of the United States of America.

service of their Country, waxed valiant in fight and carried the Star Spangled Banner on to victory.

To-day I am presenting to you, in the name of the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution, a bronze Tablet inscribed with the American's Creed, the creed of liberty, love and unity. As this great ship plows through the blue waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, may the sentiment hereon inscribed be the means from which both officers and men draw inspiration to always man this magnificent leviathan with the true spirit of American love for independence, liberty and the protection of



UNVEILING TABLET ON U. S. BATTLESHIP *MARYLAND*

In the war with England in 1812 our navy gained unperishable glory in battling with the greatest sea power the world has ever known, and Maryland men were in the forefront of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who fought in that good fight, according to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's history (240 in number). Maryland furnished more than any other State; more than all New England combined; more than New York and New Jersey combined; more than Pennsylvania; more than Virginia and nearly double as many as all the States south of Virginia, and what shall I say more? For time would fail me to tell of the long line of Maryland naval heroes reared by Maryland women, who did their full share in the glorious

right. In the name of "Maryland, My Maryland," I present this Tablet to our namesake the Battleship *Maryland*.

May she never dip her colors except to victory and honor.

Captain Preston's short speech of acceptance was followed by the playing of the National Anthem by the band of the battleship, and then the visitors were taken on a tour of inspection. Tea was served later, after which the visitors embarked on the *Porpoise* and then the return trip was made to Baltimore.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

General Richardson Chapter (Pontiac, Mich.) On Memorial Day, 1921, unveiled a beautiful tablet in honor of the men of Oakland county, who laid down their lives during the Great War, and of Captain David Lewis Kimball, who died while he was in command of the old National Guard, on duty at the Mexican border.

The unveiling took place in connection with the Memorial Day services, the parade halting at the Court House during the exercises. Mrs. Grace Stowell Smith made the presentation speech in behalf of the General Richardson Chapter, and while she was speaking, two American flags were drawn apart disclosing the beautiful tablet.

The tablet is an attractive piece of bronze containing the names of the 103 men who died during the War. This in turn is surrounded by a handsome bronze frame.

This was not the first bronze gift which this Chapter has given Oakland county. In 1916, during our centennial celebration, this Chapter placed a bronze tablet, marking the spot where the first house in Pontiac stood and also giving the names of the three families who occupied it jointly during the first four months of its existence.

General Richardson Chapter has also been one of the foremost in Michigan, to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, having already marked over twenty graves with the bronze marker of the National Society.

BELLE ROBINSON HARPER.

Cumberland Chapter

(Nashville, Tenn.). An event of especial interest to the Eleanor Wilson Chapter of Washington, D. C., and to the various patriotic organizations of Nashville, Tenn., was the unveiling of a Revolutionary marker in the historic cemetery at Gallatin, honoring the memory of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and relative of Mrs. James C. Courts, Regent of our Chapter, and great grandfather of Mrs. Enna Wilson Noel.

Cumberland Chapter had the distinction of being requested by the donors to arrange the placing of the marker and to conduct the ceremonies incident to the unveiling, which was held



MARKER PLACED BY THE CUMBERLAND CHAPTER, NASHVILLE, TENN.

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF
THE MEN OF OAKLAND COUNTY
 WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE
 IN THE WORLD WAR
 1917 - 1918

LEON E. ALLEN
 BERT BAILEY
 RUSSEL W. BARLEY
 AUGUST BARNOWSKY
 ELLSWORTH H. BARTLETT
 JOHN C. BAYNARD
 LEVERNE BEEBE
 AVERY D. BIGELOW
 GEORGE E. BILKOVSKY
 WILLIAM BLACKWOOD
 CLIFFORD BLOOMQUIST
 MELFORD BLUNT
 FRED W. BOARDMAN
 PERCY C. BROWN
 WILLIAM BURT
 STANLEY W. CANNEL
 S. HAROLD CHAILLE
 LEWIS CLARK
 GRANT COLE
 HAROLD J. COLLINS
 CAPT. JAMES COOKE
 JESSE COOLEY
 HOWARD C. CROMER
 HAROLD DALEY
 ROBERT DARCH
 BERT J. DAY
 HARVEY C. DEANER
 EUGENE DERRAGON
 EDWARD DEVENNEY
 CHARLES EDWARDS
 HARVEY W. FAINNESTALD
 WALTER W. FRASER
 HAROLD C. FREEMAN
 BERT GAY

JOSEPH E. GRAVES
 MAJ. MASON W. GRAY
 ROY GREADY
 WILLIAM J. GREGORY
 MERLE B. GRISWOLD
 ROY L. HARTWIG
 CHARLES HARVEY
 LAWRENCE HAVENS
 EARL E. HICKS
 GROVER M. HILL
 ARTHUR A. HILL
 ROBERT A. HILL
 PAUL HORNADAY
 CHARLES H. HOWEY
 GERALD HUGHES
 RICHARD R. HUNT
 WILLIAM H. JANSEN, JR.
 FRANCIS C. JOHNSON
 JOHN E. JOHNSON
 DAVID JONES
 EMIL A. KATH
 WILFORD J. KELLER
 RAYMOND J. KINSEY
 LUCIEN R. LOVEWELL
 EUGENE P. MCCARTHY
 ROBERT H. MCCRARY
 ROY J. MCGOVERN
 LT. EDWARD MCGRATH
 WILLIAM J. McNALLY
 EARL MATTIMORE
 FRED METCALF
 BERT MIDDLEWOOD
 HARRY C. MILLER
 HERBERT J. MITCHELL

LT. ELMER B. NELSON
 DANIEL T. ODY
 ERNEST F. OLDENBURG
 CHRIST PAPPAS
 ORVILLE PEARSALL
 WALTER PIETERAS
 VERNE E. POLAN
 WILBUR POTTER
 FREDERICK PRATT
 WALLACE B. PRITCHARD
 MILES S. RICHARDSON
 BENJAMIN J. RICHMOND
 ANDREW ROBERTSON
 ORRA H. ROBISON
 HUGH E. RODENBO
 GEORGE A. ROHM
 WALTER KYMAN
 EDWARD J. SCHACKERN
 RAY SCHOONOVER
 FRANK B. SCOTT
 LT. CHESTER A. SHERWOOD
 SEYMOUR SKUTT
 FRANK B. SMITH
 FRANK L. SPENCER
 EVERETT B. STOCKWELL
 R. HAROLD STRUTHERS
 AMAL SWARTZ
 WILLIAM G. TEGGES
 ROBERT C. THOMPSON
 EARL A. TYLER
 FRANK WENTLANDT
 HOMER WING
 ARTHUR WRIGLEY, JR.
 JACK YUILL

AND
 CAPTAIN DAVID LEWIS KIMBALL
 WHO DIED FEB. 24, 1917 WHILE ON DUTY ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

ERECTED BY
 THE GENERAL RICHARDSON CHAPTER
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PONTIAC MICHIGAN
 1921

TABLET ERECTED BY THE GENERAL RICHARDSON CHAPTER, OF PONTIAC MICH.

on July 6, 1921, in the presence of a representative gathering.

Dr. George Stoves, Pastor of the West End Methodist Church of Nashville made a few very appropriate remarks on the life of this wonderful man, his inspiring patriotism and loyalty. Mrs. L. L. Gamble, rendered several verses of America, the audience joining in the chorus. As Auld Lang Syne was sung, the flag covering the marker was drawn aside by Mrs.

deliberate on the Federal Constitution, he refused to give his approval, feeling that it lacked proper protection for rights of the people. He was one of the best surveyors of his day though he had pursued the study with little or no instruction. In 1792, he was chosen surveyor of Cabarras County, N. C.

Zaccheus Wilson was reared near Newville, Pennsylvania, but removed to the Steele Creek Church neighborhood, Mecklenburg County,



OLD GOVERNOR NELSON HOUSE ON WHICH HE TRAINED THE CANNON WHEN WASHINGTON WAS TRYING TO SPARE IT. THE CANNON BALLS MAY STILL BE SEEN EMBEDDED IN THE WALLS

L. W. Edwards, lineal descendant of Robert Wilson, Sr., who was a brother of Zaccheus Wilson. The following inscription was on the marker: "Erected by the Eleanor Wilson Chapter and Enna Wilson Noel."

Zaccheus Wilson was not only one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at the convention of May 20, 1775, but was in every way a man of broad patriotism and public spirit. As Captain he led his Regiment at the Battle of King's Mountain. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of November 1776. As a member of the Convention held at Hillsboro, N. C., in 1788, to

N. C., before the Revolution. He later moved to Gallatin in Summer County, Tenn., where he lies buried.

He married Mrs. Elizabeth Conger Ross. Of this union there were born two sons, Stephen and Jonathan Wilson. The former was the grandfather of Mrs. Noel.

Cumberland Chapter was represented at the unveiling by Mrs. H. W. Evans and Miss Louise Lindeley, former Regents, Mrs. J. Byron Martin and Mrs. J. O. Hendley.

(MRS. J. O.) CLARE HENDLEY,
Secretary.

Wyoming Valley Chapter (Wilkes Barre, Pa.) The season's first meeting, October 19, 1920, "Yorktown day," was held at the home of Mrs. F. J. Weckhesser. There was a short business session, after which a lecture and musical program was rendered. Mr. W. E. Woodruff talked of Yorktown one hundred and thirty-nine years ago, giving many interesting facts concerning that memorable date. On December 14th, the "Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims" was celebrated, the Colonial Dames uniting with the Chapter. On February 22nd, there was a full and enthusiastic attendance, a member of the Chapter read Washington's Prayer, a paper written twenty-five years ago by a Chapter member, subject: "True Patriotism", was read by the daughter of the writer. On April 19th, "Lexington Day," a vivid account of the Battle of Lexington was read by one of the members, and an account of Paul Revere's ride by another.

The Chapter has met all National and State requirements. Quota for the "Immigrants' Manual" was over-subscribed. The Mothers' Memorial Fountain to be erected at Plymouth, and the Painting for the War Museum in France, have been fully met. Thirty-five members have subscribed for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and the Regent, Miss Maffet gave a subscription to the Public Library. The Chapter has contributed 366 cards containing the "Creed" to the Boy Scouts, and has placed six large size copies of the "Constitution" in public places. Prizes have been offered to the students, one from each school, for the best examination in American History.

The Berry school in Georgia continues one of the Chapter's obligations, having received \$25. for a number of years. The Colonial Dames unite with the Chapter in supplying a teacher for Americanization work. Four members represented the Chapter at the State Conference held in Williamsport last October.

There are one hundred and three names now on the Chapter roll, and several others are pending. One member has been transferred to another Chapter.

The Washington Memorial at Valley Forge, for which an appeal was made, received \$10.; the Chinese famine fund, \$25.; the kindergarten federation, \$25.; one war orphan, \$36.50; Americanization teacher, \$82.50; Berry school, \$25.

Complying with the State Regent's request, the Annual Meeting of the Chapter was held May 17, 1921, at which time the Board and Officers were reelected.

ANNETTE C. LINE WELLS,
Recording Secretary.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Nebr.). At the May, 1919, meeting Mrs. Charles H. Aull reported that Nebraska stood at the head of the country in the distribution of flags and flag posters. Mrs. Allen reported many small flags had been bought to be used during the parade on Americanization Day. It was decided to set aside \$100 for the Nebraska Memorial Monument to be erected in Lincoln in honor of all Nebraska soldiers. A spoon was sent to Miss Mary Wood in memory of her mother, a Charter member listed as No. 1. The amount of \$100 was made up for the Old Trails Fund.

Our State Chairman on Historic Relics, Mrs. Stubbs, reported that a cup and saucer used at a banquet given to La Fayette, be taken to Washington by Mrs. Aull. A Christmas box, and also an American Flag, was sent to our French Orphan, for which we received a letter of thanks.

Mrs. George E. Mickel has been active as organizing secretary of the Children of the American Revolution, and the Chapter in Omaha with nearly 100 members, is among the very first to be organized in the state. Miss Katherine Hilliard gave an account of the Calhoun Celebration on September 19, 1919, where the D.A.R. participated in the 100th Anniversary of the founding of Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, originally Fort Atkinson.

Our Mrs. C. H. Aull, Vice President from Nebraska, with her sister, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, then President General of the National D.A.R., went in August, 1919, to help plan the restoration of the French Village Tilloloy, giving us most interesting information in regard to the \$52,000 donated by the D.A.R. to the village.

The two solid silver sandwich plates presented by Omaha Chapter to Memorial Continental Hall at a cost of \$60, were marked with the Chapter name.

The State Conference was held in Hastings. It was reported the program was excellent and hospitality gratifying in the extreme.

June 14, 1919, Flag Day, was celebrated with a luncheon at the Prettiest Mile Club. The retiring Regent, Mrs. Allen, gave a farewell talk, summing up the results of her two years' work of unusual demands during the recent Great War, followed by Mrs. Larmon's excellent report of the Continental Congress presided over by Mrs. Guernsey.

The October, 1920, meeting at the home of Mrs. Metcalf with our new Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Finley, in the chair, was the occasion of a delightful musicale under the direction of Mrs. I. C. Wood, Chairman Program Committee. Mrs. Finley has been untiring in Near East Relief Work, and has brought several prominent workers to the city in relief cam-

pagans. The talk given by Miss Katherine McCormick, National Speaker for Red Cross and Near East Relief, was so convincing that she touched our hearts deeply and a large subscription was made to this worthy cause. The Chapter also rendered splendid service in the local Red Cross membership drive.

Mrs. Harriet MacMurphy has contributed an interesting article to the Nebraska State Historical Society and presented a necklace owned for seventy-five years by Mrs. Henry Fontenelle, pioneer Indian woman, at the 44th annual meeting of the organization in Lincoln.

The Chapter responded gladly to the call from Mrs. Minor, our President General, for a per capita tax to defray the expense of publishing an Immigrants' Manual; also a gift of a Memorial Fountain at Plymouth Rock, in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers; and third, the gift to the French Government of a painting of a Convoy of Transports carrying American troops. The sum was met by a 60-cent per capita tax, and taken to Washington by our Vice President General, Mrs. Aull, to the Continental Congress in April. We were one of eight Government organizations asked to participate in this Memorial which is to be placed in the War Museum of Paris in enduring remembrance of the sacrifice of the Allies.

At the Annual State Conference in Columbus a motion, recommended by Mrs. Larmon, Chapter Registrar, that the Nebraska Daughters furnish a room in the new D.A.R. Administration Building being erected in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall at Washington, at a cost of approximately \$1000, was adopted.

Omaha Chapter has done much to inspire patriotic education. Prizes have been offered for Historical Essays and \$40 was appropriated by Omaha Chapter to sponsor a float in the patriotic parade in connection with the Tercenary Celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims. Scholarships of \$50 were given as usual to the Martha Berry school.

Five dollars of the State Fund was given for the American International College. We are continuing to support our French Orphan, and the usual yearly allowance is being sent.

Liberal contributions were also made to relieve the condition of the starving Chinese. It was suggested by Mrs. R. C. Hoyt and adopted, that the amount usually paid for refreshments at Chapter meetings, be turned over to the above purpose, for the remainder of the year, which, with personal contributions, totalled about \$75 for Chinese Relief Fund.

Mrs. Allen gave her report of the annual meeting Continental Congress, held in April. The year closes with a Chapter membership of 200.

During the past two years each member of this Chapter has made it a point of honor to use her best efforts to promote its patriotic purposes. More members have attended the regular meetings, showing an increased interest in patriotic work and many enjoyable social occasions have been held.

JOSEPHINE W. SHIPMAN,
Historian pro. tem.

Genesee Chapter (Flint, Mich.). The annual meeting of Genesee Chapter is held in December. At the meeting in December, 1920, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. F. W. Swan; First Vice Regent, Mrs. G. E. Pomeroy; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Harry Demorest; Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Trembly; Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Smith; Registrar, Mrs. W. V. Smith; Historian, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Jr.; Counselor, Mrs. M. S. Keeney; Chaplain, Mrs. Mary McConnelly. These officers have worked faithfully during the past year and there has been displayed a friendly spirit of coöperation between officers and members, all working together with but one aim, the good of the Chapter. Fourteen new members have joined us during the past year, sixty-six Daughters now being enrolled. An excellent program has been prepared for each meeting.

In May we entertained at luncheon our State Regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, who gave us an interesting report of the meeting of Continental Congress in April. We had the great pleasure of entertaining our Vice President General, Mrs. W. H. Wait, at the September meeting. Mrs. Wait inspired all those present with her earnest and enthusiastic talk regarding the future work of the Daughters along the lines of patriotic education.

Flag Day, Constitution Day, and the Birthdays of Washington and Lincoln were all observed fittingly. The Chapter has secured a room in our Central high school, for the placing of records, genealogical books, magazines, etc., which may be used by the general public for research work, as well as by the Daughters. Our welfare work has consisted in donations of sweaters, caps, mittens, etc., to the Child Welfare Home, besides liberal individual contributions.

As Flint is a manufacturing city with many foreign born in its midst, we have a wonderful opportunity for work along Americanization lines. The Chapter pays \$5 a month towards the organized Americanization work of the city.

Our work consisted in helping to make Christmas last year a little brighter for the kindergarten children of the Fairview school, which is the Americanization educational centre of Flint, and to which we have, both as a

Chapter and individually, contributed hundreds of books and magazines. For our gifts, we purchased an outfit of colored electric bulbs, to be used yearly on the tree, made and filled 100 fancy paper bags with popcorn, also gave a bushel of apples, 70 candy canes and 70 books.

There were twelve Daughters present at the State Conference held in Detroit in October. Our Chapter was highly honored by having one of its most loyal Daughters, Mrs. G. E. Pomeroy, elected as State Chairman. We pledged at the Conference as part of our Americanization work during the coming year a scholarship of \$275 to the American International College at Springfield, Mass. We have been 100 per cent. in our state budget and the three national causes. Money has been earned by means of sales and teas. Our receipts for the past year has been \$461 35. We have also a savings account of \$200 and \$650 in Liberty Loan Bonds.

We cannot say enough in praise of our Regent, who with untiring zeal and devotion has so efficiently guided the Chapter through a prosperous and happy year.

MABEL THORPE SMITH,
Historian.

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Oregon). At the annual election of officers in January, 1919, an interesting installation ceremony was inaugurated to become a permanent feature of the Chapter. At this time the Chapter was five years old and numbered thirty-five members. During the year eight new members were taken in, and during the following five were added, and in a short time the necessary two to give us our desired fifty members.

Chemeketa Chapter was 100 per cent. on Liberty Bonds, Tilloloy, subscription to the Woman's Building at University of Ohio, and also our contribution of five cents per capita for the Guernsey scholarship.

Along the lines of Americanization during the two years, the Birthday of George Washington was celebrated in 1919 with a successful afternoon's program at the Armory, consisting of an address and music by the pupils of the public schools; and in 1920 a public celebration, also at the Armory, at which time the French War Medals were distributed to the parents of our fallen heroes. In 1921 the members of the Chapter in groups visited the public schools and gave short talks. The Chapter has attended naturalization ceremonies, presented a silk flag to the high school; caused to be distributed in the schools and memorized, the American's Creed; offered prizes for the best essays on Americanization; held a profitable and instructive open meeting on Constitution with appropriate address; and

aided in a material way the success of Americanization Day at the State Fair during both years. We have contributed to the National Library one book, *Letters from an Oregon Ranch*, and issues of an Historical Oregon Paper for several years.

Chemeketa Chapter has contributed her quota to the social obligations of the chapters by entertaining the members of the State Board during one of their sessions, with a luncheon followed by a public reception, which stands out as a pleasant memory of comradeship. Also the State Conference of March, 1921, was held in Salem, with Chemeketa Chapter and Sarah Childress Polk Chapter as joint hostesses. The sessions were held in the State House. One unusual and appropriate feature of the Conference was the dinner donated and served to the members by the Patriotic Women's organizations of Salem. A reception was held on Friday evening of the Conference, to which the public was invited.

MRS. SEYMOUR JONES,
Retiring Regent.

Westfield Chapter (Westfield, N. J.) was organized March 3, 1920, with thirteen members as a nucleus. Under the able leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Walter H. Allen, we have grown rapidly, having now a membership of seventy-six. In appreciation of her untiring service, the Chapter gave Mrs. Allen a regent's bar. The Chapter was also the recipient of a handsome American flag with standard, the gift of the charter members. We have held regular monthly meetings and have observed all patriotic days.

Westfield celebrated its two hundredth anniversary by an historical pageant, staged within the grounds of the old Revolutionary church, the historical data being compiled by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Edward F. Low. The Chapter was asked to mark, by placards, historic spots in the vicinity.

One pleasant occasion was the reception tendered by Nova Caesarea Chapter, the oldest in the State of New Jersey, to the Westfield Chapter, the youngest. An event of the afternoon was the presentation of the charter to the Westfield Chapter by the State Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts. Mrs. Fitts complimented the Chapter upon its rapid progress and a fitting response was made by our Regent, Mrs. Allen.

We have given to Washington Headquarters, Plainfield; to the State scholarship for the International College, at Springfield, Mass.; to the Memorial Fountain for Pilgrim Mothers; the Sarah Guernsey scholarship; the War Painting and Manual for Immigrants; the Roosevelt Memorial Fund; the Hoover Fund

and the Near East Relief; to St. Paul's Episcopal Guild; the Girls' Scout Camp; the Children's Country Home and to numerous charities.

A prize was given for the best essay by a high school pupil on the subject, "Reasons for success of the American Revolution." A prize has also been offered in the eighth grade to the pupil having the best history record for the year. Each year an American flag is to be presented to the high school, this flag to fly each day at the mast and it is to be given,

ary soldiers were found and decorated with Betsy Ross flags. A hand-lettered copy containing the names of the Revolutionary soldiers, also a beautiful wreath of galax leaves bearing the dates 1776-1921, were placed on the entrance gates of the cemetery. Probably the last survivor of the Revolution, on the Colonial side, lies buried in this sacred spot. The war records prove him to be William Clark, of New Jersey, who died in 1853.

We are making a war record of personal



PICTURE MADE ON OCTOBER 15, 1921, JUST PREVIOUS TO THE CEREMONIES AT PUTNAM CEMETERY

upon graduation, to the honor pupil of the class. The history department of the high school received a gift of seventy-five catechisms of the United States Constitution and also seventy-five copies of the Mayflower Compact. A shelf of books on History and Biography was given to the public school library. Two subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE were donated; one to the high school, the other to the Public Library.

A Salvage Bureau has been formed by the Conservation and Thrift Committee and a very successful Salvage Bazaar was held. A part of the money made at that time has been devoted to Americanization work.

The Chapter was asked by the Mayor to suggest names for certain streets. It was recommended that names of soldiers who had made the supreme sacrifice be given and that a gold star be placed above each name. This suggestion was favorably received and the ordinance was adopted.

The Grand Army of the Republic invited us and the Sons of the American Revolution to take charge of the old Revolutionary burial ground. The graves of thirty-three Revolution-

non-military service of members of the Chapter. This record is to be kept as a chapter file.

An attractive tea house has been opened—the color scheme of the furnishings being Colonial buff and blue. Also in connection with this enterprise we have a Woman's Exchange and Gift Shop.

(Mrs. R. O.) FLORENCE BRAINERD PIERSON,

Historian.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, N. Y.), is the only Chapter of Saratoga Springs—taking its name from the Battle of Saratoga, which determined the fate of the Revolution, and which is named in history as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

At the present time a bill is before Congress, asking for a "survey of the Battlefield and the compilation and preservation of data respecting that historic engagement." A number of times this matter has been brought before the State Legislature, and always Saratoga Chapter has worked for the passage of the bill. At the November, 1921, meeting the secretary of the Chapter was instructed to write to our Congressman and Senators at Washington, interceding for the passage of the present bill,

presented by Senator Wm. M. Calder, of New York. The Regent also wrote and asked that all members of the Chapter do likewise. This matter is not of interest to Saratoga Chapter alone, but to D.A.R. Chapters everywhere. Historic events that affect the entire country are never local.

Saratoga Chapter has during the past year continued its customary activities. For many years Saratoga Chapter has been interested in the erection of a new fence around Putnam Cemetery. This burial ground is in the oldest part of the city, surrounded by the homes of the foreign-born, and in a sad state of dilapidation. The Regent, Mrs. Eleanor Day Davenport, and the First Vice Regent, Mrs. Louise Bailey Kelley, interviewed the city council, and showed a copy of the State Law which provides that any cemetery, not having had a burial within a certain number of years must be cared for by the city. The former asked that a substantial fence be placed around the cemetery, in which she had discovered the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Captain Arnold Bliven. Her request was granted and she was able to announce at the March, 1921, meeting that the fence, costing over \$1300 was in place.

At the July 4th meeting, the present Regent brought to the notice of the Chapter that the early pioneers of Saratoga were also interred in this cemetery. She asked the Chapter if it would consider the placing of a bronze tablet upon the gates and have the unveiling a public ceremony. Favorable action was taken and the date for the event set for October 17th, the anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga. The ceremonies took place, however, on October 15th.

Now that Saratoga Chapter stands sponsor for the care of this historic spot it will keep an eye upon it, making yearly pilgrimages, and continue the study of its history. A type-written list of the burials recorded by Cornelius E. Durkee in 1876, was made by Miss Martha Edna Bosworth, Second Vice Regent of Saratoga Chapter. It was found that the inscription on about ninety stones are legible, fourteen were removed to Greenridge Cemetery and the remainder are destroyed. A search of those standing, reveals the dates of proper age for service at the time of the Revolution. The Regent has faithfully endeavored to prove these and not been able to, although some of these names appear on the Revolutionary Roll.

Twenty Revolutionary Graves have been located by the Regent and a list of fourteen sent in to Mrs. De Laporte, Chairman of the New York State Committee of Historic Research and Preservation of Records. It is expected

that Saratoga Chapter will place a Revolutionary marker on these graves of Saratoga County, thus helping to preserve the record of those who aided in obtaining American independence.

(MISS) FRANCES M. INGALLS,

Regent.

The New Castle Chapter (Webster City, Iowa), Mrs. Robert E. Jones, Regent, has recently realized a long-cherished dream that some day we might collect the articles of historical and antique interest owned in this community and display them. No one imagined, however, that such a wealth of cherished heirlooms could be gathered in our little city.

Three of the large club and assembly rooms in our beautiful Library building were soon filled to overflowing and still the resources were quite unexhausted. To quote from the *Daily News*:

"Never was such a quantity of interesting curios been assembled in the history of the town; there are objects for which many a collector would gladly pay an enormous sum."

The walls were covered with ancient tapestries, rare coverlets and quilts, one of these being made by a daughter of Betsy Ross in 1840 of white with appliquéd flowers of chintz brought from France. Antique jewels and goldsmith's work were displayed in show cases. Space forbids even a passing mention of these treasures dating back to Colonial or Revolutionary days. Rare china, ancient silhouettes; weapons that once blazed death at Indians or enemy; crests and insignia worn by men who died on the plains of Waterloo.

On shelves and tables were displayed quaint and valuable volumes yellow with age, and autographs of men who have helped make our national history, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Lincoln and others.

One can scarcely estimate the educational value of such an exhibit, and it is a matter for congratulation that hundreds of school children had the opportunity of seeing it. The beginnings, the causes of the Revolutionary War must seem less like dry history, more real and vivid, when one can examine a stamp such as was the immediate cause of the outbreak known as the Boston Tea Party.

And perhaps after one had exclaimed over the jewels and old silver, the autographs, the historic uniforms and swords, after all, it is not strange that there was always a group who lingered by the pair of baby shoes, known to be over 200 years old—such stout little shoes for such tiny, tiny feet.

Many gained a fresh realization of what life must have meant to those who blazed the trails when they saw the household implements, the home-made devices for making life comfortable for the children who grew up in those pioneer homes.

This remarkable exhibit was maintained for a week, during which time thousands from this and surrounding counties had an opportunity to share in the enjoyment and education which it afforded.

C. C. W.

Deborah Wheelock Chapter (Uxbridge, Mass.), during 1921, under its new Regent, Mrs. Jane Wheelock Root, has had a most successful year, engaging in many and diverse activities. In this report the work only of the Patriotic Education Committee, which has been of unusual interest, is covered.

The grounds surrounding the Chapter House have recently been laid out as a garden. Here in this beautiful setting one afternoon of last August a pageant was held in honor of the woman for whom the Chapter was named, Deborah Wheelock; her direct descendants taking the principal parts. The pageant was arranged by the Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, and was written to tell local history and planned to utilize the old house, the home of Deborah and her husband, Simeon, as a centre from which generations of families came upon the garden stage. An orchestra played for the entrances, dances, interludes and exits, binding the separate units into a harmonious whole.

It opened with an episode in an English garden, where the wife of the first Wheelock who came to America, with her little son, Gershom, was working among the flowers; while a group of children gave an English folk dance. The father, Ralph, a Puritan minister, came upon the scene, the neighborhood children ran away, and a dialogue followed that told of a letter that had just been received by the father from his Bishop. In it a warning was given that he neither "preach, read, marry, bury or exercise any ministerial function in any part on my Diocese, for if you do, and I hear of it, I'll be on your back and follow you wherever you go in any part of the kingdom and so everlastingly disenable you." This communication, which was copied from an actual letter of an English Bishop of the period, caused consternation. Husband and wife talked of the new land that might be their refuge, where though they exposed themselves to hardships and the wiles of the redmen, yet they might worship God after the dictates of their own conscience. Sorrowfully the family went into the house, thinking of the future that lay before them; while a boy soprano sang "America the Beautiful."

The second episode was in Mendon, Mass., and showed a scene outside the home of the first Wheelock to settle there and William Blackstone, the pioneer of the valley, came to call upon his neighbor. The dialogue was taken from "Historical Plays for Colonial Days," and centred around the apples which Blackstone had brought as a present from his orchard near Lonsdale, R. I. The little girls in quaint Puritan dress had never seen any before; and, as they looked like tomatoes, thought that they might be the pomegranates of their fairy tales. Benjamin Wheelock hoped to have them growing in Mendon before another year.

The third episode was closely connected with the house. Simeon Wheelock, who built it, was a Revolutionary soldier; being in the militia, answering the Lexington alarm, and others during that troublesome time. After the close of actual hostilities he continued his membership, and so in December, 1786, was called to go to Worcester to help in quelling Shays' Rebellion. It was at this time when he was absent that the scene in the pageant was staged. He had seven children who were left at home with their mother, and one son, the oldest, whom he took with him. The children's ages ranged in years from a daughter twenty-two to a baby boy of two; and they were all in the scene. As the episode opened the Wheelock girls came out of the house, one of them the present-day Deborah helping a sister carry the family cradle in which all of Simeon's and Deborah's children had been rocked. It was placed in the garden and the oldest daughter brought the baby, Jerry Wheelock, and sat him in it. This Jerry Wheelock with his partners was the first woolen manufacturer in Uxbridge. The baby who represented him was Arthur Wheelock, a direct descendant, whose grandfather and



CLOSE OF THE PAGEANT GIVEN BY DEBORAH WHELOCK CHAPTER, UXBRIDGE, MASS.

father are now the Wheelock manufacturers of the town. The girls romped across the lawn, joining some neighborhood friends in a Virginia Reel. As the dance drew to a close the mother, Deborah, came from a trip to the village store, and the children crowded about her and told her their news of the day. The seventeen-year-old boy came in from work on the farm asking news of his father. Deborah reported that the troops had moved on towards Springfield, and voiced her fears for the absent ones. A galloping horse was seen to enter the driveway; a child cried, "Look! Here is Royal," and the oldest son came rushing on the scene bearing his father's musket and telling the sad news that his father had been taken sick from exposure and died. The family went weeping into the house, giving place to a group of present-day children who entertained with modern and interpretative dances. The pageant closed with a Processional in which all the performers marched.

Fifty dollars of the fund raised has been sent to the International College at Springfield; two hundred American's Creed Cards have been purchased; a contribution has been given towards a local historical pamphlet that the American Legion is publishing; and some money is still on hand to purchase copies of the Immigrants' Manual.

On the Friday previous to Memorial Day the Chairman, accompanying the representatives of the Grand Army and the American Legion, gave patriotic talks before the pupils in six school buildings. This visitation has been a custom for many years, but this is the first time that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been represented.

BEATRICE P. SPRAGUE,

*Chairman of the Patriotic Education
Committee.*

Independence Pioneers' Chapter (Independence, Mo.). The program of the Missouri Centennial celebration at Independence, which took place on the 7th and 8th of October, 1921, was carried out by the D.A.R. committee appointed by Mrs. Overton Gentry, Regent, and members of the D.A.R.

The chairman of this committee was Mrs. H. P. Wherritt, who worked with untiring zeal in this patriotic movement. Members of the committee were, *viz.*: Mrs. W. L. Webb (ex-State Historian D.A.R.), Mrs. M. H. Dickinson, Mrs. Rowland Procter and Mrs. E. L. Brown. It was decided to ask the assistance of the different organizations and the business departments of the town. Outside the D.A.R. the organizations taking part were the U.D.C., the Legion, the Eastern Star and the Chamber of Commerce.

On the afternoon of the 7th a parade was given in which the surrounding towns took part, and the adjoining country known as "Six Mile." The parade was divided into historical periods. The first epoch, or early period, was represented by Indians in two floats. Then came Daniel Boone. A prairie schooner drawn by oxen was early in the procession; also an old stage-coach drawn by four horses. Occupants of this coach were Missouri pioneers. The first trading post in Jackson County was represented by Blue Springs. Notable was the landing of Major George C. Sibley and his wife, Mary Easton Sibley, in a keel boat. This float containing George C. Sibley, the Indian agent, and Mrs. Sibley, the "Bride of the Wilderness," was a prominent feature of the parade. Conspicuous was the float bearing Father De Smet teaching the Indians, put on by the Catholic citizens. The first log church built in Jackson County was erected in the district known as "Six Mile." That district was represented in parade by a miniature church of logs as featuring that event.

Paramount for excellence of design and striking pageantry was the D.A.R. float, bearing Mrs. M. H. Dickinson as the Goddess of Liberty. Revolutionary regimental colors entwined the emblematic spinning wheel.

In a float bearing the dates 1860-1865 appeared women in costume dancing the minuet. The float from "Sugar Creek" displayed "All nationalities."

Of historic interest was the U.D.C. feature with its three flags under whose folds stood General Sterling Price. One was the old Missouri State flag, another the Confederate flag, and the United States flag—Old Glory—under all of which Price fought as a commander.

The high school of Independence put on an historic float. After the parade the crowd assembled around the great flagpole in the Court House yard to hear speeches by prominent citizens, chief of whom was Dr. N. P. Wood, who delivered an eloquent address on "Missouri," closing his discourse by reading the poem, "The Birthday of Missouri," by Mrs. W. L. Webb, Poet Laureate Missouri D.A.R. and of the State Division U.D.C. Here beneath the flag that floated eighty feet above the vast concourse of people, the unique ceremony was performed of cutting "Missouri's Birthday Cake"—a cake composed of one hundred eggs, and lighted with an hundred candles.

On the evening of October 7th a pageant of historical import was effectively carried out, as a part of the same movement, at the high school, and repeated on the evening of the 8th. The pageant of the evenings of the 7th and 8th was given in the following order. *First*, the

prologue: Father Time weaving tapestry across the stage; two rivers, the Missouri and Mississippi, in dialogue; miners, trappers, Indian children; the Spirit of Gold; Monks and Priests. Episode 1—Founding of Ste. Genevieve. Episode 2—Coming of Daniel Boone—blazing the way, etc. Episode 3—The Missouri Compromise—by Legion men. Episode 4—Doniphan's Expedition. Episode 5—Scenes from the Civil War (Order No. 11). Episode 6—The spirit of 1917-1918. Episode 7—Keep the home fires burning. A thirty-piece orchestra rendered appropriate music for each episode.

(MRS. W. L.) MABELLE BROWN WEBB,
Historian.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Conn.). When asked about the Americanization work carried on through the public schools, we glibly reply, "Oh, it is wonderful." How much do we know of it from personal observation?

Members of our Chapter can answer intelligently for, at their December meeting, they and their friends met at Prince street school, in the very heart of the foreign section of the city. For an hour previous to the time for beginning the regular program, those present went from room to room, getting a clear idea of what the school is accomplishing. There are fifteen nationalities in attendance and, in the room for immigrants, all ages come together to learn English. At the top of the building is an open-air room for children of tubercular tendencies. In the basement are appliances for manual training classes. There is a school orchestra which furnished the music for the afternoon. In each grade visitors remarked on the excellent spirit shown and on the happy, intelligent faces of the pupils.

After the business part of the regular program, the audience was addressed by Miss Webster, the efficient Principal of the school. She gave a detailed account of the various activities of the pupils. There are basket ball teams and other athletic organizations; debating societies; a Loyalty League (a good citizenship club). Meetings are held which bring the parents in touch with the helpful influences of the school. The building is in almost constant use, except on Saturday and Sunday. There is a large assembly hall where entertainments may be given or forums and lectures on current topics bring together old and young. The definite purpose underlying every activity is education in the broadest sense of the word, not just the brains of the scholars, but their physical, moral and spiritual natures as well.

Later in the afternoon, Mrs. Charles M. Bissell, State Vice Regent, better known as

National Magazine Chairman, gave a most delightful account of the recent D.A.R. trip abroad, when she was one of the President General's party.

Readers need only turn to the December number of the MAGAZINE for a detailed account of what was seen and done last summer by our leaders. An interesting side trip was that made to the home of Rosa Bonheur, the artist. Though it is now the residence of an American family, the studio is just as the painter left it, even to a half finished picture on the wall. Part of the house served as a hospital during the late war.

After the conclusion of the program, refreshments were served in the cheerful kindergarten of the school, members of the Chapter acting as hostesses. All who attended this novel and entertaining near view of public school Americanization work voted it one of the most delightful and instructive meetings ever held by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. We commend this departure from the ordinary program to all chapters situated in centres of our foreign population.

HARRIETTE P. MARSH,
Historian.

Louis Joliet Chapter (Joliet, Ill.) has reason to rejoice over the work accomplished in the past year or two. Its war work was a credit to any organization and its labors since have been in keeping with reconstruction.

Our Americanization Committee led by the Chairman, Mrs. Emma Gaskill, has been active along various lines and has endeavored to coöperate with the work being done by the classes at the high school. Flags were presented to each child of those taking out their final papers, also a copy of the American's Creed and the Salute to the Flag.

Much help has been given the workers in the Child Welfare movement in garments, time and money. We also had a representative on the Public Health Council and assisted actively in the work being done by that body, also giving them financial support. The Chairman of the Flag Committee distributed Flag Codes in the schools, also copies of the "Flag of the United States" to the Americanization classes.

An outstanding event was the planting of a beautiful Mountain Ash in the Court House yard in honor of Dr. William Harwood, one of our ablest physicians who gave his life in France for the cause of humanity. The ceremonies were both fitting and imposing.

We celebrated in the winter our tenth birthday anniversary with our honored Regent, Mrs. Chubbuck, as our guest. It was a most felicitous occasion.

Inspired by so delightful an event we also

celebrated "everybody's birthday" at a George Washington Tea. Many and beautiful were the costumes, the tableaux timely, and the collection generous. Each was supposed to put in a penny for every year. The bag that received them being roomy and dark it never told whether the pennies dropped in represented more than the years numbered nor, be it whispered, considerably less. Suffice it to say the sum of \$50 was received, which has been put away in a fund with the hope of some time entertaining the State Conference. At this time we were apprised of the donation of \$1000 left by our beloved Mrs. Luella Westphal, to be used toward a permanent home. This was received not only with a sense of gratitude, but of reverence for the gracious soul whose loving loyal heart prompted so beautiful a gift.

That we might prove the truth of the words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," the Chapter has given \$50 to the Child Welfare Station; \$5 to the Martha Berry school; \$2 Christmas cheer for the Students' American International College; 65 cents per capita for work in the National Society; \$5 to the Tribune Memorial Fund; \$5 to Associated Charities of Joliet; \$10 to the Y.W.C.A. Fund.

We presented Rogers Group, *Weighing the Baby*, to the Child Welfare Station, also the book *V'alley Forge* to the Joliet Township high school, and sponsored the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday at the latter place.

Silk flags were purchased to be used in the Americanization ceremonies conducted by the city schools for the children of men in the naturalization classes. A silent pledge was made by which \$123.75 was received, also an attic to cellar sale which netted us \$65. Our Ancestor's Luncheon in March was a delightful affair, at which each one told something of importance regarding the ancestor or ancestors through whom they are eligible to the Society.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the corps of very efficient officers who have served so faithfully in their respective places. Our most able secretary, Mrs. Alice Corlett, has been chosen to be our Regent for the coming year. Our membership numbers 116, with several papers pending in Washington.

The year's work closed with our Flag Day celebration held as for a number of years, as guests of Mrs. Antoinette McGowan, a descendant of John Alden, who is matron of the Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington. A fitting program and a picnic luncheon made it an occasion long to be remembered.

SOPHRONIA MCCROSKEY,
Historian.

Marietta Chapter (Marietta, Ohio). The unveiling of a bronze tablet on Campus Martius

House by the Ohio Daughters for the Marietta Chapter, took place on September 28, 1921, at Marietta, Ohio.

Marietta, settled in 1788 and named for Marie Antoinette, is situated at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. On the occasion of the unveiling we had as visitors Edwin Earle Sparks, President Emeritus of Penn. State College; C. B. Galbraith, Chairman of the State Archological Society; Mrs. William Wilson Magee, State Regent; Mrs. Eugene Kennedy, State Chairman of Historic Spots, and other representatives of the original states of the Northwest territory.

The ceremony took place in the presence of a crowd which filled the street about Campus Martius House, which has stood for one hundred and thirty-one years on the present site.

The presentation of the tablet was made by Mrs. Kennedy, who spoke of the work of the D.A.R. towards restoration of the old house and congratulating the city on having the historic building within its doors. Mr. Galbraith formally accepted the tablet for the Society—"I accept this beautiful and historic tablet which so appropriately marks the spot, the most historic within the bounds of the Buckeye state." Mrs. Wilson, Regent, then officially removed the veil, disclosing the tablet on which is inscribed these words:

"This house was one of the dwellings in Campus Martius, the fortification erected by the Ohio Company when the first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made at Marietta in 1788; it stood next to the southeast block-house and was built by General Rufus Putnam, who made it his home until his death in 1824; it then became the property of Judge Arius Nye from whose daughter, Minerva Tupper Nye, it was purchased in 1919, by the State of Ohio."

Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1921.

ANNIE LORELL,
Historian.

Sycamore Shoals Chapter (Bristol, Va.) has had a pleasant and profitable year. May 1922 hold as much good for us.

We have followed the work as outlined by the National Society. We have celebrated Sycamore Shoals Day, September 26th, and the other Flag days most pleasantly, and have held nine monthly meetings, taking a recess in the summer. Our Chapter is very active and each member is vitally interested. We have been singly honored this year in having visits from our beloved State Regent, Doctor Barrett, in June. In August we were honored by a visit from the ex-State Regent of North Carolina, Mrs. Lindsey Patterson; in September we were visited by the State Regent of Tennessee with several members of her official family. Each

one of our guests was the occasion of pleasant social affairs. These visitors from neighboring states gave our Chapter a wider view of the work and aroused interest along many different lines. Daughters of the American Revolution have ever stood for the highest ideals of our nation and we appreciate the honor of membership in the National Organization. We are grateful that we could tend the Government the use of beautiful Memorial Continental Hall for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

MRS. HENRY FITZHUGH LEWIS,
Honorary Regent.

San Diego Chapter (San Diego, California), consisting of one hundred and sixty members, is enjoying a prosperous year under the Regency of Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve. Recently the Chapter unveiled and presented to the city a bronze tablet, commemorating the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, when he landed on the shores of San Diego Bay, September 28, 1542.

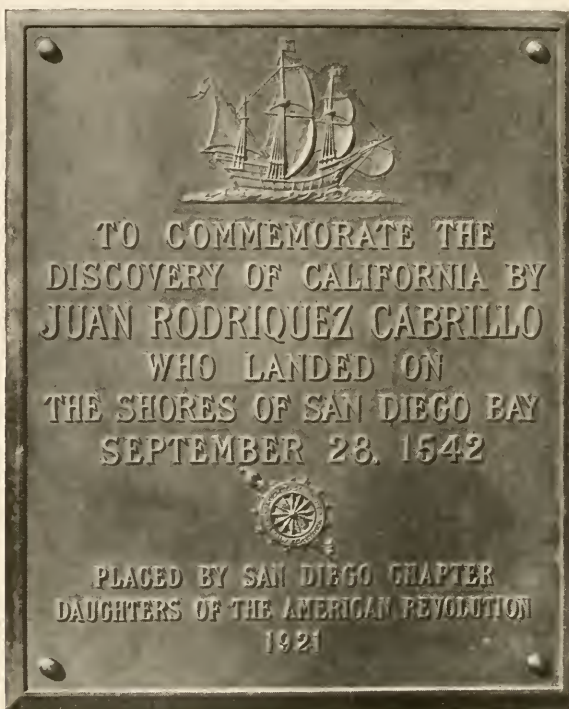
The marker was placed in Balboa Park on the west side of the California Quadrangle or Plaza, which is situated at the east approach of

the Cabrillo Bridge spanning a deep canyon of the same name. Halfway up on the facade of the California Building is a statue of Cabrillo, while the weather-vane is a fac simile of one of Cabrillo's ships, but the marker is in such an advantageous position that small children can easily read it.

The Chapter was assisted by the Naval Band of the U. S. S. *Charleston*, with escort. The ceremonies were opened with the singing of America by the audience. As Cabrillo was born in Portugal and sailed under the flag of Spain, appropriate hymns of each country were played by the band, which is composed entirely of Filipinos. So many countries were represented that the exercises resembled an Americanization program. Mrs. Lyman D. Stookey, State Vice Regent, came from Los Angeles to attend the unveiling, and was one of the principal speakers.

On the afternoon following, a delightful informal reception and tea was held in honor of the distinguished guests at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve.

MAUD THAYER FRARY,
Historian.



TABLET PLACED BY THE SAN DIEGO CHAPTER.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10350. WILSON.—Wanted par of Robt. Wilson, who d 1801, & maiden name & par of his w Eleanor, d 1810, who went from Pa., to Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1760.

(a) GRAHAM.—Wanted par of Alsie Graham, who m Zaccheus Wilson abt 1798, s of Robt. & Eleanor Wilson. Would like to correspond with any descendants.

(b) McCALL.—Would like to correspond with desc of John McCall, who m Martha Hext 1739, in Charleston, S. C.—J. C. C.

10351. FLETCHER.—Wanted Rev ances of Stillman Fletcher, a farmer nr Pratt's Hollow, Madison Co., N. Y., who fought in War of 1812, m Betsey Radford. He had a bro Wm.—W. K. B.

10352. BOHANNON.—Ambrose, Henry, Joseph and John Bohannon served in Rev from Va. Wanted par and name of w of each and names of John's ch.—B. G.

10353. KENYON—KINYON.—Wanted gen of Phineas Kenyon, b Oct. 30, 1781, who m Mary (Polly) Fuller Aug. 28, 1808, supposedly in Bolten Twp, Warren, then Washington Co., N. Y. All their ch were b there. Was his father a Rev sol?—E. E. S.

10354. BABCOCK.—Wanted Rev rec of Andrew Babcock who was b in Devonshire, Eng., 1731 & came to N. Y. a few yrs before the Rev. He moved to Noble's Forge, N. J. He was an anchor maker & blacksmith. Wanted any information concerning him.—L. DuB. B.

10355. FENNER.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Robert Fenner b in Providence R. I. Sept. 18, 1766 m Abigail Thayer, (adopted dau) or Miller of Providence or Woonsocket, R. I. They had 12 ch removed to Mohawk Valley Co. Did Robert Fenner's father come from Eng?—H. J. M.

10356. WILSON.—Wanted par & name of w of Robt. Wilson whose s John m Betsy Potter Park in Bennington, Vt. Did Robt. give Rev ser?—G. S.

10357. CLARK.—Is Pamela Clark who m Othneil Looker at Westfield Essex Co., N. J. in 1779, a desc of Abram Clark, of N. J. one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence?—M. H. J.

10358. BELL.—Wanted par & ances of Martha Bell b Aug. 1746, m Apr. 15, 1766 Isaac Hanna b 1743. They lived in the Valley of the Susquehanna, Dauphin & Northumberland Cos. Martha Bell's father was killed by Indians 1759 while he was acting sentry for the family while they were at supper. He left sons Thomas and Walter.—F. R. G.

10359. COINER.—Wanted par of Catharine Coiner, who m George Slagle at New Carlisle, Pa., 1783. They moved to Weyer's Cave, Va. After her husband's d Catharine went to live with her dau Susanna Slagle Clement, at Jamestown, O. Wanted also his Rev rec.—M. G. P.

10360. McKNIGHT.—Wanted par of Alexander McKnight, sol in Capt. John Duncan's Co., 6th

Bat Lancaster Co. Pa., Mil commanded by Lt. James Taylor June 22, 1781.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted par of Joseph White, b in Balto., Md., d Aug. 2, 1858, m Mary Heaton Nov. 14, 1799 in Warren Co., O. Their ch were Nancy, Hannah, Maria. Mary Heaton White d Aug. 18, 1858, in Fayette Co., Ind.

(b) AIKEN - EKENS - EKINS - EAKINS.—Wanted par or any information of James Aiken, supposed to have been an immigrant from Scotland. He resided several yrs in Brookfield, Mass., where he m Mercy Gibbs Oct., 15, 1718. Their ch were Mercy, John Solomon, James & Margaret.—O. E. H.

10361. MORRILL.—Wanted the gen of David Morrill, of Maine. Would like to correspond with members of this family.—E. V. A.

10362. TUTTLE.—Wanted ances of Chauncey Tuttle, b Jan. 8, 1800, d in New Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 10, 1879. M Phebe Dulth in Lee, Mass. Is believed to have come from N. Y. State. Had bro Chester. His mother m 2ndly — Battle.—W. H. M.

10363. WORTHY.—Wanted any information of the Worthy fam. In Goochland Co., Va., in 1777 Sarah Worthy m Wyatt Hewell, a sol in Rev. John Worthy m Margaret Spotswood Hewell & Thomas Worthy m Welthy Worthy Hewell, both sisters of Wyatt Hewell. Would like to get in touch with some of the fam.—M. S. B.

10364. WRIGHT.—Wanted date & place of m & maiden name of 1st w of Job Wright, b in Conn. Aug. 16, 1759. He enlisted 1st in Rev War as a private from Saybrook, Conn., but in the War of 1812 he enlisted from N. Y. State under Capt. Levi Trowbridge & Col. Henry Bloom. According to fam recs his 1st w was Mary Olive, whom he m in 1785? The fam moved to Ohio, where Mary Olive d. & in 1820 Job Wright m Peninah Trask.—M. G. W.

10365. TINGUE.—John Tingue, of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. Will recorded Apr. 15, 1813, served in Rev in Albany Co. Mil Col. Philip Schuyler, & in the Levies, Col. Lewis Dubois. His w was Maria —. Wanted her maiden name & date & place of m. Their s John Tingue b June 15, 1773, d Feb. 14, 1835, m 1st Delia Houce. Wanted her par. Did her father serve in Rev.

(a) KENYON.—Benjamin Kenyon (James) b Mar. 24, 1720, prob in Dutchess Co., N. Y., d July 31, 1814, in Dutchess Co. Did he m Sept. 23, 1742, O. S., Lydia Chappell? They had s Comfort. In will of Comfort Chappell, of Conn. he mentions dau Lydia Kenyon. Was this Lydia the w of Benj. Kenyon? Family recs give him w Lydia, who d May 6, 1756. Their s Benj. b Nov. 13, 1746, d Oct. 30, 1831, m May 20, 1768, Lydia Hawkins, b June 9, 1747, d Apr.

27, 1815. Wanted her par & Rev rec of her father.—C. E. T.

10366. McKEE-RYAN.—Wanted Rev ances of Clara McKee, who m July 4, 1859, at Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn., James Ryan, who was b Dec. 23, 1818. Wanted also his gen. Their s Wiley James Ryan was living at Fox Creek, St. Louis Co., Mo., 1878.—H. M. S.

10367. BELL.—Wanted gen of Robert Hall Bell, b in Shenandoah Co., Va., 1783, m Dec. 5, 1827, Susan Mourning Cain.—P. L. M.

10368. McDONALD.—Wanted par & bros & sis of John McDonald, of Old Sumter Co., S. C. He m twice, 1st to Sara Edwards & 2nd Elizabeth English. Served as sol 1777-1783 & received a pension for services.—A. L. N.

10369. POOL.—Wanted, par & dates of Mary Pool, published Jan. 7, 1759, Cambridge, Mass. Jebez Kendall, res Woburn, Groton and Cambridge, Mass. Was she dau of Lieut. Jonathan and Mary Leaman Pool, of Reading, Mass.?

(a) SNOW.—Wanted par and dates of Lucy Snow, who m Samuel Kellogg, b Feb. 1, 1739, res New Salem, Mass. It has been stated that she was the dau of Jacob & Abigail Wyman Snow of Woburn, but this cannot be correct as that Lucy m John Pierce, who d 1828.

(b) WHITE-FOSTER.—David Foster, b 1758, s of Nathaniel & Phoebe (Wing) Foster, of South East, N. Y., m. according to the Foster Genealogy, Lydia White, and two ch were b to them, nr Danbury, Vt. The fam moved to Williamstown, Mass., and vital records of that town give the wife's name as *Susannah* White. Would appreciate any data that would clear up the difference in the wife's name. Could he have been m twice? Nathaniel Foster rendered Rev ser in Dutchess Co., N. Y., as did several of his sons, but as there are several David Fosters on the N. Y. rolls would be grateful to anyone who could tell which ser belonged to David Foster, the s of Nathaniel.—L. L. F.

10370. ELLIS.—Wanted names and dates of w and ch of Maj. Wm. Ellis, of New Jersey, also of James Ellis.

(a) ROUNDS-EDWARDS.—Wanted par of Sarah Rounds, also par of Benjamin Edwards, who m Margaret Bealle.

(b) EWEN.—Wanted par, with their gen, of Barbara Ewen.—C. K. S. M.

10371. LAMB.—Wanted, name of s of Capt. Lamb, whose dau Lydia m Stephen Miller.

(a) RADER.—Wanted Rev rec of George Rader, who ser with Gen. George Washington.—M. M. C.

10372. CRAIG.—William Craig, b in Ireland, 1731, settled in Va. & ser in Rev. 1781-1783 under Capt. Uriah Springer, was bur in Montgomery Co., Ky., near Mt. Sterling. His sons were Wm. & Robert, who ser in War of 1812.

Wanted name & par of w of William Craig.—I. C. Van M.

10373. HALL.—Would like to correspond with the desc of Joshua Hall, 1703–1789, Fairfield, Conn. His Rev rec has been accepted by the N. S. D. A. R., and his w given as Sarah Burgess, whom he m in 1738. I cannot find any other Joshua Hall in Redding at that time, but find the following ch on the Cong'l Church records of Redding, as belonging to "Joshua Hall" baptisms, Elizabeth, July 7, 1733; Millison, Nov. 24, 1734, and Mabel, June 13, 1736. In the "deaths" Deborah, dau of Joshua Hall, d Sept. 3, 1736, aged 5 yrs. It seems evident that he was m before 1738, although the death of his 1st (?) w is not recorded. What was her name? Where is his m to Sarah Burgess recorded? In Conn. Gen. the birth of Joshua Hall is given as 1708 instead of 1703, as his bro Jesse was b Nov., 1703. Where did Joshua d?—

10374. BUSHNELL.—Daniel Bushnell, b 1740, d Dec. 12, 1818, in Litchfield, N. Y., m Hannah —, b 1735, d Aug. 13, 1820. Their ch were Amasa, m Prudence Holcomb; Esther, m 1st Joseph Alexander, 2d — Giddings, 3rd — Williams; Daniel, Norman, Freeman, Hannah, Charity, m Nicholas Frank; Johanna, m Lennan Kilbourn; Wm. Clement. The fam immigrated from Granby of Hartland, Conn., to Litchfield, N. Y., abt 1794. There is reason to believe Daniel Bushnell ser in Rev. Wanted proof.—E. L. H.

10375. NORRIS.—Wanted Rev rec of Patrick Norris, also his par & that of his 1st w, who was a Miss Hurst. His 2nd w was Martha Wilson, dau of Squire John Wilson, Fairfield, S. C.

(a) WHITE.—Wanted the rec of Capt. White, who served under Gen. Washington. Was he among 25 Americans killed at Moncks Corner, of the 30 killed after crossing the Santee river Mar., 1780? Wanted also the par of Susannah White, b Aug. 8, 1780. Her father was killed before she was b, and her mother afterwards m — Whitmore, of S. C.

(b) BELL.—Wanted dates of b & d of Capt. Benj. Bell. Was he a s of John Bell, of Cumberland Co., Va., one of the organizers of Big Spring Congregation, 1787? Wanted any information of Capt. Benj. Bell, who raised a company of Whigs & Loyalists in 1779, & joined Gen. Williamson against the Cherokees.—E. O.

10376. BORDEN.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of Joseph Borden, b in Va. abt 1739, m Jane Warren & moved to N. C. Did he serve as captain of a company of N. C. mounted riflemen?

(a) TASNETT.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of Richard Tasnett, b in Edgecomb Co., N. C., abt 1755. After the War he m Rebecca Borden, youngest dau of Joseph Borden, & moved to Georgia abt 1800–7, set in Hancock Co.

(b) GREEN.—Wanted gen of Wm. Green, b in Warren Co., N. C., 1739, d nr Warrenton, N. C., 1799, m Mary Christmas.—J. C. P.

10377. NOBLE.—Elizabeth Crane Noble was the dau of Abram Crane & his w Margaret Eamy, b abt 1772, dau of — Eamy or Emeigh, b in Pennsylvania. Wanted the Rev rec of — Eamy. Was he in the "Ranging Forces of Westmoreland Co."? George Washington Noble was the s of John Noble, b 1796, d 1871, and his w Elizabeth Crane, b 1797, d 1871. John Noble was the s of Samuel.—L. M. L.

10378. BROCKWAY-CHAMPION.—Wanted gen of Elias Brockway, who was b in Lyme, Conn., and m at Lyme abt 1786 Lovisa Champion. They had 10 ch. After her d Elias moved to Ohio. His father's name was Wolston. Did he or his father give Rev ser? Or did Lovisa Champion's father have Rev rec?

(a) HERRIOTT-CHAMBERS.—Nathaniel Herriott's father came from Scotland sometime before the Rev & settled in New Jersey. Nathaniel was b 1770 & m Mary Chambers, of Essex Co., N. J., abt. 1790. Did either of their fathers give Rev ser?

(b) THOMPSON.—Wanted ances of Thomas Thompson & of his sis Martha Thompson Herriott who were b abt 1780–90 & lived & d nr Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.—C. C. R.

10379. BOYERS.—Wm. Green or Gray Boyers, b July 15, 1810, was the s of Jacob Boyers, b at Front Royal, Fred. Co., Va., Dec. 27, 1782, who was the s of Leonard Boyers, who had come to Stephensburg, Fred. Co., Va., early in 1782. Was this Leonard Boyers the same as the Leonard Boyer who served at Fort Pitt from York Co., Pa., Oct. 24, 1779? Wanted any information of this fam.—W. J. A.

10380. CARPENTER.—Wanted par & dates of Samuel Carpenter, who was living in Phila. in 1787, his w was Catherine Linensheet, b 1769, d 1852.

(a) LINENSHEET.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Charles (Carl) Linensheet (name spelled various ways) & of his w Margaret —. Wanted also Margaret's maiden name.

(b) SHORT-BURNS.—Wanted par of William Short & of his w Charlotte Burns, who lived in Page Co., Va. William Short ser in War of 1842, did his father give Rev ser?—M. J. W.

10381. RICHARDS.—Jedediah (1) b, at Hartford, Conn., July 8, 1700, d at Norfolk, Oct. 1, 1784, his w Anna Thrall b at Windsor, Jan. 10, 1706, d at Norfolk Oct. 9, 1784. Wanted gen of Jedediah Richards & Rev rec, in Pardee's Gen p 34, states that he served in Rev, also gen of Amy Thrall, dau Anna m Ebenezer Pardee, Jr., who ser in Rev.

(a) CARPENTER.—Eliza (probably Elizabeth) m 1788 James Wisner, b New York, James

Wisner s of Capt. John Wisner, Jr. Wanted, gen of Eliza Carpenter and father's Rev rec if he ser.

(b) THOMPSON.—John Wisner, Jr., b 1741 in N. Y., m Mary Thompson. Wanted gen of Mary Thompson, date of m, etc., also father's Rev rec.

(c) MINOR.—Anna, b 1771, m May 15, 1781, Ebenezer Pardee, b Conn., 1765 s of Ebenezer Pardee, Jr., who ser in Rev. Wanted gen of Anna Minor and father's Rev rec.

(d) FERRIS.—Amy F., b March 1, 1781-2, at Nine Partners nr Briton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Aug. 13, 1809, Willard Ames, b Oct. 17, 1781. Willard Ames, s of Lieut. Elijah Ames, who ser in Rev. Wanted gen of Amy Ferris and father's Rev rec.

(e) BURGE.—Josiah, father of Ruth Burge Pollard, b Sept. 9, 1739. Wanted gen of Josiah Burge and Rev rec. Wanted gen of Susanna Jaquith Burge & father's Rev rec; was w of Josiah Burge.

10382. RICH.—Wanted gen of Elijah Rich of Williamstown, Mass., & maiden name & gen of his w Elijah & Hannah — Rich had at least three ch b at Williamstown, viz.: Hannah, b Mar. 19, 1784, m Feb. 13, 1803, William Standish; Abigail, b June 4, 1789; Elijah, Jr., b June 10, 1795.

(a) PEARSON.—Wanted information of the Pearson fam of Raymond Neck, Delaware, especially the name & gen of the 1st w of Benjamin Van Winkle, who m Oct. 6, 1813, Dorcas Pearson for his second w. She was a sis of his 1st w, whose baptismal name is unknown. Wanted also the dates of her b, m & d.—H. M. C.

10383. FLEUNILLING.—Wanted record of deed of land given by John Fleunilling for the bur of sols killed at the skirmish between British & colored troops at Croton river just below Pines Bridge.

(a) SHAW.—Wanted gen Rev rec and given name of — Shaw who m Caroline Markle in Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.

(b) CHATTERTON.—Wanted rec of Rev ser of Michael Chatterton whose dau Mary m Amos Tompkins of Westchester Co., N. Y.

(c) LAMOREAUX.—Wanted rec of Rev ser of father of Mary Lamoreaux b Aug. 17, 1769, d March 1, 1841 & m Joseph Tompkins of Croton Lake.—G. A. M.

10384. SPAULDING.—Wanted par of Mary Spaulding of Plainsfield, Conn., or Chelmsford, Mass., who m Leonard Litchfield of Canterbury, Conn., & moved to eastern New York bef 1800.—G. W. C.

10385. CUNNINGHAM.—Wanted par with Rev rec of David Cunningham who m Unity Ryan,

1790. David Cunningham was in the 3rd Penna. Regt., disc 1783.

(a) GREENE.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Polly Greene, who m David Tate, who fought with the sols of the Continental Line in Va., & received back pay on June 4, 1874.—H. B. C.

10386. GRUENDIKE-GROENDIKE.—S a m u e l Gruendike served as private in Capt. Aaron Longstreet's Co., Col. Jacob Hyer's 3rd Regt. from Middlesex Co., N. J. Wanted dates of his b, m & d and wife's name.—M. E. G.

10387 HAWKINS.—David Lewis, b abt 1760, prob in Balto., Md., m Mary Hawkins, sis of Rebecca Hawkins Crockett, the mother of David Crockett. David & Mary Lewis had eleven ch, among whom was John Lewis, b in Sullivan Co., Tenn., Oct. 17, 1793. He m Susanna, dau of Eliphalet Barber. Did Eliphalet Barber or his father serve in the Rev? Did the father of Mary Hawkins have Rev rec? Would like to correspond with anyone having Lewis data.—L. L. S.

10388. DANIELS.—Wanted par of Martha Daniels, who m Abner Rice Mar. 7, 1752, & had s Pelatiah, b 1753 at Westboro, Mass. Abner was the s of Charles Rice, who m Rachel Wheeler Apr. 26, 1711.—B. S. E.

10389. MOTT.—Wanted information of Adam Mott, who m Rachel Ryder in 1770. She came from Eng. to Pa. They were Quakers, but did they have Rev rec of any kind?

(a) BAKER.—Wanted gen of Moses Baker, Quaker School Master in Maine, b abt 1778 and m Rhoda Mott, dau of Adam & Rachel Ryder Mott.—H. F. P.

10390. CODDINGTON.—Wanted par & date of b of Joseph Coddington, b in Woodbridge, N. J., & m Catrina, dau of Jacob Van de Mark and w Christina Van Garden of Marletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1753.—J. A. V.

10391. BRADLEY.—Wanted Rev rec of Daniel Bradley, b Oct. 15, 1710, d Aug. 16, 1793, bur at Bethlehem, Conn., m Abigail Howard.

(a) NORTON.—Wanted Rev rec of Daniel Norton, b Jan. 17, 1707, d Dec. 4, 1789, m 1730 1st Sarah Bradley, b Feb. 11, 1712, d Nov. 5, 1756.

(b) WOLVERTAN.—Wanted par of Rachel Wolvertan, b 1755 d 1820, m 1774 Wm. Furman, a Rev sol, who came to Pa. from N. J.—E. S. C.

10392. SHARRETTs.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of father of Frederick Sharretts, who was 3rd Lieut., 5th Regt. Penna. Volunteers, War of 1812 (Co. James Fenton), from Feb. 25th to Sept. 4th, 1814, and was in command of a detachment during that period. Was also in the battles of Lundy Lane & Fort George.—J. A. W.

10393. EASLEY.—Wanted names of ch & their dates of Millington Easley. Son Wm. b 1767,

lived in N. C. prior to 1783-4 when he moved to Greenville Dist., S. C. His military service was in S. C., m Eliz. —.

(a) SMITH.—Would like to correspond with desc of John Smith, s of Samuel, of Franklin & Montgomery Cos., Va.

(b) CHILTON.—Wanted gen dates & Rev rec of James Chilton of Fauquier or Loudon Co., Va. He m Catherine Burns and their s Pelatiah, m 1809 Elizabeth, dau of Asahel & Margaret Rawlins. Would be glad of any information of this fam.—A. L. N.

10394. HANNAH.—Wanted par, names of bros & sis & place of d of par of Robt. C. Hannah, b April, 1773, in S. C., who m Mary Davis, b 1776. Their ch were John, b 1795; George, b 1797; Wm., Robt. C., & others.

(a) HARDIN.—Wanted gen of Benj. Hardin, who m his cousin Mary, dau of Martin & Lydia Waters Hardin. Wanted her b & d dates. After the d of Benj. she moved to Ga. & set in Columbia Co. Their s Benj., Jr., m Mary M. Smith in Warren Co., Ga., June 6, 1795.

(b) HALSEY-TUTTLE.—Wanted gen of Jerusha Halsey, who m Jonathan Wood abt 1753 in Morristown, N. J. Joanna Tuttle, b in Morristown 1762, m Joseph Wood April 1, 1780. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Hunt, Chaplain of the American Army. Wanted par of Joanna Tuttle or Tuthill, of N. J. & Long Island.

(c) WOOD.—Wanted gen of Jonathan Wood, who m Jerusha Halsey in 1735. Their ch were Samuel, b 1754; Joanna, Jerusha, Joseph, Ruth, Johnathan, Baldwin, Abraham & Sarah. Johnathan Wood was a signer of the General Association of the State of N. J. He d in Morristown, N. J., 1804.

(d) DARDEN.—Wanted names of w & ch of Elijah Darden, Rev sol of Va. In what Co. of Georgia did he reside?—S. B. D.

10395. KLINE-KLEIN.—Wanted information concerning John Kline, who is supposed to have ser in Capt. Fisher's Co. of Reading, Pa., from Bern Township, Berks Co., & was wounded at Kingston. Wanted his dates.

(a) PECK.—Wanted Rev ser of Richard Peck, who m 1st Sarah Tennant, 2nd Elizabeth Chamberlain. Moved from Conn. to N. Y. in 1788. Settled in Lexington, N. Y., & d in Durham, N. Y., 1837.—M. B.

10396. HUTCHASON-ROGERS.—Wanted par of Mathew Hutchason, also of his w Nancy Ann Rogers, b in Albemarle Co., Va., 1791. They lived in Greensburg, Green Co., Ky., & their ch were Martha Byrd, Mary, George, Joseph Underwood & Benjamin Marshall, twins, Lucy Ann, Frances, Eliz. Is there Rev rec in either line?—L. H. W.

10397. ALDRICH.—Wanted par and Rev rec of

Abel Aldrich, who m Hannah Illson abt 1765 & lived at Cumberland, R. I., and Mendon, Mass.

(a) SHELTON.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Wm. Sheldon, who m Mary Spear abt 1780, & prob lived in Cumberland, R. I.

(b) MARLOW.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Edward Marlow, of Lovettsville, Loudon Co., Va., who m 2nd Mary Fenlay or Finley, & d in 1825 in Loudon Co.—R. S.

10398. TOWNSEND.—Would like to correspond with anyone who is a desc of the Townsend family of Pennsylvania.—Mrs. E. W. Maquivey, 126 W. Washington Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

10399. GREEN.—James Green, b in Providence, R. I., April, 1771, reported lost at sea with his ship & cargo abt 1800, had one bro, much younger. Wanted knowledge of a desc of said bro also father's name.—E. S. A.

10400. LUCAS.—Wanted par of Catherine Lucas, who m Jeremiah Hogle, a sol of the War of 1812 from Washington Co., N. Y. Wanted also the names of the ch of Ezra Lucas, who was in the Rev from Conn.

(a) MOSHER.—John Mosher m Elizabeth Earl in 1788. Were they the par of Rebecca, Sabrina Olive who m Chester Wright; Sebra, who m Catherine Hogle; John, who m Charity Cross; James who m Salome Sweet, and Earl, who m Lucretia Clark?—K. O. B.

10401. WILSON.—Wanted information of James Porter Wilson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his desc.

(a) JONES.—Wanted information of Col. Jackie Jones and his desc. Contrary to his title, he is supposed to have been in the Navy.—R. S. E.

10402. SMITH.—Wanted names & Rev hist of grandparents of Bert Ada Adams Smith, b Berkshire Co., Mass., June 11, 1830, d in Olin, Ia., 1889. Her mother Didama Adams whose fam was connected with the textile mills in N. Mass., d 1839, of the Baintree branch of Adams. Her father, James (?) Smith later moved to Erie, Pa., & still later to Parkersburg, W. Va., & remarried. She had bros James & Spencer & a half bro Leander.

(a) REED-STOWE.—Wanted names & Rev hist of the grandparents of Irene Reed Smith, b Ravenna, Portage Co., O., 1834, & m Bert Adams Smith, 1851, d in Olin, Iowa, 1906. Her mother, Kathryn Stowe, b 1792, m James, Reed 1812, d in Iowa 1874. James Reed b in N. J., 1787, ser in War of 1812, d 1863 in Iowa. John Andrew Reed, father of James, was from Pa. & ser with Gen. Washington in N. J.

(b) GIDDINGS.—Wanted Rev rec & data of ances of Rev. Uriel Joshua Giddings, b in White Mts., N. H., abt 1813, Coos Co., d in Normal, Ill., 1885. His par d when he was young

& he was raised by his bro Moses. Later Moses, John, Silas and Uriel moved to Erie Co., Pa., & Uriel removed to Ill. was licensed to preach & became a Circuit Rider serving the Methodist charges of Kewanee, Carthage, Port Byron & others in Mercer Co. He m 1st Amanda Spafford, of Mich., had ch Moses, Mary, Phrone, Lucy Wm., John Frank & three others. Later Uriel m Martha Rose & had ch Fred J. & Joie. Uriel Giddings & Joshua Reed Giddings were double cousins.—P. G. C.

10403. COINER.—Catherine Coiner m George Slaffe at Carlisle, Pa., & moved to Weirs Cave, Va. Wanted name, dates of b & d, name of w & list of ch of her father, who resided in Pa. & ser in Rev. from there.—M. G. P.

10404. HEYWOOD.—Wanted information of Zimri Heywood & his desc. He came from Maine & his father was in the Rev.—I. M. E.

10405. DELLENOY.—Wanted name of w & dates & places of b, m & d of Abraham Dellenoy. Wanted also name of his dau, with dates, who m John Pottenger. Tradition says Bellenoy was a prisoner in the Old Dutch Church, N. Y., & lived three days after being released. His son-in-law John Pottinger was a prisoner on the prison ship *Jersey*. Wanted proof of this.

(a) GROOT.—The five sons of Symon Symonse Groot, viz: Abraham, Philip, Dirck, Cornelius & Class, who came to Amer 1645, were taken captive by the French & Indians Feb. 8, 1690, carried to Canada & redeemed the following year. This fam set in New Amsterdam, but later moved to Beverwyck, Albany. Is there Col or Rev ser in this line?—G. G. M.

10406. CHAPMAN-HOWARD.—Wanted gen of Jerusha Chapman, who m Ebenezer Tyler in Pierpont, N. H., 1768. Wanted also gen of Martha Howard, of Lynn, Mass., who m in 1735 David Tyler, & d in Pierpont abt 1810, aged 95.

(a) HOVEY.—Wanted gen of Daniel Randall Hovey, whose s Marshall Leander Randall Hovey m Eliza Fox prob of Conn. or Mass. They lived in Ohio about seventy years ago. Wanted also the gen of Eliza Fox.—B. K. T.

10407. CLARK.—Wanted places of b & d of Daniel Clark, b Oct. 29, 1760, d Nov. 10, 1882. He ser in Capt. Joshua Hazen's Co., Col. Wood's 3rd Regt. of Vt. Mil during Rev.—G. F.

10408. ADAMS-BEEKS-GANNAWAY.—Wanted any data concerning the connection of Eli Adams, b in Snow Hill, Md., 1785; of Jacob Adams, who d in Snow Hill, Md., 1795; of James or Christopher Beeks, who lived in Augusta Co., Va., & at Harper's Ferry; & of John Gannaway, who m Betsy Williams in Ky., the fam having moved to Ky. from Va.—K. K. A.

10409. GROVE-LINEBARGER-STOVER.—Wanted

par & Rev ser of John Grove, b 1762, m at Front Royal, Va. Barbara Linebarger, b in Page Co., Va., abt 1771, dau of John & Barbara Stover Linebarger. Wanted also their par & Rev rec of father. Children of John & Barbara Linebarger Grove were Nancy, Barbara, Susan, Catherine, Emma, John, David, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth & Rebecca. They removed to Newark O., abt 1815 & are buried there.—C. C. G.

10410. HILL-LEWIS.—Levi Hill, s of Samuel, was b in Groton, Conn., & m there bef. Dec. 15, 1794 Deborah, dau of Joseph Lewis. They moved to Scipio, N. Y. Their dau Hannah Hill m 1st — Brown, & 2nd — La Soeur. Her ch were Samuel Newell Brown, b in Scipio Dec. 4, 1817; Lucinda La Soeur, & Almeda La Soeur. Wanted dates of b & m of Hannah Hill & dates of b, m & d of Levi Hill & Deborah Lewis. Any other information would be appreciated.—A. F. C.

10411. NELSON.—Wanted par & dates of b, m & d of Daniel Nelson, a sol in Rev from Rockingham, Va., who enlisted under Gen. Houston Nov. 23, 1779. Wanted par also of his w Rebecca Boggs, whom he m in Rockingham or Roanoke Co., Va., & moved to Scott Co., Va. & he d there. Rebecca Boggs Nelson afterwards m William Phillips & moved to Floyd Co., Ky. Her Nelson ch were Johnson, who m Myra Cox, Scott Co., Va.; Reggie, who m Martha Carter, Scott Co., Va.; Ellen, who m Ambush Jones, Scott Co., Va., & Charles, who m Mary Gibson, Scott Co., Va., in 1811 & moved to Arkansas. Wanted par of Mary Gibson.—L. T. G.

10412. CULPEPPER-MARINER.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Wm. Culpepper, who fought in the Battle of Allamance, N. C., & d in Ga. abt 1806. His s Daniel Culpepper m Sarah Mariner & went to Ga., where he d 1813. Tradition says that the Mariner fam lived on the Eastern Shore of Md. during the Rev. Wanted gen of Sarah Mariner.

(a) McCARY.—Wanted gen of Col. Robert McCary, of Laurens, S. C., who was an officer in the Fort "96" during the Rev.

(b) DAVIS.—Wanted par & Rev ances of James, Benj., Thos., Christian & Betsy Davis, James Davis, b N. C. April, 1804, d in Louisiana Dec., 1873. His w Hannah Kincy, b N. C. 1803, d in N. C. 1831, she had a sis Kitty, who m — Humphrey & lived nr Kinston, N. C.—C. C.

10413. MOORE.—Wanted names & dates of w & ch of Col. Chas. Moore, of Carolina, b in Scotland 1727. In what part of Carolina did he settle & when? Did he have Rev rec? He had a s Capt. Thos. Moore, who was at the Battle of Cowpens. Wanted name of dau who m Robt. Hanna, who was on the staff of Gen.

Sumter at the Battle of Blackstock. A. S. Salley, Jr., of Hist. Com. of S. C., says there were two Rev patriots by the name of Robt. Hannah, father & s. Wanted names of w & ch, with dates of b, m & d, & services of both men.

(a) PARKER.—Wanted par of Moses Parker, of Cheraw, S. C., & Rev rec of his father. He m 1st Ann Parker, wanted her gen with all dates.

(b) COOK.—Wanted names & dates of ch of James Cook, of Carolina, who ser in Rev & was a member of Thomson's Regt of Rangers.

(c) ORR.—Wanted name of 1st w of Wm. Orr, Frontier Ranger of Pa. Wanted also par of James Orr, whose Rev rec is given in Hunter's Hist. of Western N. C.—D. O. N. B.

10414. ANDERSON.—Wanted par of Isabella Anderson, who m Isaac Davisson, of Harrison Co., Va., 1779.

(a) CURL.—Wanted par of Wm. Curl, b Va. 1753, m Sarah Brown of Hardy Co., Va. Was his father Wm. Roscoe Wilson Curl, of Elizabeth City, Va., who was a member of the Convention of 1776 for Norfolk Borough & in 1779 was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty?—F. L. T.

10415. DAYTON-JUDD.—Hiram Dayton, b 1791, m 1818 Betsey (Elizabeth) Bennett, b 1798, d 1837 in Valparaiso, Ind. Her father was a Rev sol of whom information is greatly desired. Children of Hiram & Betsey Dayton were Eunice, b 1819; Olean, b 1820; Arabella Abaline, b 1823; Hezekiah Cornwell, b Sept. 12, 1825; Mary Jane & Lafayette, twins, b 1827; Louise Crawford, b 1828; Phebe Hollace, b 1830; Hiram, Jr., b 1832, & Jobe, b 1836. Hiram Dayton, Jr., b in South Bend, Ind., June 3, 1832, d in Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Dec. 31, 1907, a Civil War pensioner. He m May 1, 1857, Martha Marie Judd, b 1840, d 1911, said to have been of a Mass. fam. Wanted Dayton & Judd gens.—F. C. B. S.

ANSWER

Q. 10224. In Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster County, Pa., it is stated that Ulrich Reigart, a native of Germany, came to this country and settled in Lancaster in 1742. In that year he purchased two lots on South Queen street, and in 1747 others adjoining. He had two sons, Adam and Christopher. A house was built on these lots, and a few years later the Fountain Inn was built and opened by Christopher (often written Stophel). In 1758 Adam and Stophel both had stalls in the market which were kept up for many years. About the same time Christopher opened the Fountain Inn. Adam Reigart purchased the tavern stand for many years known as the Grape Hotel. He was active in the Revolutionary War and was lieutenant colonel of a regiment under command of Col. George Ross, and went with his regiment to Amboy, N. J. He was a member of the Assembly in 1780. In 1785 he established the wine store on East King street, which is still well known (1883). His later life was comparatively quiet. He died in 1813. His son Emanuel Reigart was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business on South Queen street, on part of the original property. He was in the Legislature from 1813 to 1817, and in 1821 was sheriff of the county. Emanuel C. Reigart, son of Emanuel, was born in 1797, read law with Amos Ellmaker, and became prominent in all general movements. The descendants of these families are numerous in Lancaster. Adam Reigart, Jr., was a son of Adam Reigart, Sr., and brother of Emanuel Reigart. Christopher Reigart, the brother of Adam, died in 1783, leaving a widow and a son, Henry. He was a coppersmith. A daughter of Ulrich Reigart married Peter Gonter, who kept a tavern in the borough for several yrs.—*Mrs. A. Y. Casanova*, 1506 Caroline St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

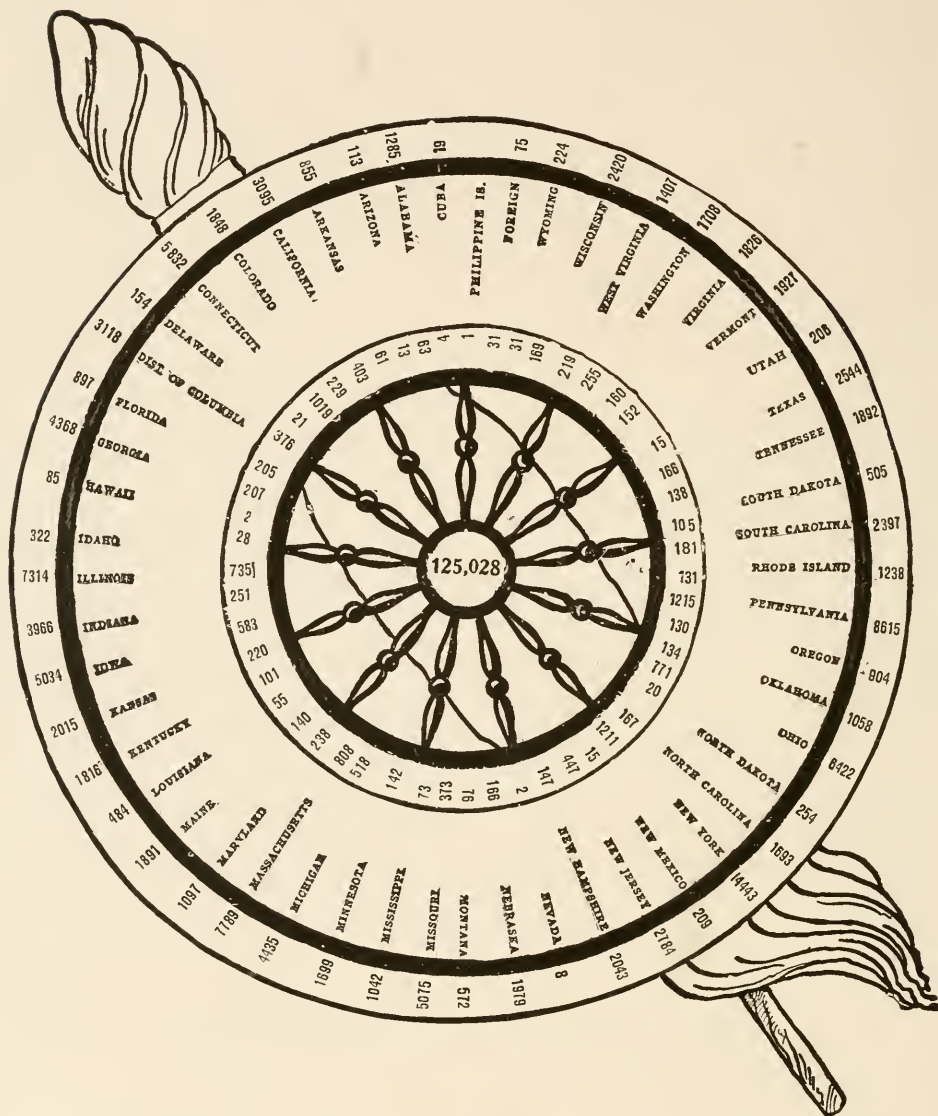


JANUARY D. A. R. MAGAZINES RECEIVED

The Recording Secretary General wishes to express her thanks to the numerous Daughters who heeded her request and sent their copies of January, 1921, magazine to complete the file in the office of the Recording Secretary

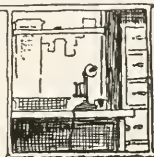
General. If any member has robbed her own file to send this copy, and will send her name and address to the Recording Secretary General the magazine will be remailed to her from the large number now on hand in that office.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE





NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, January 31, 1922



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, January 31, 1922, at 2.05 P.M.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, in her opening prayer referred to the anxiety and sorrow that had come to so many because of the theatre disaster that had occurred during the great snowstorm and asked God's comfort and healing for them. The members of the Board joined with her at the close in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General was requested to act as Recording Secretary General *pro tem*.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers*, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents*, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Young, Miss Temple.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1420 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 1420 applicants. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1420 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported applications for reinstatement of 97 former members and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 97 members. This was seconded by Mrs. Morris and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the

ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 230 resignations, and the loss to the Society through death of 150 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these departed members.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Beatrice Birdsall Crawford, Anna, Ill.; Mrs. Alice Bixby Bond, Adams, Mass.; Mrs. Albertine C. Reppy, Hillsboro, Mo.; Mrs. Lou Harris Rust, Marshall, Mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler Guichard, East Rockaway Park, N. Y.; Mrs. Sadie Kate Hunter McMillan, Mullins, S. C.; Mrs. Hope Harrison Turner, Marlin, Texas; Miss Minnie Keas, Bremerton, Wash.; Mrs. Mary Strong Newman, Pasco, Wash.; Mrs. Anne Lee Burson Sizer, Raymond, Wash.; Mrs. Clara W. Bond, Buffalo, Wyo.

The following appointments expire in February before the date of the February Board meeting, therefore the re-appointment of the following have been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Annie Brooks Dobbin Gowens, Del Rio, Texas; Mrs. Edith Moore Coleman, Toppensish, Wash. The authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Cobden, Illinois, Algona, Battle Creek, Creston, Grundy Center and Paullina, Iowa.

The official disbandment of the "Rich" Chapter at Anna, Illinois, has been requested by the State Regent of Illinois on account of conflicting local conditions.

The official disbandment of the Dr. Samuel Crosby Chapter of Centerville, Iowa, has been requested by the State Regent of Iowa, on account of there not being enough members to carry on the work of the Chapter. The official disbandment of the Katharine Adair Chapter of Louisville, Miss., has been requested by the State Regent of Mississippi, on account of

the lack of resident members to carry on the work.

The State Regent of Washington requests the location of the Chapter at Hillyard, be changed from Hillyard to Spokane, Washington.

The following Chapters have reported organization since the December Board meeting: Elizabeth Marlow at Monticello, Ga.; Chapter at Austin (Chicago) and Chapter at Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Ee-dah-how at Nampa, Idaho; Cape May Patriots at Beesley's Point, N. J.; Stamp Defiance at Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Greenville at Greenville, Ohio; Adam Holliday at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

I wish to express my regret that all appointments of Organizing Regents, requested by State Regents, could not be presented for confirmation at this meeting, owing to the fact that they were either not members at large, dues not paid, or not members of the National Society to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Miss Strider moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Brumbaugh, former Registrar General, on account of the injury of her son in the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster. Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Young, seconded by Miss Temple and Mrs. White, that the President General appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sympathy of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the

American Revolution for the afflicted and bereaved in the recent disaster. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins and carried, that members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who had members of their families killed or injured in the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster be sent a letter of sympathy from the members of the Board.

The President General appointed Mrs. Young, Mrs. White and Mrs. Spencer the committee to draft resolutions. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, the Knickerbocker Theatre disaster has brought great sorrow, suffering, and loss of life to the community, be it therefore

Resolved, That the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, hereby extend to the bereaved families heartfelt sympathy in this sore trial, and trust God in his infinite mercy will speedily restore the injured to health and sustain those who in their anxiety are suffering, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this special Board Meeting of the National Society and that a copy be sent to the newspapers for publication.

Mrs. George M. Young, Mrs. George W. White, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Committee on Resolutions.

The motions were approved as read, and at 2.55 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

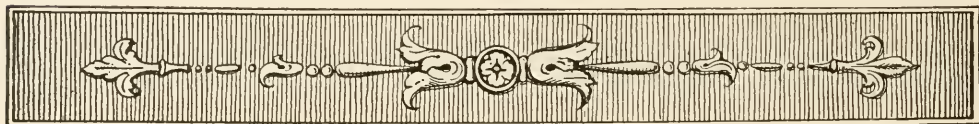
LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Secretary, pro tem.

PRIZE ESSAY TO BE PUBLISHED IN APRIL MAGAZINE

Mrs. Edward L. Harris, National Chairman, Patriotic Education Committee, will announce in the April, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, the winner of the fifty-dollar prize offered by Mrs. Walter C.

Roe, of Colony, Oklahoma, for the best essay in appreciation of the services of the North American Indian in the World War and his worth as an American.

The winning essay will also be published in full in the April magazine.



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MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
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MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
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Correspondence Will Receive Prompt Attention

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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LAST DAYS AT MOUNT VERNON

Passages from Letters of Nelly Custis to
Mrs. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts



ON Thursday, December 12, 1799, General Washington, as was his custom, rode out to his farms about ten in the morning and returned at three in the afternoon. Soon after he went out the weather became very bad, rain, hail and snow falling alternately, driven by a cold wind.

On coming in he franked some letters, but said the weather was too bad to send a servant to the post-office. He told his anxious secretary, Tobias Lear, that his greatcoat had kept him dry; but Lear saw with concern that his neck was wet and snow hung on his hair. He went to the dinner table without changing his clothes and in the evening he appeared as well as usual. The next day a heavy fall of snow kept him indoors, save for a brief sally into the grounds to mark some trees for cutting, to improve the view.

In the evening he sat in the parlor with Mrs. Washington and Mr. Lear. He was very cheerful, and read aloud from the papers items that interested or amused him. Being quite hoarse, he asked Mr. Lear to read to him while Mrs. Washington went up to Mrs. Lewis' room. A fortnight before, Frances Lewis had been born, and the mother was still in a very weak state.

The General declined to take anything for his cold, saying: "You know I never take anything for a cold. Let it go as it came." Between three and four in the morning of the 14th, the General awoke Mrs. Washington. He said he felt very ill and had an ague. He spoke and breathed with difficulty; but forbade his wife to call a servant, lest she should take cold. At daylight, Caroline appeared to make the fire, and Mr. Lear was summoned.¹ Doctor Craik, at Alexandria, was

¹ Tobias Lear left two accounts of the last days of General Washington.

sent for; then Rawlins, one of the overseers, was called to bleed the General. When Mrs. Washington remonstrated at the loss of so much blood, the General firmly called "more." Doctor Craik came at nine and applied the usual remedies. At eleven, Doctor Brown came from Port Tobacco, and at three Doctor Dick appeared. For the fourth time the General was bled—a remedy now superseded, but then the most efficacious method known. Even with modern science, it is doubtful if Washington's life could have been saved.²

About four o'clock the General asked Mrs. Washington to bring two wills from his desk. He selected one and asked her to burn it. She did so. He told her to put the remaining one in her closet. When this was done, he gave other directions, for he felt that his end was near. To his old friend and companion, Doctor Craik, he said: "Doctor, I die hard; but I am not afraid to go." He asked when Lawrence Lewis and George Washington Parke Custis would return from New Kent, whither they had gone for a visit.

About ten o'clock Saturday night, the 14th of December, the General died without a sigh or a struggle. Mrs. Washington, from her place at the foot of the bed, asked: "Is he gone?" Mr. Lear lifted his hand in acquiescence. "'Tis well," she said; "all is over now. I have no more trials to pass through. Soon I shall follow him."

Congress, on hearing of the death of General Washington, immediately sent to his widow the request that she allow his body to be placed in a crypt in the Capitol, then building; and she "taught by the

greatest example I had so long before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will," consented to the request, "and in doing this, I need not—I cannot—say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty." Clearly, firmly, and in writing that bears the marks of high breeding, she wrote the words that, as she thought, separated her in death from the husband whose life she had shared to the fullest extent in camp and public office and home. Fortunately the separation was never made in fact. It is not possible, in view of the modern examples in Europe and this country, to conceive the crypt of the Capitol converted into a shrine comparable in any particular to Mount Vernon.

When General Washington's will was presented at a court held for the County of Fairfax, on January 20, 1800, it was found that he had conferred immortality on a multitude of friends and relatives by naming them in a document written in his own clear and finely formed handwriting. Also, that he had divided his estate according to a fine sense of justice tempered by both mercy and kindly affection. "It has always been my intention, since my expectation of having issue has ceased," he wrote, "to consider the grandchildren of my wife in the same light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them; more especially by the two whom we have reared from their earliest infancy—namely—Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Parke Custis."

So to Bushrod Washington, whose father had superintended the Mount Vernon estate while Washington was in the French and Indian War, he gave the four thousand acres that had come down to him from his father and his half-brother. To George Steptoe and

² *Washington's Death*; Transactions of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, Vol. 25; 1903. Also *Washington's Death and Doctors*, by Dr. I. Solis Cohen; *Lippincott's Magazine*; 1889.

Lawrence Augustine Washington, sons of his five-times-married brother Samuel, "who from his youth had attached himself to my person and followed my fortunes through the vicissitudes of the late Revolution," and afterwards had cared for Mount Vernon, he gave some two thousand acres, adjoining the Mount Vernon property. Since the death of their father he had educated the boys at an expense of \$5000, and this debt he cancelled, just as he cancelled the debts of other relatives, both his own and his wife's. To the children of his heart, Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Lewis, whose marriage had gladdened his last birthday, he gave two thousand acres, together with his mill, distillery and other buildings, in-

cluding what he considered the finest site for a house in all this land. Twelve hundred acres and Square No. 21 (west of the Naval Hospital) in Washington, he gave to George Washington Parke Custis. The residue of his estate he divided into twenty-three parts, for distribution among his nephews and nieces,

including in the distribution his wife's granddaughters, Elizabeth Parke Law and Martha Parke Peter. The value of each of these shares, according to his computation, was over \$23,000.

The two years and five months that Mrs. Washington lived as a widow marked a period of adjustments for the

household at Mount Vernon. The Lawrence Lewis family began to build Woodlawn, and George Washington Parke Custis mediated his reproduction at Arlington of the temple of Paestum.³ Meantime, the daily routine was to be observed. Letters of condolence came by every post, and the task of answering the more intimate ones fell to Mrs. Lewis. Writing to Mrs. Pinckney,⁴ less



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ELEANOR PARKE CUSTIS
FROM MINIATURE OWNED BY THE LATE EDWIN SHIPPEN

³ Arlington House, located on the estate of 1000 acres left to George Washington Parke Custis by his father, was begun in 1802 and completed the following year. In 1804 he married Mary Fitzhugh Lee, aged 16. The house was furnished largely from Mount Vernon. Mr. Custis died in 1857. His wife died in 1853. Both are buried at Arlington.

⁴ Alice Rutledge Felder MS. collection, Library of Congress.

Mr. W. B. ... Dec 23
1929

which I feel is the most appropriate
recalled I should say of his noble character. I
cannot be ungrateful to the man who has been
of respect and admiration which I owe to
the memory of my dear father. His best
as his best services and most valuable
were always devoted to the welfare and happiness
of his country. To know that they were truly
appreciated and gratefully remembered affords
no inconsiderable consolation.

taught by the great example which
I have so long had before me never to oppose my
private wishes to the public will. I must
consent to the request made by Congress -

which you have had the goodness to
send me - and in doing this need not
I cannot say what a sacrifice of individual
feeling I make to a sense of duty.

With grateful acknowledgments
and distinguished thanks for the
respect and evidences of confidence
expressed by Congress and even self -

I remain very respectfully
Sir

Your most obedient servant

Geo. The Washington

than a month after General Washington's death, she says: "The shock was so sudden and unexpected that I very much fear'd my Revered Parent could not support it; but that pious resignation to the dispensations of Providence, however afflicting, which has through life distinguished her, the most devout submission to his Divine Will, has enabled her to support this severe trial with uncommon fortitude. Her health has suffer'd but she is now pretty well, & I trust in Heaven that she will be preserved many years to bless her children and friends.

"At the awful moment which depriv'd me of a Friend and Belov'd Father, I was prevented paying the last sad duties by confinement, my Child was a fortnight old and I in a very weak state."

On November 9, 1800, Mrs. Lewis writes to Mrs. Pinckney, acknowledging for herself and her sisters (Mrs. Law and Mrs. Peter) a gift of plumes sent by General Pinckney. "We are very vain of them, I assure you," she says, "and whenever I wish to look particularly smart, I become a *Major General*." She and her child had spent five weeks with her mother, Mrs. Stuart, "but ague and fever still pursued us." Mrs. Washington "was very sick for a short time with a bilious attack, she is now recovered & looks better than when you were here." She continues: "We have had races in Alexandria, balls, plays, &c. I was one morning there, but could not leave my daughter for the evening parties. She is more amusing to me than any entertainment."

Six months later, May 9, 1801, Mrs. Lewis again writes to Mrs. Pinckney. Both the writer and her grandmother had been suffering from violent coughs, and her brother "was for a long time ill with a bilious fever and something of

a Pleurisy." She "had serious apprehensions of a decline in which my friends and Physician concurred, but the timely and constant use of milk punch and a conserve of roses, with air and exercise, have removed those fears and I now begin to fatten a little."

The joy of the household was the baby, Frances Lewis. "My darling child," writes the fond mother to Mrs. Pinckney, "has been remarkably healthy the last six months. She is very short but as fat as a little partridge, chatters, runs about, and is in every kind of mischief; her hair curls very prettily and I often wish you could witness her improvements. I am sure it will please my dear Mrs. Pinckney to know that my little Frances is the darling of her good Grandmother and seems to afford her comfort and amusement. My Beloved Parent is delighted when my child is fond of her, calls her Grandmama and gives her sweet Kisses; my only fear is my daughter will be spoilt, she is indulged in everything, stays with her grandmama the most part of every day and is never denied anything she takes a fancy to. I cannot describe to you how perfectly delightful my sensations are when I see my venerable Parent, to whom my utmost gratitude and devoted attachment are due, fondling my darling cherub, who is more necessary to my happiness than I can express. I feel more grateful if possible for the renewed love of my Grandmama to my child than for all the benefits and affections she has bestowed upon me; can I possibly fail my respected Friend in any of the duties and affections of a Mother when I have such an example constantly before me? When I remember the care, the anxiety, the unremitted attention and affection of my revered Parent to me?

morning there but could not leave my Daughter for
the evening parties, she is more amusing to me than
any instrument. You will find me very much my
Dear Mother with an account of your letter arrived
at Charleston and that your wife and Friends are well.
You will see very anxious to assure you you need
not give up finding them well your correspondence
will ever be highly pleasing & I feel flattered by your
kind & interesting letters. I hope not to hear of my
friend & sister with her little but as a well. You

It seems to present my most affectionate regards
to them and the Miss Pickneys my regards also
to Mr. & Mrs. D. and their family.

God bless them & their dear friends. I hope to hear
from them in affection and to see you & Genl.
Pickney & the young ladies. My friends would
give you my most sweet & tender love, some could see
see you.

I do love you Dear and much
valued Mrs. Pickney with
prayers for your uninterrupted
health and happiness,

Your Obligated & affectionate
Eleanor Parke Lewis

"My Frances runs about everywhere, sings, dances, and is much delighted with a doll I bought for her in Alexandria, she is extremely fond of her Father and myself—he is as much attached to her as I am, and as soon as he returns from his Farm he plays on the violin for her to dance and attends a great deal to her."

With the defeat of General Pinckney, the Federalist candidate for Vice President, by Aaron Burr, and the election of Thomas Jefferson as President, the family at Mount Vernon began to experience the change in the temper of the times—a change which they regarded as but temporary. The successive defeats of General Pinckney for the Presidency in 1804 and 1808 marked the downfall of the Federalist party, and the beginning, also, of a new social order. How little relished at Mount Vernon was the change is made evident in the letter above adverted to. Mrs. Lewis writes:

"The regard of Genl. Pinckney and yourself is allways remember'd and mention'd with pride and pleasure, & I assure you with sincerity, that you have not more zealous admirers in the world than are to be met with at this time at Mount Vernon. Sincerely have we deplored the infatuation of our Countrymen and the triumph of democracy, we are completely degraded in my opinion, my only consolation is that it is probably for the *best*. Americans have hitherto been so happy they did not properly appreciate the blessings they enjoyed, not experiencing calamity they were unmindful of felicity, and ungratefully repined without having a grievance to complain of. Now the scene is changed adversity will teach them repentance and submission. They will regret the blessings they have lost by their own folly—their eyes will be opened, reformation will be

effected and we may then hope for the *millenium* so long predicted—what think you of my prophecy? For Genl. Pinckney's *own* comfort I should never wish him to be a President, happiness is not an attendant on that situation. I am persuaded he is far happier in his present employment, but for his Country I think the loss is irreparable for the present four years—after that expires I trust America will retrieve her character by electing him unanimously and for life.

"The much valued plume was worn to an Assembly the 3rd of March. I was very much indisposed, but as it was the only Assembly during my stay in the City I went for the pleasure of wearing my badge of Federalism, my sisters wore theirs during the winter, it was a very dull party and I was glad to return to my Frances with a resolution of not attending another dance for three years at least."

On January 3, 1802, Mrs. Lewis, answering Mrs. Pinckney's letter of the previous September (so dilatory was the correspondence), writes that "my revered Parent, with other friends here, are quite well. I am myself in better health & fatter than I have been for two years last past, my children are fat & rosy. My precious Frances is her Grandmama's darling and my little smiling Martha is one of the most quiet children I ever saw. I love them equally. I do not feel the least difference in my affection for them. My dear Mother [Mrs. David Stuart] has just recovered from her confinement with her twentieth child, it is a very fine girl, large and healthy. * * *

"On Thursday I dined, in company with my sister & Mr. Lewis, at Woodlawn our new House, it was so novel to me to preside in a House, that I spent a very happy day and my little Frances,

who was with me, was delighted with everything. It is nearly ready for us, and I hope next summer we shall be favored with the company of yourself and Genl. Pinckney there."

The last letter of the series, written on January 19, 1803, is full of pathos. Mrs. Washington had died on the 22d of the previous May;⁵ Mrs. Lewis had been ill physically and mentally. She was on the road to recovery physically, but the whole aspect of life had changed with the departure from Mount Vernon.

"We live at Woodlawn in a small part of our intended House, it is rather inconvenient, but we are allways pleased with our house and our poor little Frances is a constant comfort, had my Martha and my little son lived, we should have been as fortunate Parents as any in the world, but *they* are much more fortunate in being spared the trials which attend every one in this life.

"The last summer I passed in Frederick County. I went to Harper's Ferry, to the house where General Pinckney and yourself resided, and viewed it with regret. I wished to have gone to Shepherds Town to see your residence there. * * * Next season we propose passing entirely in the upper country. I shall then certainly visit Shepherds Town. * * * I am charmed

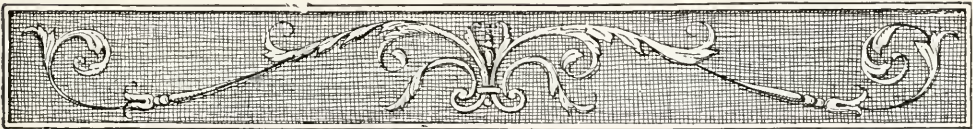
with that Country and should like very much to reside there entirely, or to leave Virginia [blot] the Eastern States.

"I live now in sight of Mount Vernon, and it is a continued source of uneasiness to reflect on times past which can never be recalled."

In 1839, Lawrence Lewis died at Arlington and was buried in the tomb of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon. Thereupon his wife removed to Audley, an estate of her husband's near Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia; and Woodlawn was deserted. Thus, after a quarter of a century, Nelly Custis, as she is best known, achieved the wish expressed to Mrs. Pinckney—to get away from scenes associated with such sad memories. At Audley she lived until 1852. On July 19th of that year, she was buried at Mount Vernon, outside the vault, separated from her husband. A modest monument marks the grave of the daughter of George Washington's heart.

⁵ Died—at Mount Vernon, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. Martha Washington, widow of the late illustrious General George Washington.

To those amiable and christian virtues which adorn the female character she added dignity of manners, superiority of understanding, a mind intelligent and elevated.—The silence of respectful grief is her best eulogy.—*Washington National Intelligencer*, Wednesday, May 26, 1802.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



THE time is rapidly approaching when I shall again welcome the members of our Continental Congress. I am looking forward to this reunion with the utmost pleasure. It will be good indeed to welcome them, gathering once more in their own Hall to transact the business of our Society.

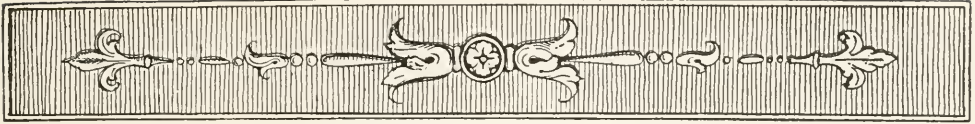
As I go about among the states I find there are quite a few in our Society who cling to the idea that we are a social organization; with a background, perhaps, of historical purposes and reminiscent tendencies, but mainly devoted to social pleasures, tea table chit-chat, and a superficial kind of flag waving. In some chapters there is a restive protest against "too much business" on the programs. Members are "bored" when officers and chairmen read their reports, or when state and national circular letters and appeals are read. There are some who do not see why they need take any interest or part in work outside their own communities. "If we must work," say they, "let us work at home." Some accept official positions and never even answer the official communications addressed to them. Others protest against being called upon to pay their quotas toward state or national patriotic work, claiming that the National Society "has no right" to put upon them the burden of such tasks. One visit to a Continental Congress would change this point of view. It would be seen that work and service, not social pleasures or prestige, are the fundamental principles of our Society. Work first, then play, is our slogan! To those who are coming to our Congress this month—and to those who stay at home—I want to repeat that the work of our Society is their first duty and the individual responsibility of each one. The "business" which "bores" whether in Chapter, State Conference or Congress, is an opportunity for service to home and country. No organized work of any value to the world was ever accomplished without "business" and "business meetings." We are about to assemble in the biggest business meeting of the Society. Let us bring to it the highest spirit of service. Let us come with ideals and put them into practice—ideals for the betterment of our dear land and the safety of its institutions, built up by the blood and sacrifice of our ancestors. We are living in a time when these institutions are being put to the severest test in all their history. In the welter and

chaos left by the War, it would be a thing to marvel at if the firmest foundations did not shake. But in that welter there are many stabilizing influences at work.

Our Society is one of those influences. It is a powerful one, growing more and more powerful with our increasing members, but mere members will not count if the spirit of service is lacking. We come to our Congress to put this spirit into action; to give and receive ideas for useful patriotic work in town and state; to legislate for the best interests of all our Chapters and members; to educate ourselves in order that we may educate others in the ideals of the forefathers; to catch the spirit of true Americanism and carry it home and spread it abroad throughout all the land. This, and not social pleasures or elections of candidates is the high mission of our Congress. It is a stabilizing influence in our country, powerfully offsetting the radical influences that are working to destroy us. Come to it with a faith that puts the faint-hearted pessimist to shame—faith in America and her institutions, faith in the justice and righteousness upon which they are built, faith in God over all—and then go back home and work for America; work in the schools, to make them better and guard them against all that is not loyally American; work in the churches and homes for a revival of that religious faith of our fathers which established this country; work everywhere for a return to normal, orderly living, free from the excesses and extravagances that have run riot amongst us for so long.

It is our sacred duty as American women to stand on the bed rock of the American traditions in which we were brought up, and build them up as sure foundations in the rocking, agitated world about us. For these traditions have grown up through centuries of development because right and truth, justice, liberty, and faith lie at the base of them. Therefore they cannot perish from the earth, if we but do our duty. "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty, as we understand it." Lincoln spoke these words in a great national crisis. We are now passing through a world crisis. In Congress assembled may the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution see clearly, think calmly and dare to do its full duty in the service of America.

ANNE RODGERS MINOR,
President General.



STATUE OF JEANNE D'ARC UNVEILED IN WASHINGTON



HE statue of Jeanne d'Arc, a gift from the women of France to the women of America and presented by "Le Lyceum," Société des Femmes de France à New York, was unveiled in

Meridian Hill Park, Washington, D. C., on January 6, 1922, in the presence of the President of the United States, high Government officials and an assemblage of distinguished guests. The statue is a replica of that of Jeanne d'Arc by the sculptor, Paul Dubois, which stands in front of the Rheims Cathedral, France.

The services attending the unveiling were extremely simple. They comprised introductory remarks by Col. C. O. Sherrill, U. S. Army, military aide to President Harding and presiding officer at the ceremonies; invocation by Rev. Pere Wucher; presentation and donation of the statue by Madame Carlo Polifeme, presidente fondatrice "Le Lyceum"; unveiling of statue by Mrs. Warren G. Harding and Madame Jules Jusserand, with salute of seventeen guns by U. S. Artillery; the playing of the national anthems of France and America by the U. S. Marine Band; acceptance of the statue by the Secretary of War, Hon. John W. Weeks; the acceptance of the dedication for the women of America by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and an address by the French Ambassa-

dor, M. Jusserand, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Charles Wood. The singing of The Battle Hymn of the Republic, by Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon and the audience, completed the program.

In presenting the statue, Madame Polifeme said:

It is with the greatest emotion that I appear before you to-day to play a part, perhaps, in the destinies of our great nations. To all of us who have been brought consciously or unconsciously to travel the path of great aims with impeccable and staunch faith, with perseverance and patience that wavers not, comes a day so majestic in its aspects that it radiates like a divine inspiration.

Assembled as we are here under the power of our Governments, represented by their faithful sons, Ambassador Jusserand and President Harding, I praise the Almighty that granted us the time of this memorable Convention to manifest our sincere expression of love and loyalty.

I shall not attempt to discourse on the character of the "Maid of Domremy." I leave this to our historians and orators; we are toilers, we express ourselves with our efforts.

When "Le Lyceum" organized for the purpose of giving French and American women a field of culture amenable to friendship and understanding, we resolved as an expression of love toward our new Country to erect to our Patron, Jeanne d'Arc, a monument, to be dedicated to the Women of America and offered to Washington.

Little did we think then of the terrible years just past, which impeded our work by other work more pressing, paralyzing at times our energies and resources by anxiety, worry and sorrow.

While in France under Verdun, our soldiers cried: "*On ne passe pas.*" The American boys rejoined, "Hold on," and we did hold on, on all sides, and proceeded forward. These

terrible years brought us nearer together, the blood of America has sprinkled the field of France. Together we have suffered, together we must pray and pray and pray for Peace! Jeanne d'Arc is our living prayer.

For Liberty and Peace Lafayette brought you his sword; for Peace and Justice Jeanne d'Arc brings you her Faith (the Cross).

Jeanne d'Arc, la bonne Lorraine, la grande Française will keep alive the burning flame of our love and from her new basilica bring blessing over her new Country.

Nothing more sacred could be dedicated to the Women of America, nothing more beautiful offered to the beautiful City of Washington than this work of art by Paul Dubois, an exact replica of that which stood immune in front of the ruined Cathedral of Rheims during the four years of the greatest carnage of the world.

Jeanne d'Arc is a living prayer, our living and eternal prayer. Mr. President, in the name of "Le Lyceum," Société des Femmes de France à New York, I have the honor to present to you the symbolic figure of Jeanne d'Arc, the heroine of France.

"I feel greatly honored," said Secretary Weeks in his speech of acceptance, "to be the medium through which the people of the District of Columbia and the entire United States gratefully accept this beautiful statue of Jeanne d'Arc. It is another evidence of the lasting friendship between the peoples of two great republics.

"I do not think a more appropriate site could have been selected, for from this commanding position the statue of this heroic maid

overlooks one of the great capitals of the world and stands as a monument to the highest attainments in human life—faith in God, devotion to country and a character without blemish.

"Many individuals have had their day in the life of a nation and have acquired national reputation. A few have rendered such service to mankind that they have attained international reputation and permanent place in history. Such men and women do not belong

to the country of their nativity, but to the whole world.

"America has given the world two such men—Washington, whose leadership brought victory to our struggle for independence and made possible this great republic, and Lincoln, who saved the republic from destruction and gave freedom to an enslaved race. France has given mankind Jeanne d'Arc, one of the most striking and unusual figures in the world's history.

"It is my privilege to express to the members of the Société des Femmes de France à New York the deep sense of gratitude of the people of Washington for this generous gift, and it is my great

honor and personal pleasure to accept on behalf of the District of Columbia this Statue of Jeanne d'Arc."

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, as the representative of American women, in her address stated:

"The privilege of speaking to-day for the women of America to the women of France touches me very deeply; it inspires thoughts and emotions which are difficult to express in



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STATUE OF JEANNE D'ARC UNVEILED IN MERIDIAN HILL PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON JANUARY 6, 1922

the cold medium of words. Spirit speaks to spirit in a moment like this, the spirit of America to the spirit of France. To seek to imprison this spirit in a formal address is a task that defies adequate fulfillment. Nevertheless, there are two or three thoughts that may be emphasized in the brief time available on such an occasion as this, and I feel it an honor to be given this opportunity to express them.

It is peculiarly fitting that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution should be chosen as the representative to-day of the women of America—should be given the honor of accepting in their behalf this monument erected to Joan of Arc, that great emblem of patriot womanhood, and dedicated by the women of France to the women of America. This Society, which I have the honor of representing, is national in scope and patriotic in purpose, being dedicated to the service of Home and Country; it represents every State in the Union and is composed of the descendants of the patriot founders of this country; therefore it may well speak for the womanhood of America. It represents America itself, American ideals, American institutions, American homes, American women of patriot lineage whose forefathers fought and died for liberty. It speaks for the women of the past who gave their husbands and sons for liberty, who welcomed as their comrades in arms the renowned Lafayette and Rochambeau of France. It speaks for all the women of the present, the women of American birth and the women of foreign birth who likewise gave husbands and sons to die for that same liberty on the battlefields of France. Truly our Society is well fitted to express—and we do express—to the women of France in New York the deep appreciation of the women of America for the gift of this monument to Joan, immortal Liberator of France, whose high and sacred patriotism impelled her, too, to give her life as a supreme sacrifice for her country; we express our deep sense of friendship between our two great Republics to which this monument is also an enduring and eloquent witness.

Furthermore, for the women of America we express our undying admiration for France—France the martyr, France the defender of the world's liberty. France, liberated by Joan of Arc five centuries ago, is to-day the martyred saviour of the world's civilization and liberty; she is Joan incarnate, the world's Joan of Arc who led the Allied flags to victory under the immortal Foch, who gathered the hosts of freedom under her banners at the Marne and at Verdun; who said to the invading hordes, "They shall not pass"; and who to-day is rising again from her ruins, unconquered, undaunted, immortal. Truly the spirit

of France and of Joan of Arc are one, and both are immortal, even as human liberty and divine truth and justice are immortal.

And finally, one other thought should be expressed to-day. As the spirit of Joan of Arc is the emblem of patriotism, of self-sacrifice for liberty, of the immortality of liberty, truth and justice, so is it also the emblem of faith, faith in the divine guidance of God. Here Joan of Arc and the Pilgrim founders of this nation clasp hands across the centuries. Here the simple French peasant girl and the English seekers after religious and civil liberty meet on the common ground of faith; in this simple faith in God France, England and America may be said to be one, and so long as each nation has held firmly to this faith, it has prospered and advanced. While Joan heard the voices, saw the vision, opened her spirit to the divine guidance, she led the white banner of France to victory; when her task was done and she no longer was conscious of the divine, she was led captive to her martyr's death; she lost her hold on men's minds and hearts. Just so, France; when in the madness of communism during the Reign of Terror, the French Revolutionists renounced God and set up human reason in His place, France lost her grip upon herself and for one mad, brief interval played the game of spiritual death. But faith returned; religion was restored; like Joan who again heard the voices at the stake guiding her spirit to victory and clearing her vision in death so France rose from that death of the spirit into the immortal life of a free and regenerated people.

Thus may it ever be with the nations that love liberty and spurn license and tyranny and oppression. Let us hold fast to the faith that spoke to Joan in voice and vision, the faith that brought the *Mayflower* across the raging seas, the faith that worked miracles at the Marne. Let us hold to the vision or we perish.

At this time we need this lesson in faith—we need to study it well and keep it in mind, for we are all too prone to crowd it out of our lives.

In this epoch-making hour, when the nations are meeting together in Conference to maintain the world's peace and promote good-will among men, do we not especially need to learn again this simple, trusting faith of the peasant girl of France, who saw God's hand leading her and heard God's voice calling her to the service of her country?

That faith was not superstition or hallucination; it was real; it filled her life; it animated her every act and word. It will guide us to-day if we will but listen to it; and listen we must if we are to hold fast the victory for freedom

and righteousness won over the evil forces let loose by German lust for power.

In Memorial Continental Hall the Allies are again assembled around the council table, but this time the council table is not one of war but one of peace; let us have faith in their sincerity and earnestness of purpose; have faith that peace and good-will are their ruling motives; have faith above all that God is guiding their counsels to the advancement of His Kingdom; thus good-will and justice and mercy will

flourish upon earth and the faith that led Joan of Arc to victory will lead mankind to peace.

Again, in behalf of the women of America, I accept with profound appreciation this beautiful monument erected by the women of France to the glory of all womanhood and dedicated to the women of America, in whose hearts the love of France and of her heroic martyr and patriot, Joan of Arc, will remain forever enshrined.



MANUAL OF UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Italian Manual for Immigrants has just been issued. The Manual may now be obtained in the English, Italian and Spanish languages. The Yiddish, Polish and Hungarian are in process of translation.

The book is already winning high praise from educators wherever it goes. Inasmuch as it has not yet been found practicable to distribute it at the ports of entry, a new ruling of the National Society allows chapters to have it free of charge upon application through their State Regents, *if it is wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants*. In this way spirit and purpose of our work will be accomplished quite as well, perhaps, as at the ports of entry.

For *text-book use*, or for purposes other, than the above, a charge will be made as heretofore, *viz*:

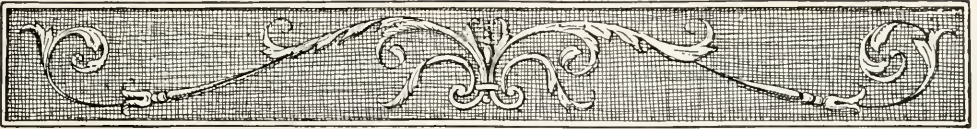
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State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants' Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.





THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, WASHINGTON

By Elisabeth E. Poe



ON the Sunday preceding the sessions of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a special service, with a patriotic sermon, is always held at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Mount St. Alban, in the District of Columbia.

The history of this national cathedral is both romantic and interesting, and is linked with General George Washington's plans for the Capital City of the United States.

General Washington, in his outline of the city to Major Pierre L'Enfant—the French engineer whose plans were used—included a church for national purposes. The builders of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul have kept this ideal of Washington ever in mind, and have tried to realize his vision of a “great national House of Prayer for all People.”

Major L'Enfant, in laying out the city, planned a State church, to be built on the site of the present Patent Office, an “American” Westminster Abbey in effect, yet to belong to no denomination. It is interesting to note the words of L'Enfant on the topic. He thus describes it:

“A Church (to be erected) for national purposes, such as public prayer, thanksgiving, funeral orations, etc.; and be assigned to the special use of no particu-

lar denomination or sect; but to be equally open to all. It will likewise be a shelter for such monuments as were voted by the last Continental Congress for the heroes who fell in the cause of liberty.”

The State church was never built; yet there was the germ of the idea of a National Cathedral, which was strengthened through the patriotic and religious action of one churchman of that period.

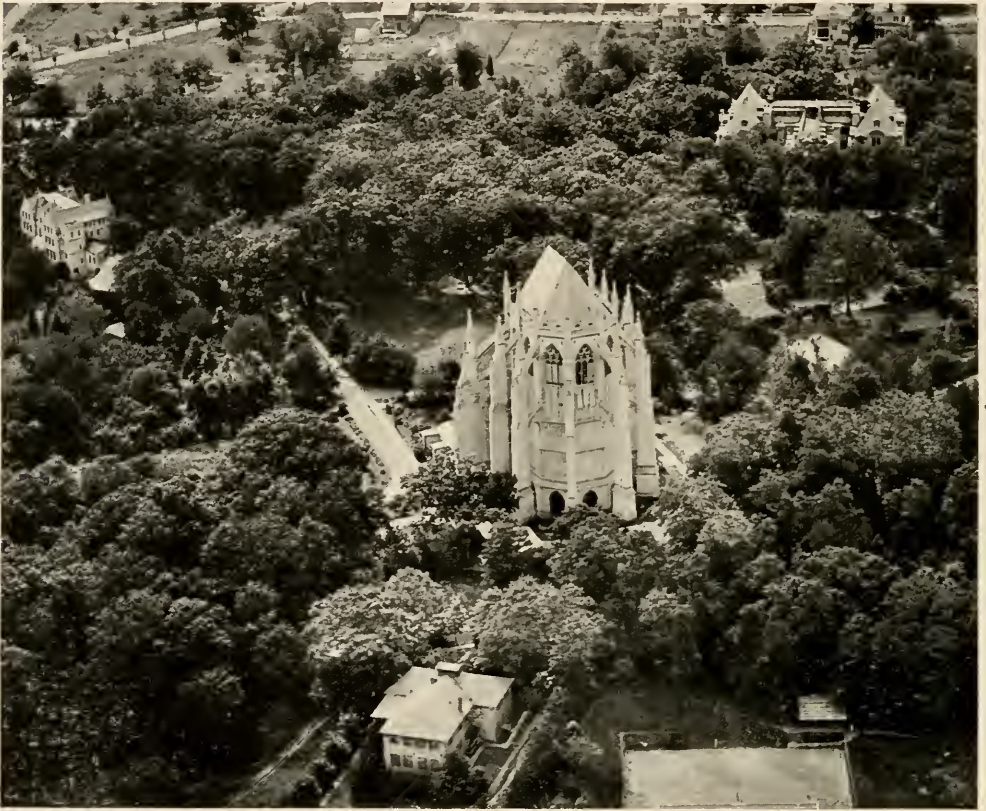
Joseph Nourse, first Registrar of the Treasury, was Washington's intimate friend, and a man of deeply religious sentiment. He lived on what is now Mount St. Alban, the Cathedral Close. Near his Colonial mansion, and overlooking the infant Capital, was a grove of beautiful oak trees. Here he would often go and pray that some day a church might be built on that spot. The years passed and Joseph Nourse went to his grave with his dream unfulfilled, his prayer unanswered—or so it seemed.

Some years later when his granddaughter, Miss Phcebe Nourse, died, among her effects was found a small box containing fifty gold dollars, with instructions that it be used to erect a “free church on Alban Hill.” Touched by her desire to bring her grandfather's prayer to fruition, friends and the boys of a neighboring school dug the foundations, and a small Chapel was erected

and named St. Albans. The present parish church of St. Albans is within the Close and dates back over one hundred years.

The Cathedral project slumbered through the years, until in 1893 a charter was granted by Congress for a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation. In 1895

work to establish the Cathedral. A tentative site had been secured in Chevy Chase. After a time it was seen that this site would not do and then by a curious coincidence the trustees of the Cathedral were enabled to secure the very site upon which Joseph Nourse had prayed nearly a century before that a Church



AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL SHOWING THE APSE

the General Convention of the Episcopal Church authorized the formation of a new diocese to include the City of Washington as well as certain counties in southern Maryland. The Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, of New York, was elected its first Bishop.

From the beginning of his episcopate Bishop Satterlee was indefatigable in his

of Christ might be built. The wisdom of this selection has been well vindicated, not only from a sentimental standpoint, but from a practical one as well.

On the crest of the hill, overlooking the entire city, is a park of forty acres. This park is the Cathedral Close. It has the same area as had the Temple at Jerusalem. At the highest point and at

the same elevation above Washington that the Temple was above Jerusalem is the site of the National Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

In 1898, in the presence of the Bishops, the Clergy and the lay delegates of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, the President of the United States, and thousands of people, there was raised the Peace Cross, to mark the consecration of the Cathedral site.

At the service of the unveiling of this Cross, President McKinley said: "I appreciate the very great privilege given me to participate with the ancient church here represented, its Bishops and its laymen, in this new sowing for the Master and for men. Every undertaking like this for the promotion of religion and morality and education is a positive gain to citizenship, to country and to civilization, and in this single word I wish for the sacred enterprise the highest influence and the widest usefulness."

Around the Peace Cross on summer evenings are held open air services. Among the preachers have been the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and many other distinguished prelates.

The plans for the National Cathedral were drawn by Sir George Bodley, the English master of Gothic architecture. He was assisted by his American pupil, Henry Vaughan. Sir George had planned many notable buildings in Great Britain, including the Liverpool Cathedral, the largest in the world. But the Washington Cathedral was his masterpiece and it ushered in a revival of Gothic architecture. The general architectural features will be along the lines of the famous Cologne Cathedral. The nave will be five aisles across and at the choir three aisles wide. Three altars will make pos-

sible three simultaneous services. The length of the Cathedral edifice is to be 500 feet, the span of the nave, 39 feet, the height 93 feet, and the area 63,500 square feet. Allowing seven square feet for each person seated, the Washington Cathedral will seat over 5000 persons.

A great tower, to be named the Gloria in Excelsis Tower, will spring from the centre 220 feet from the ground. Two smaller towers at the west entrance will emphasize the splendid beauty of the design. The spacious nave will be lighted by stained glass windows through which the light is to be thrown in alternating mist and brightness down the nave, giving a beautiful effect. High on the rood screen will shine the Rood or Cross, rising out of the gloom, the most prominent object in the entire Cathedral, so lighted by the great stained glass windows of the Sanctuary Altar back of it, that it will catch the eye of the worshipper immediately upon entering.

The treatment of the porches at the west entrances are to resemble those of the magnificent Cathedral at Amiens, France. The two front doorways are seventy feet across, while the inner porticoes measure nearly fifty feet. Arcading and statues of personages celebrated in Old Testament history will further enrich these porticoes.

Before the fabric of the National Cathedral was begun, even before the design was selected, there were brought to this country the stones around which this great fane will shape itself. From the Quarries of Solomon and from the ledge of rock in which the sepulchre of our Lord was hewn, were quarried the rocks which have now been fashioned into the high altar of the Cathedral. This altar is the joint gift of American dioceses and congregations and is tem-



THE PEACE CROSS



THE NAVE LOOKING EAST (FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING)

porarily placed in the Little Sanctuary, a memorial to Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, given by her children and now used as a chapel for the Boys' School. In the Little Sanctuary are, in addition to the Altar, the Bishop's chair or Cathedra, made of stones of Glastonbury Abbey, where, according to ancient writers, Joseph of Arimathea established his mission and founded his church among the ancient Britons. Here is also the Canterbury Ambon, made of stone taken from Canterbury Cathedral and fashioned into a pulpit, which illustrates in stone the history of the English Bible. These will ultimately be placed in the great Cathedral.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Julian James the final payment of \$50,000 was made on the site in 1906. This act is commemorated by the Cathedral landmark set up in the form of a sun-dial which marks not only the hours of the day, but also the seasons of the Christian year and on which are inscribed the names of those whom the gift commemorates.

Not long after the preliminary designs were drawn, Doctor Bodley died and Mr. Vaughan continued the work alone, completing the plans, including models of the exterior and interior. He supervised the building of the Bethlehem Chapel and the Sanctuary or Apse until his death on June 30th. He is buried in the crypt of the great Cathedral he had helped to design.

Education in the past found an early home in the ancient Cathedrals, and in 1900 a National Cathedral School for Girls, the gift of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, was erected. Later a Cathedral Choir School for Boys was started. This was the gift of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President James Buchanan.

The first building on the Cathedral

grounds used for worship was the beautiful Little Sanctuary, through whose wide gateway a view of the entire city of Washington can be obtained. To date one-fourteenth of the entire Cathedral has been built. It is expected to resume building operations this Spring. The building fund in hand amounts to \$700,000, of which \$150,000 is available for the foundations. These will cost \$300,000, and as soon as the foundations of the entire fabric are laid, work will start on the remainder of the Cathedral.

The Apse, or Sanctuary of the Cathedral, received a generous donation from Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne. In the Apse, in a richly carved niche, is to be placed the Book of Remembrance, wherein are inscribed the names of the donors to the Cathedral.

Embedded in the foundations of the Sanctuary and under the High Altar is the Bethlehem Chapel of the Nativity, which is a memorial to Bishop Satterlee. Daily services are held there, intercessions for the mission of the Church, the work of the State, and speedy completion of the Cathedral.

The Cathedral Chapter comprises: The Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington; Dean, The Very Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl; Canons, Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Rev. William L. De Vries, Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, and the Rev. James E. Freeman; Mr. Charles C. Glover, Mr. Charles J. Bell, Dr. William C. Rives, Hon. Henry White, Mr. Corcoran Thom, Mr. James Parmalee, and Dr. William H. Wilmer.

In the contributions of \$2,500,000 made thus far toward the Cathedral, the whole Nation is, geographically at least, represented in the offering of this great temple to God. This new world "West-

minster Abbey," will stand, too, as a thank offering for the safe return of millions of Americans from the World War, and also as a memorial for the thousands who have not returned, having laid down their lives for their country.

And it is just as truly a memorial to the far-sighted vision of the great Wash-

ington who saw that a nation must be built on the enduring rock of spiritual power and belief in order to survive.

The National Cathedral will redeem the City of Washington from being the only capital in the civilized world which has no great temple of worship standing forth in the sight of all men.



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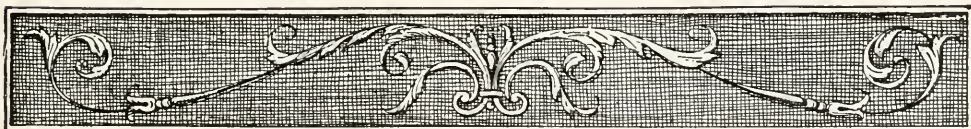
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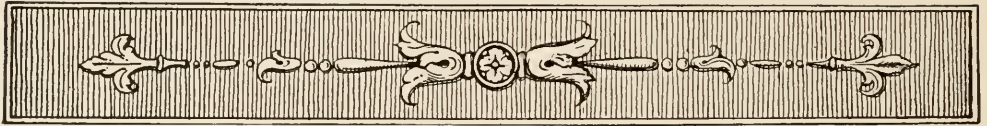
For the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; kindly change the address of

(Miss) (Mrs.)

From

To





THE HANOVER (VIRGINIA) PETITION, JUNE 6, 1783

Copied From The Records By Alice V. D. Pierrepont



O the Hon^{ble} the Speaker and other Members of the House of Delegates of Virginia:

The remonstrance of Sundry, the Freeholders and other Freeman of the County of Hanover Humbly sheweth that From the vicinity of our Situation to the seat of Government we have had an opportunity of hearing that there now lies before your hon^{ble} House a Bill to exclude particular classes of British Subjects from the rights of citizenship within this Commonwealth. The propriety of this measure appears so obvious to us that we should not have offered to your Hon^{ble} Body our sentiments upon the subject had we not been to our great surprise informed that the Bill was like to meet with warm opposition in the passage.

We have even been informed, but know not how to believe, that some Gent^m of Great Influence in the Legislature mean to exclude those only who, having taken the Oaths of Allegiance to our Government, have afterwards adhered to the British Interest. Men whose lives are already forfeited as Traitors to their Country, and against whom we conceive no prohibiting laws are now necessary. But we, as a part of that great Community over which you Preside, beg Leave to present to you our opinion on this very important point,

Submitting it to your determination with the firmest reliance on the wisdom and Patriotism of your Hon^{ble} House.

As Freeman, sensible of and putting a proper value upon those blessings we have just obtained, and for which we have risked everything that is dear to us, we cannot hear without the utmost concern that there exists the most distant probability of admitting to an equal participation of those blessings with ourselves, men who have hazarded nothing in the attainment of them; men who have ever been zealous in opposition to our cause; and who have in many instances exerted their whole Powers to reduce us to the most servile subjection to British Tyranny.

We conceive that those persons who are most obnoxious and who cannot with safety be suffered to return among us, may be classed under three heads:

1st—All natives of America who have taken part with Britain in the Late contest or who have resided in the british Dominions without giving some assurance of attachment to our Interests.

2nd—Those who have previous to the war resided in this Country and enjoyed with us all the blessings of tranquility and who in the day of danger left us alone to combat british oppression.

3rd—The Third Class we wish to distinguish are a Sett of men who having

received the most benevolent Indulgences from a Convention of our Representatives so abused those unmerited favors as to render it necessary for a subsequent Assembly to take off those indulgences and by Enforcing the Statute Staple of Edward III, compelled them to leave the Country which they proved themselves inimical to.

These different distinctions of men are so extremely obnoxious that we never can again live in harmony with them, and we so much dread the great and fatal influence that they may have over the inhabitants of this country that we consider it as our duty to entreat you in the most supplicating terms that you will not suffer those dangerous people ever to be reestablished amongst us.

Signed on June 5, 1783.

The Signers of the Hanover (Virginia) Petition were:

James Hayes.	Edward Bass.
George Anderson.	T. T. Hawes.
Wm. Anderson jun.r.	James Hill.
Chris. t Thompkins.	David Gentry.
James Turner.	Francis Mills.
Isaac Dabney. Kg. Wm.	The, Dickenson.
Thos. Trevilian.	Wm. Armstrong.
D. Truehart.	John White.
Edw. Garland.	Chas. Turner.
R. Brooke.	Robert White.
Thomas Hitt.	George Meredith.
Parke Goodall.	John Winn.
Geo. Clough.	J. Syme.
David Hall.	H. Watkins.
John Lawrence.	Thos. Austin.
John Norvell.	John Cockburne.
George Wiley.	Henry H. Mallory.
Holman Rice.	Thos. Richardson.
Wm. Woody	Wm. Radford.
Jno Starke Sen.r.	David Meredith.
Littlebury Wade.	John meredith.
John Pasley.	Patrick Longan.
Charles Talley.	Joseph Goodman.
Joseph Talley.	Rich d Anderson.
Richard Mathys	Henry Timberlake.
(difficult to decipher).	Reuben Turner.
William Talley.	Will Thomson Jun.r.
Chillion White.	Wm. Hickman.
Nicholas Mills jun.r.	Tho. Foster (difficult).
Jno. Alex. r Still.	Owen Dabney.
Jos. Cross jr.	Ambrose Lipscomb.

Wm. O. Winston.	Jno. Jones.
Turner Richardson.	N. or M. D. Clough
Bowler Cocke.	(his signature was
John Hicks.	a monogram).
John Hill.	John Cobbs.
Burnet Timberlake.	John Austin.
O. Harris.	Wm. Harris.
Nathaniel Thomson.	Wm. Nelson.
Smith Blakey.	Fras Taylor.
Christopher Cawthorn.	Isaac Butler.
Charles West.	Benja. Thomson.
David Rowland.	John Starke Jr.
hasehra? Bowles	Nelson Barkley.
(difficult).	Chas. Mason.
Nathan Talley.	Wm. Truett.
John Winn.	Ballard Smith.
Wm. Ellis.	John Passley.
Billey Talley.	John Garland.
William Cocke.	John Anderson.
William Street.	Rich.d Timberlake.
Sam Earnest.	Wm. Brame.
Wm. Henderson.	Wm. Jones.
Bartlett Talley.	John Roberts.
David Clarke.	Samuel Butler.
Thos. Bowles.	Major Winfree.
John Ross.	Wm. Peatrop.
Solomon Passley.	Zach Stephens.
John Hendrix.	Wm. Thomson.
Wm. Norvell.	Wm. Sims.
Jeremiah Glimm.	Arch. d Dick.
Jas. Richardson.	Jno. Hickman.
Wm. Tinsley jun.r.	Nelson Anderson jun.r.
Shadrack Watts.	Thomas Smith.
John Christian.	S. n. M. Lear
John Crenshaw.	(difficult).
Thos. Green.	Claudiner Veal.
Peter Christian.	Zack Clarke.
Robert Kimbrough	Wm. Spiller.
(difficult).	Bds Webb.
Wm. Tompkins.	Philip Tinsley.
Morris Abraham.	James Blackrodt
Wm. Semay.	(difficult).
Peter Foster.	Wm. Jones.
Fortunatus Crutchfield.	Jn. u Catlett.
Thos. Tinsley.	Wm. Littlepage.
Richard Sq Taylor.	Andrew Caslin.
Benja. Temple.	Benj. Toler.
Pettus Ragland.	Edw. Cook.
Geo. Dabney.	James Nelson.
Math. I Anderson.	John B. Anderson.
John Thomson.	Thomas Mallory.
Tho. Garland.	Walter Austin.
L. Anderson.	Littlebury Via
Gran. Smith.	(difficult).
Geddes Winston.	Richard Austine.
Jn Winston.	Joseph Valentine.
Wm. Castten	John Wingfield.
(difficult).	Benj. Mills.
Armistead Carter.	Wm. Barrett.
Rich.d Timberlake.	John Priddy.
Jno. Clarke.	Edmund Anderson.

Peter Vial (difficult).	Thomas Harden.	Wm. Bon.	John Tinsley.
John Wingfield.	Thomas Hanes.	Christopher Butler.	Henry Cross.
T. Rootes.	Jermiah Pate.	Thomas Coleman.	Finch Ragland.
William Lumpkin.	Hugh Nix (difficult).	Thomas Wingfield	Jno. Walker (difficult).
Wm. Lawrence.	John A. Richardson.	(difficult).	Isaac Perrin.
Sam.l Cruchfield.	A. N. Morris.	Joseph Hicks.	Jno. Miller.
D. Taylor.	Robert Sharpe.	Sam.l Winston.	Stephen Hanke.
Jno. Grimes.	William Hanes.	John Ragland.	David Hanes.
George Crawford.	Joseph Pease.	Wm. M. c Quarles.	James Laurence.
Chap. Hustin.	Isaac Burnett.	Obediah Hooper.	John Bow (difficult).
Ben Johnson.	Walter Davies.	William Oglesby.	Roger Gregory jr.
Chas. Hundly.	Wm. Hooper.	Sam.l Sandys.	John Beal.
Elisha Archer.	John England.	Dabney Turner.	W. Johnson.
John Timberlake.	Benjamin Haynes.	Thos. Bachelor.	John Wyatt.
Charles Knight.	John hite (difficult).	Demack Hay.	Henry Hicks.
John Cocke.	Henry Hicks.	William Barlow.	Wm. Hughes.
Wm. Provel.	Stephen Pettus.	William Claybrooke.	Nathaniel Pope jr.
John Boules.	Byrd Hendrick.	Sam.l McFaul.	John Roberts.
John Foster.	Wm. Alexander.	Reuben Davenport.	Joseph Abrams.
John Overton jr.	Peter Mallory.	John King.	Joseph Valentine.
Geo. Holland.	Wm. Harris.	Pettus Ragland jun.r.	John Priddy.
Peter Grantland.	John Wingfield.	Paul Woolfork.	Shelton Ragland.
Jno. Thomson.	Mathias Abbott.	Jacob Williams.	Thomas Ulland
Wm. Gilliam.	William King.	G. M. Davenport.	(difficult).
John Crenshaw.	John Carter.	Wm. Bacon.	Thomas Wingfield.
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William Duval.	Jno. Harris.		
Jas. Tate.	Foster James.		
James Turner.	John Ellis.		
Steph. Davis.	Jno. Davis.		
G. Johnston	John Priddy.		

Note: "I certify that the above is a true copy of a petition in the Virginia State Library. H. R. McIlwain, Librarian, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., September 28, 1921."



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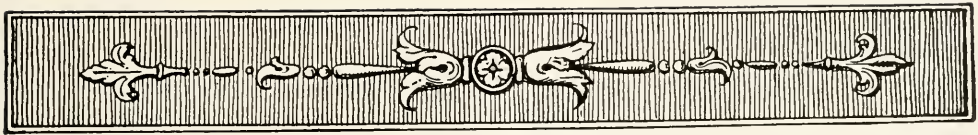
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EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman Magazine Committee.



THE TWENTIETH CENTURY INDIAN— AN AMERICAN

By Mabel W. Randall



RS. MABEL W. RANDALL has been adjudged the winner of the fifty-dollar prize offered by Mrs. Walter C. Roe, of Colony, Oklahoma, for the best essay in appreciation of the services of the North American Indian in the World War and his worth as an American.

Her essay, "*The Twentieth Century Indian—An American*," received the highest number of votes of the judges.

Mrs. Randall is Regent of the Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, of Watertown, Connecticut.

The winning essay is printed in full herewith, and the prize will be awarded to Mrs. Randall during the Thirty-first Continental Congress.

(MRS. EDWARD L.) EVA GOULD HARRIS,
National Chairman, Patriotic Education Committee.

Our introduction to the American Indian dates back to the discovery of America. Tradition tells us that they were the successors of the Mound Builders, and were their inferiors in civilization. Recently it has been claimed that all the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent were of one race; and that the arts, sciences and architecture of the Mound Builders, as well as of the Indians, came from the superior civilization and development of Central America and Mexico, demonstrating what is termed "the northern drift of civilization." Previously, it was believed that the Indians had been driven south by savage tribes from the north.

The Indian had no organized church; no priest heard his confession or assumed responsibility for his soul. His belief in the Great Mystery had been handed down to him from his forefathers for many generations. Who knows how many? Who knows from what sage or savant came these teachings? They were firmly established as a quality in the life of every tribe.

The worship of the Great Spirit was "wordless, silent, solitary and free from all self-seeking." He met his Maker heart to heart in the great forests; saw His handiwork in their shadowy depths, in the vaulted skies, and flying clouds. The voices of nature, the thunder, and music of the winds, to him, were echoes of that voice divine.

His attitude toward peace and war, life and death were logical. Customs of long standing marked his observance of these elements of

existence. A perfect self-control gave the Indian a great advantage over the exigencies of his time. War made him a cruel antagonist, but in that he was only human. Like the old Romans, he loved his native land! He loved, in a literal sense, the "rocks and rills, the woods and templed hills," as well as his liberty and freedom. His symbol of "Peace on earth and good will toward man," was the smoking of the peace-pipe, and on a parallel with our drinking of wine and breaking of bread, as a ceremony. He believed that the prayer for peace arose in the smoke, as incense, to the Spirit Father.

There were many religious festivals, among them the rites of baptism and communion. In the long-ago days when the Indian found his life in danger, he reverently offered a prayer to his Father, the Sun, asking that his life might be saved. If this prayer proved effectual, he acknowledged the blessing by performing the Sun Dance. This dance was not altogether free from bodily suffering, and was meant as a thank-offering or confession of faith. When death came to this man of unknown ancestry, he acknowledged the Great Presence again. His wish was to die in the open, that his spirit might pass from his body, under the open sky. At this supreme moment his attitude showed a belief in his spiritual relationship between man and his maker.

Thus do we picture the early Indian. Then occurred the great transition. The white men came and took possession of the land and slowly, but surely, the Indian was subdued.

He ceased to be nomadic, and became a ward of the white conquerors. He and his tribesmen no longer reigned supreme. Cruelty and barbarity, like dark shadows, crept into the picture. Year by year the power of civilization bore down upon him, until at the end of a century, a race, degenerated and degraded, struggled to sustain life.

We have no authentic history of this era. We know that greed and whiskey proved disastrous. Reservation life did not inspire his once lordly spirit. Gone were his lands! Misunderstood and down-trodden he was near the end of the trail, and there was nothing left but remembrance.

But, as his own maize comes to its fruition, so the Indian has come into his heritage. Through education and help from the very source which seems to have most deflected the current of his life, he appears about to rise to even higher heights than before the decline of his power and character.

The Indian as a race, it would seem, was not made to die. Though fewer in number, he is growing greater in individual strength. Schools have done, and are doing much for him at the present time, but perhaps nothing has opened our eyes to the value of the Indian as a citizen, so much as the declaration of war between the United States and Germany. Did the Indian respond when the call came? Yes! To the number of 13,000 and more. From its long lethargy came forth the battle-lure of his fathers. The latent dignity and endurance of an almost forgotten generation suddenly leaped from the past to defend a land, long his by right of inheritance, and a flag, his by adoption.

Bright with war paint came fourteen chiefs of fourteen Indian tribes. They hastened to Washington. From West Point, from Carlisle and Haskell Institute, and from many smaller schools came the Red-man in response to the call to arms. Out of 33,000 eligibles, nearly 9000 entered the army; 2000 entered the navy; 500 more performed other necessary war work, and eighty-five per cent. of these were voluntary enlistments. An official report from Washington by Cato Sells, the Indian Commissioner, says: "I regard their representation of 9000 in the United States camps, and in actual warfare, as furnishing a ratio to the population, unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other race or nation. As scouts and small group fighters they won greatest fame."

In referring to a review of a brigade of American troops, upon their return from France, Mr. Sells is said to have made the following statement: "In that triumphal scene were descendants of men who were Americans

before 'Attila's fierce Huns' were beaten at Chalons, perhaps before the Siege of Troy."

It seems only right and fitting that the names of some of these descendants should be made known, and that an account of their bravery should hold a place in the history of their people. What story could be more thrilling than the record of Private Joseph-Oklahombi, a Choctaw of Company D, 141st Infantry? He received the Croix de Guerre for service described in Marshal Petain's citation as follows: "Under a violent barrage, dashed to the attack of an enemy position, covering about 210 yards through barbed-wire entanglements. He rushed on machine gun position, capturing 171 prisoners. He stormed a strongly held position, containing more than fifty machine guns and a number of trench mortars. Turned the captured guns on the enemy, and held the position for four days in spite of a constant barrage of large projectiles and gas shells. Crossed No-Man's Land many times to get information concerning the enemy and to assist his wounded comrades."

Alfred Q. Bailey, a Cherokee of Oklahoma, made the supreme sacrifice. He had been with General Pershing in Mexico, but was a sergeant when killed in action in France. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for entering the lines of the enemy, alone, in advance of his regiment, where he killed two German machine gunners, and captured the third.

Wisconsin may well be proud to record the name of Walter G. Sevalia, of Brule, a corporal in Company F, 7th Engineers. He was cited for "extraordinary heroism" in action in France in November, 1918. He swam the Meuse, under terrific fire, with a cable for a pontoon bridge, and later carried another cable over the Est Canal and across an open field, covered by enemy machine guns. He was wounded, but returned, bearing a message of great importance.

The first American soldier to cross the Marne in the great battle that threw the Germans back for the last time was an Indian.

Sergeant O. W. Leader, a Choctaw, must have been imbued with the quality of endurance so typical of his race. He was cited for bravery in battle. He fought at Cantigny, May 28, 1918, fought at Soissons, Chateau Thierry, July 18, 1918; fought at St. Mihiel Salient, September 12, 1918; fought at Argonne Forest, October 1, 1918. He was wounded twice and gassed twice. Besides having this fine military record, Sergeant Leader was selected by the French Government as the model original American soldier of whom a portrait should be painted, to hang upon the walls of the French Federal Building, where

types of all the Allied races will be exhibited.

The Keshena Indian School in Wisconsin claims John Peters, a young Menominee, who served with the First Engineers. He, too, paid the great tribute, but how gloriously for his people, for of him it is said, "He was among the first to enlist, the first to embark and the first to die."

Colonel Henry Smither, a man of prestige and ability in the art of military tactics, is an Indian. He is a graduate of West Point, and served with the General Staff in France throughout the World War.

Lieutenant Cameron Brant was the first Indian killed with the Canadian forces. He was a direct descendant of Joseph Brant, the Indian, whose military ingenuity so greatly aided the British during the War of the Revolution.

Pershing's gallant Indian Scouts taught the world what real camouflage meant.

The United States Marine Corps, that most ancient and honorable branch of the service which existed even before the Navy Department was organized, saw some of the most desperate fighting of the war. In this branch were Joseph E. Oldfield, a grandson of the Sioux Chief, Red Cloud, and Private Pete Garlow, Carlisle's gridiron hero. Joseph Cloud, a Sioux, was a machine gunner of the 121st Machine Gun Battalion. He fought with the Mad Marines in saving Paris, and went "over the top" twice. After one of the hottest and bloodiest battles, he is said to have remarked, "I did all I could for my country; I am proud that I did, and I would do it all over again, too. My nation gave liberally to the Army. The men wanted to go; the women ordered us to go. No good Indian would run away from a fight. We knew the life of America depended on its men, and we are Americans."

The La Fayette Escadrille counted Flobert W. Richester as its first Indian aviator. Others joined the air service, among them Two Guns White Calf, whose father presented Glacier National Park to the United States.

The Hog Island Ship Yards employed over half a hundred Indians. Munition plants, motor plants and factories found them skillful workers, and capable, respectable citizens.

One might go on and on with true records of adventure and sacrifice, scattered here and there through every branch of the service. The absence of Indian regiments like those composed of Filipinos and negroes often draws an exclamation of wonder, but no word of complaint comes from the Indian, because of unofficial recognition. When he enters the United States service, he does so on exactly the same basis as any white citizen of the country, and except that he is usually the most popular man

in his company, becomes indistinguishable from his comrades. Pershing's Scouts, and one company of the 142nd Infantry were composed entirely of Indians, but without official designation.

The business and domestic life of the Indian as a people has its optimistic side. Many hereditary traits of character crop out, indicating an ability to carry on profitable and useful occupations. The Indian girl is an ideal nurse, with her soft voice, precise obedience to orders, quiet movements, and unemotional exterior. Her steadiness in the presence of pain and death win courage and admiration.

It is remarkable that the Indian has accomplished so much in the world of business, considering the meagre education and commercial training which he has had. One of our former Indian Commissioners gives the following facts: "I know of a full-blooded Indian on the edge of the Rocky Mountains who cultivated his farm with his own hands, lived in a house as well built and as sensibly furnished as any of his neighbors; sent his children to school and taught them to work afterward; kept a bank account and scrawled his name on his own checks. Yet he could not write anything except that name, or read anything except figures, or speak a word of English. His white acquaintances respected him. I know of another on the Pacific Slope who began life as a bound boy, does not know one letter from another, yet counts his fortune in five figures, and made it all as a cattle dealer and freight contractor."

In so far as education and other great advantages are concerned, the Indian is far behind his white brother, but economically he is nearly his equal. As a people they hold some 60,000,000 acres of land, which if brought together would make a tract of land more than twice as large as the State of New York. It is safe to say that the land is worth \$363,000,000. This land has a timber growth worth at least \$71,000,000, and the annual income from the forests is nearly \$2,000,000. The Indians are rated altogether at about \$7,000,000,000. They raise about \$11,000,000 worth of crops, and sell about \$5,000,000 worth of live stock annually. As landlords they raise about \$5,000,000 a year.

Some of the Indians, both as tribes and individuals, are much better off than others, many are among the most favored of fortune, while others, probably the majority, are poor and uneducated.

From various reports we find that 56,000 are self-supporting, out of a population of over 350,000, and that thousands have broken away from all tribal relations and are living among the white population making their way accord-

ing to that standard. As sheep men, lumbermen, trappers, hunters and farmers, the Indian is successful. Many are becoming good mechanics and engineers, the more progressive are taking up the arts and sciences; where the ancestor shaped the spear and ground the arrow, the scion carves furniture or engraves our jewelry.

There are over 61,000 Indian children in the schools, out of 84,000 eligibles; 120,000 Indians speak English, and 113,000 are religious church-going people; 79,000 are citizens; 119,000 wear citizens' clothing, and over 28,000 are voters.

So prosperous and so patriotic were these few of the great Indian population, that they invested over \$25,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds, or about \$75.00 per capita, and about \$1,000,000 in War Saving Stamps.

The great war has made us co-discoverers with Columbus; it has helped us to rediscover the Indian—his individuality, his bravery, his worth as a citizen. Let us put forth the right hand of fellowship and welcome him as he deserves, as a citizen of the twentieth century—a real American.



SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

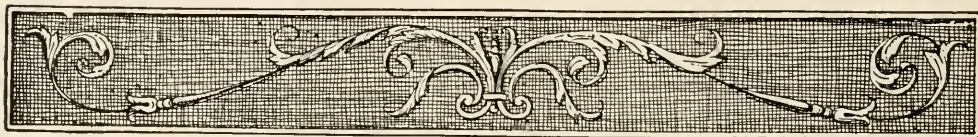
By Jennie McCarty Kirk

Historian of Tioga Point Chapter, D.A.R.

With the death November 24, 1921, of Mrs. Anna Hyatt Stewart, formerly of Waverly, N. Y., Tioga Point Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, lost a Real Daughter.

Mrs. Stewart was born in the town of Barton, Tioga County, N. Y. She was the oldest child of John and Rachel Ralph Hyatt. Nearly her whole life was spent in Tioga County. Mrs. Stewart's grandfather, John Hyatt, took part in the beginning of the Revolutionary War. His wife died soon after, leaving two children, a boy—John, a girl—Deborah, who went to live with her grand-

father. He took the boy, a lad of thirteen, with him into the army. This lad was Mrs. Stewart's father. He served at the Battle of Bunker Hill as a drummer boy. As soon as he was old enough to fight, he enlisted as a private and did not leave the service until the close of the War. He served under Colonel Spaulding; who was one of the three men that captured Major Andre, and whose names will never be forgotten. Mrs. Stewart survived by a son, John Stewart, of Barker Pl., Waverly, N. Y., and a daughter, Mrs. Belle Hannes, of Rochester, N. Y., at whose home she died.



D.A.R. MUSEUM IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL



AMONG the recent acquisitions to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall is the gift from the Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C., of five pieces of silver, comprising a tea-pot, sugar bowl, tray, tongs, and tea-strainer. The tea-pot and tray were presented to Margaret Marshall as a wedding gift by Dolly Payne, afterward the wife of James Madison, president of the United States. Miss Marshall, daughter of the Revolutionary hero, Benjamin Marshall, married Hugh Morrison and Dolly Payne was one of her bridesmaids. The tea-pot and tray are said to have been made from silver shoe buckles, sword trappings and buttons taken from the British officers captured during the Revolution.

Mrs. W. F. Simes, great granddaughter of Margaret Marshall Morrison, directed her daughter, Mrs. Jennie L. Wyndham, to send these heirlooms to the Dolly Madison Chapter from whom the museum received them.

The development of the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall has progressed steadily and today numbers 1167 historical relics on exhibition in its cases. The history of the museum dates from the second Board meeting on October 18, 1890, when the following resolution by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood was passed:

"That * * * the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of historical relics * * * which may come to the Society. * * * This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fire-proof building."

A "Revolutionary Relics' Committee" was appointed to take charge of all gifts and donations. This committee continued its capable work until April, 1914, when the 23rd Continental Congress created the office of Curator General. The first to hold this office was Miss Catherine B. Barlow who, elected in April,

1915, served two consecutive terms. Her successor in office was Mrs. George W. White, the present Curator General.

Among the thousand and more valuable historical articles in the museum, which corresponds in size to the Library in Memorial Continental Hall, are Houdon's bust of Washington and two Sevres vases, the gift of the French Republic to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in grateful recognition of its war work; the pen used by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of the State, in signing the treaties at the close of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament; a silver cup which belonged to General George Washington and



SILVER TEA-POT, SUGAR BOWL, TONGS, TEA-STRAINER AND TRAY GIVEN BY DOLLY PAYNE MADISON, TO MARGARET MARSHALL MORRISON

which the general gave to Andrew Ellicott in recognition of his work as civil engineer in laying out the City of Washington; a tea set of Queen Anne silver lustre; an original certificate of the Society of the Cincinnati, dated 1784 and signed by General Henry Knox, secretary; and a collection of American coins.

The rules of the Museum do not permit loans of historic articles. They must be gifts outright to the National Society and cover the Revolutionary period only, from 1770 to 1800. Heirlooms of that date which are accepted can be manuscripts, miniatures, silk, bead bags, fans, laces, jewelry, silver, pewter, china, bronze, silver lustre, glass, mantel ornaments, samplers, fire-place furnishings, knee buckles, and snuff boxes.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW MEXICO

The third State Conference of the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution met on Friday, October 28, 1921, in the M. E. Church, south of Roswell, with the Roswell Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. H. H. Jackman, of Roswell, opened the morning program with a pipe organ selection, during which the pages escorted the State Officers to the platform. The State Regent, Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, called the Conference to order, and the Rev. S. E. Allison gave an appropriate Scripture reading and the Invocation. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," "America," and more especially the "Salute to the Flag," led by Mrs. Mary Cooney, of Roswell, the State Chairman on the Correct Use of the Flag, contributed much to the D. A. R. spirit that was evidenced during the transaction of the business which followed.

The address of welcome from the Roswell Chapter was given by Mrs. Violet Stevens and the response was made by Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Regent of the Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter of Sante Fé.

Mrs. J. F. Hinkle gave an inspiring address followed by the announcement of her commitments. A message from our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, was read by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Helen Keith, of Roswell. A report of the tender of Ft. Marcy to the New Mexico Historical Society in Sante Fé, by the Hon. and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, was read by the Secretary. It will be remembered by many that Mrs. Prince organized the first Chapter in the Southwest and that the establishment of many of the western chapters is due to her interest in and loyalty to the Daughters of the American Revolution. At 12.30 a luncheon was served in the basement of the Church.

The afternoon session opened by all repeating the American's Creed, after which the reports of the State Officers were received. Our Historian, Mrs. Ella C. Weltmer, of Sante Fé, presented twenty-four Military War Service Records, all properly compiled for filing, with the Historian General. Mrs. Earl P. Denburgh, of Roswell, gave two delightful vocal numbers. The reports of the State Chairmen and the Chapter Regents were heard with great interest; the three chap-

ters represented reported one hundred per cent. support to the three big objects of the National Society.

Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, of Silver City, Past State Regent, was endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. R. P. Barnes, of Albuquerque, State Regent; Mrs. F. C. Wilson, of Sante Fé, Vice Regent; Mrs. Theodore Sutherland, of Roswell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. B. H. Porter, of Albuquerque, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. C. Weaver, of Roswell, Treasurer; Mrs. Reed Holloman, of Santa Fe, Registrar; Mrs. L. B. Morrell, of Silver City, Historian; Mrs. Alvin White, of Silver City, Librarian.

(MRS. REED) M. A. BASSETT HOLLOMAN,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK

The New York State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, was for the fifth time the guests of the Irondequoit Chapter in Rochester on October 19-21, 1921. Several changes were introduced in the order of procedure. Wednesday morning a Council of Chapter Regents was held in the Irondequoit Chapter House at 9 o'clock with Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, presiding, the object being to secure expressions from the various Regents on programs of work and other matters. The suggestions made were later laid before the State Board of Management which met at 11 o'clock. The Chairman of State Committees held their meeting in the ball room of Powers' Hotel at 10 o'clock. Following the morning conferences an informal luncheon was served at the hotel.

The bugle call, given by Mrs. Wheeler, announced the opening of the Conference at 3 o'clock, when the State and National Officers, with distinguished guests, entered, escorted by thirty pages. The personal page of the State Regent was Mrs. Prescott Lunt, one of the young matrons of Rochester Chapter. When Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, with the fall of the gavel, declared the Twenty-sixth New York State Conference open, the first quarter century of state achievement had passed into history.

The invocation by Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, State Chaplain, was followed by singing of the

Star Spangled Banner; salute to the Flag, and the American's Creed; the opening exercises concluded with Miss Sanford's Apostrophe to the Flag, recited by Mrs. H. F. Burton.

Mrs. William B. Hale, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, gave a cordial address of welcome. On behalf of Mayor Edgerton, Mr. Edward R. Foreman, city historian, welcomed the delegates to Rochester. Mrs. Nash responded, her fine address being an earnest appeal for thoughtful consideration of present-day problems. At its close, the distinguished guests were introduced, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, Vice President General, representing the National Society, Mrs. William Cumming Story, of New York, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, of Mount Vernon, a former Vice President General. Mrs. Nash read the greetings; Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. Edwin Earl Sparks, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

At the Wednesday evening meeting which was given to the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary, the State and National officers and these former State Regents as honor guests, Mesdames Story, Wood, Benjamin F. Spraker, and Miss Stella F. Broadhead entered, escorted by the pages, and the audience sang the "Song to the Empire State." Mrs. Nash presided. An interesting feature of the opening session was the reading of "An American Hymn," by Mrs. Edith Willis Linn Forbes, with an original musical interpretation by Mrs. Leon D. Lewis. The hymn was written in 1904 by our second N. Y. State Regent, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth. The former State Regents present gave greetings and reminiscences of their terms of office. The State Regent then read greetings from Mrs. Albert Nelson Lewis, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Mrs. Henry R. Roberts, and Mrs. William Little, former State Regents; Mrs. Mary E. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General, organizing founder; Miss Grace Pierce, former State and National officer, and Miss Mary V. B. Vanderpool, founder and twenty-five years Regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.

The paper of the evening was a history of the twenty-five State Conferences, prepared by Mrs. Nellie Lohnas Hayden, Past Regent of Saratoga Chapter, of which the State Historian

is a member. Mrs. F. H. Calhoun, former State Regent, and Vice President General from South Carolina, spoke of the Tomassee D.A.R. School in South Carolina, and the N. Y. State building to be erected there as the twenty-fifth anniversary endeavor of N. Y. State Conference. Mrs. Calhoun's address was so eloquent and appealing that at its close over three hundred dollars was subscribed to place water in its buildings.

Thursday morning, meeting opened by Mrs. Nash, when reports of state officers were given. Mrs. Nash's annual report was of special interest, showing the growth and activities of over one hundred and forty-three chapters, from each one of which fine reports had come. The total membership in the state being 14,157, which represents one-eighth of the National Society, having made decided gains during the year. Thursday afternoon reports of the many state committees were given by their chairman, not only indicating the scope and breadth of their different endeavors, but offering plans for future work. Mrs. J. P. Mosher, State Director of the C.A.R., called attention to the importance of establishing branches of the junior societies throughout the State.

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General, arrived during the day, and at this time gave an interesting description of the laying of the cornerstone of the D.A.R. Administration Building on October 19, 1921. Mrs. Yawger spoke of the increasing interest shown in the Society since the World War. Thursday evening the reception to the State and National officers, distinguished guests, and members of the S.A.R. was a most pleasing occasion.

Friday morning, Mrs. Nash called the meeting to order at 9.30. The election of three State Directors was announced—Mrs. Daniel Wilber, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, of Binghamton, and Mrs. James E. Pope, of New York. Mrs. William B. Hale, Regent of Rochester Chapter, was appointed a member of the N. Y. State building committee at Tomassee, of which Mrs. R. H. Gibbs, of Schenectady, is chairman, and Mrs. C. C. Court, Mrs. Silas W. Sherwood, and Mrs. Joseph S. Wood are members. By invitation of Mrs. Wilber, Regent of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, the 1922 Conference will meet in Poughkeepsie. The singing of "God Be with You Till We Meet Again" closed one of the most interesting, enthusiastic and largest State meetings ever held.

The social features were not forgotten. On Tuesday the Iroquois Society, C.A.R., gave a luncheon at the Irondequoit Chapter House, to State officer and Presidents of the Society, preceding their convention which opened in the

Powers' Hotel, Tuesday afternoon, continuing through the evening. The Iroquois Society entertained the Convention in the evening. Wednesday the State luncheon of the Daughters at the hotel. Thursday, Mrs. Nash entertained the State Board of Management at luncheon in the Chapter House. Friday, Mrs. C. S. Lunt entertained at luncheon at the New Century Club in honor of her guest, Mrs. Nash. A tea at the Chapter House Friday afternoon, given by the Irondequoit Chapter, brought to a close the social program.

(MRS. FREDERICK) FLORENCE S. B. MENGES,
State Historian.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The twenty-fifth annual State Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Charleston on November 16 and 17, 1921. The sessions, with the exception of that of the first evening, were held in the famous "Old Exchange Building," now the property of Rebecca Motte Chapter, the Conference hostess chapter.

This historic old edifice was erected before the Revolution, of material brought over from England, and first used as an Exchange and Custom House. In 1774 the famous cargo of taxed tea was stored there and taken therefrom to be emptied in the Cooper River. In 1774 assembled also the first Provincial Congress and set up the first independent Government in the United States. During the Revolution many prominent citizens were imprisoned in the cellar and from thence the martyr, Isaac Hayne, was led forth to execution. In 1791 George Washington was entertained there, and for many years the building belonged to the Federal Government, being used as a custom house, postoffice and light house office. In 1913, by Act of Congress, it became the property of Rebecca Motte Chapter, was loaned by them to the government during the World War, and is now used as a Chapter House.

Here, on the morning of November 16th, the State Conference was most auspiciously opened. Hearty addresses of welcome were delivered by Mrs. Marie Gary Eason, Regent, in behalf of Rebecca Motte Chapter, and by Miss Louisa Poppenheim, in behalf of the city of Charleston. A happy response was given by Mrs. von Tresckow, of Camden. Greetings from the New York D.A.R. were brought by Mrs. Charles White Nash, their charming State Regent, who was an honored guest at the Conference. The Presidents of the South Carolina United Daughters of the Confederacy, of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Colonial Dames and of the Daughters of 1812 were also present and brought greetings from their respective organizations.

The report of the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, was enthusiastically received. The South Carolina Daughters are progressing in all lines of work carried on by the National Society but proudest of all is South Carolina of her "child," the Tomassee school for mountain girls, situated in the heart of the hills and founded and supported by the South Carolina chapters.

A year ago the first fifty thousand-dollar endowment fund was subscribed and when these pledges are paid, another endowment will be launched. Other states are now taking an interest and helping the school, and it was a most happy occasion when Mrs. Nash, in behalf of the New York Daughters, presented Tomassee with the New York State Building.

On Wednesday evening, also, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, who has been Tomassee's most ardent promoter from its infancy, delivered an illustrated lecture on the place, the people and the school. Early in the fall Mrs. Calhoun delivered this same lecture at the New York State Conference. On seeing a picture of the school girls carrying buckets of water from a mountain spring to the school half a mile up the hill, the New York Daughters immediately raised a fund to supply other means of getting the water to the buildings than "toting" it.

Besides this mountain school, there is, in the "Pinney Woods" Section of the South Carolina Coast country, a little school, conducted under the management of the Georgetown Chapter. This school was offered to the State Conference and the taking over of it is now under consideration.

New officers elected were Third Vice Regent, Mrs. Paul Earle, of Anderson; Recording Secretary, Miss Minnie Clyburn, of Camden; Assistant Historian, Mrs. F. A. Des Portes, of Winnsboro; and Auditor, Mrs. Hayne Rice, of Aiken.

With the exception of a tea given by the wide-awake City Federation of Women's Clubs and a visit to the fleet of destroyers then in Charleston harbor, the social affairs were associated with Charleston's glorious past.

An interesting relic shown to the Visiting Daughters was the crimson flag carried by Col. William Washington at the Battle of Eutaw, and now the cherished property of the "Washington Light Infantry." The famous old "Pringle House," owned during the Revolution by Miles Brewton, was hospitably opened to visitors by its present owners and many took advantage of the opportunity to visit this magnificent old mansion, rich in historic furnishings and relics. The tea given by the Colonial Dames was held in the Old Powder Magazine, which as far back as 1715 was known as the Old Powder Magaine. Among the inter-

esting relics here shown was a handsome dress which once belonged to Eliza Lucas, who introduced the culture of indigo into the colony of South Carolina.

An afternoon reception was tendered by the Charleston Chapter, U.D.C., at their chapter rooms, and here too are displayed relics, those of the South's "Lost Cause." The final reception was given by the Hostess Chapter and was the first social affair held within the "Old Exchange" since President George Washington's ball in 1791. And no doubt there were present many descendants of the ladies and gentlemen, who more than a century and a quarter ago, gathered to dance the stately minuet and honor the Father of His Country.

MARION LALLEY,
Historian.

WISCONSIN

The twenty-fifth annual State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wisconsin, which convened at the invitation of Oshkosh Chapter, in the Twentieth Century Club, in Oshkosh, October 1 to 12, 1921, was made memorable not only as the Silver Anniversary of the Wisconsin Society, but also by the presence of our distinguished President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor. The bugle call was sounded by Howard Hall of the Boy Scouts and the State officers led by Mrs. R. B. Hartman, State Regent, and Mrs. Minor took their places on the platform and the State Regent called the meeting to order. The cordial welcome by Mrs. E. M. Crane, Regent of Oshkosh Chapter, was responded to by Mrs. C. F. Eckels, of Port Washington.

Greetings were read from State Regents of Illinois, North Carolina, Florida, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James Morris, Vice President General of Minnesota. Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Honorary State Regent, gave a short greeting. A touching memorial to our dearly loved and deeply mourned Vice President General, Mrs. Julia C. Hume, was read by Mrs. Edward Ferguson.

The President General gave an inspiring talk and read an interesting account of her visit to the battlefields of France, and the presentation of the waterworks to the village of Tilloloy.

The State Regent reported 2378 members, an increase of 162 during the year. The reports of Chapter Regents showed large contributions to mountain schools, beside two scholarships of \$100 each to Tomassee School; medals for study in American History, and much active work in marking historic spots and investigating old trails. Inspired by the President General's account of the helpful work of the "Manual for Immigrants," a silver offering of over \$100 was made toward the Manual fund.

The Conference voted to furnish a committee room in the new Administration Building, to be known as Wisconsin Room, and also to contribute money toward the purchase of the prehistoric village of Aztlan, Wis.

The following State officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. George Parker; Vice Regent, Mrs. Isaac P. Witter; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Chas. D. Weeks; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John M. Whitehead; Treasurer, Mrs. Norman T. Gill; Historian, Mrs. Geo. Dexheimer; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Frank C. Buckley; Librarian, Mrs. H. C. Lawton.

Greetings were sent to our Real Daughters, Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers and Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, and to Mrs. Ada F. Kimberly, Honorary State Regent. The Credentials Committee reported 156 in attendance.

The social features included the luncheons and dinners, which the Conference enjoyed as guests of Oshkosh Chapter, a lecture on the "Village of Aztalan," by Dr. S. A. Barrett, an auto ride about the city, a concert in the First Congregational Church, and a reception at the home of Mrs. E. M. Crane, Regent of Oshkosh Chapter, at which, the guest of honor was the President General, whose cordiality and winning personality won her the loyal support and lasting friendship of every Daughter. (Mrs. A. C.) HELEN STANTON UMBREIT,

State Corresponding Secretary.





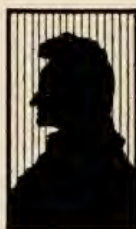
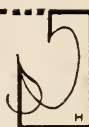
Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



VIII. WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

1. GENERAL.—A general idea of woman's position in industry may be gained from the articles in the standard encyclopedias, especially the *International* (Woman's work and Women in industry) and *Americana* (Women in the industries and professions). Bliss' *New Cyclopaedia of Social Reform* has an article on Woman's Economic Position in the United States. Carrol D. Wright's *Industrial Evolution of the United States* devotes a chapter (xvi) to this topic, as does Adams and Sumner's *Labor Problems* (ch. ii), and a more general discussion may be found in the earlier edition of J. A. Hobson's *Evolution of Modern Capitalism*, ch. xii. Two general works are Helen Campbell's *Women Wage Earners* (chapters ii, iii, iv are historical) and Edith Abbott's *Women in Industry*. From a somewhat different standpoint is Earl Barnes' *Woman in Modern Society*, ch. vi. Edna D. Bullock's *Employment of Women in the Debater's Handbook* series reprint articles from many sources with a good bibliography.

2. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND THE TRANSITION.—The position of women in colonial industry has been indicated by references in previous numbers. Abbott's *Women in Industry*, ch. ii and iii, covers this period, and so do the general works already mentioned. It should be noted that the transition came naturally, as lines of work formerly done in the home were taken over by the factories; and in many quarters was looked on with favor.

3. THE FIRST FACTORIES.—For the first factory conditions, as shown at their best in the Lowell mills, see Abbott's *Women in Industry*, ch. vii, Harriet H. Robinson's *Loom and Spindle* gives a more detailed account, with extracts from the *Lowell Offering*, the publication of the Lowell mill girls, which Dickens said (*American Notes*) would "compare advantageously with a great many English Annuals."

4. OCCUPATIONS.—The list generally assigned to Miss Martineau of the seven occupations which alone were open to women in the early nineteenth century—teaching, needlework, keeping boards, the cottonmills, bookbinding, typesetting, and domestic service—is not quite correct (Abbott, *Women in Industry*, p. 65)

but serves to illustrate the early restrictions upon women's work. Compare with this the list of 295 trades in which women are engaged quoted by Miss Abbott (Appendix E) from the United States Census of 1900. As to how far women really replaced men, compare the statements in Wright's *Industrial Evolution* with Bliss' *Cyclopaedia*, p. 1291, and the article on Occupations; the point seems somewhat uncertain. Many popular works written from the side of vocational guidance, of which E. W. Weaver's *Profitable Vocations for Girls*, and Mary A. Laselle's *Vocations for Girls* are types, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of individual occupations.

5. WAGES.—The general works already cited touch this topic incidentally. Abbott's *Women in Industry* has a chapter (xii) and Bliss' *Cyclopaedia* an article on Women's Wages. Other facts may be obtained from Nearing's *Wages in the United States*, by using the Index. The discussions on the minimum wage—foreshadowed by Mathew Carey as far back as 1828—deal largely with woman labor. See the *International Encyclopedia* article Minimum Wage and vol. 23, p. 691-693 (in article Woman's Work). Several States (*e. g.*, Massachusetts) have minimum wage commissions whose publications may be used.

6. TRADE UNIONS.—On the status of women in trade unions there is an article by Florence Kelly in the *Outlook*, v. 84, p. 926-931 (1906) and the article in Bliss' *Cyclopaedia* may be used. For discussion from the trade union side see John Mitchell's *Organized Labor*, ch. xvi, and F. J. Carlton's *History and Problems of Organized Labor*, ch. xiv. A special work on the subject is Alice Henry's *The Trade Union Woman*.

7. DOMESTIC SERVICE.—On this subject Lucy M. Salmon's *Domestic Service*, ch. iv, discusses American conditions; and Lillian Pettingill's *Toilers of the Home* gives some interesting pictures.

8. WOMEN IN BUSINESS.—Many individual biographies of business women are given in Mrs. Logan's *Part taken by Women in American History*, p. 893-907, and Farmer's *What America owes to Women*, p. 381-453.



Monnet

MONNET

The house of Monnet took its name from a town situated in Bailiwick of Poligny, near the River Ain.

The family of Ancient Poitou, France, had its origin in the Maison de Monet de la Marck, which had its beginning as the "Seigneurs and Barons of Saint-Martin, of Sombrun, of Pontiac, etc. This family has always occupied a distinguished place in the order of nobility of the Province of Bearn (France) and possessed a number of Fiefs and Seigheuries, which placed it among the Barons of the Province.

In 1572, Pierre Monnet, a member of the family being a partisan of the King of Navarre, was massacred in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572, and he was the ancestor of all the Protestant Monnets of the Huguenot Province. It was to either him or his son, that the Coat-of-Arms was granted in 1570.

His great-great-grandson Pierre Monnet, Huguenot refugee, born 1640 died in London 1715, married Catharine Pillot, a granddaughter of Nicholas Pillot of ancient Poitou. These Monnets left the town of Poitou and took refuge in the fortress at La Rochelle, soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, from whence they embarked, with their sons, for London, where they were naturalized in 1688.

These sons later came to America, Isaac, settling in Calvert County Maryland about 1700, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah Williams.

Robert, another son settled in Cecil County, Maryland and married Margaret Darrell.

Pierre, still another son, settled on Staten Island, joining the Huguenot Colony there several years before 1712, as he died about that time.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Hastings

HASTINGS

Hastings is a name older than the Norman Conquest, 1066, for the Castle of Hastings was held by that family when William the Conqueror landed, and the land in the region on which the Battle of Hastings was fought, was in the possession of the family before 871.

The first of the family to be elevated to the peerage, was Lord Henry Hastings, son of William de Hastings, Steward of Henry 2nd 1154-1189. This office of Steward being hereditary in the family.

The Hastings, through marriage, became allied with the Royal families of England, Scotland and France, tracing, in direct lines to Charles Martel, Duke of Antrim, A. D. 732, the grandfather of Charlemagne. They also trace directly to Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, St. David, King of Scotland, Henry 1st, King of France and his wife Anne of Russia.

George, the 3rd Lord Hastings, was created Earl of Huntly, 1529 and married the daughter of David, King of Scotland.

The American Hastings family trace their lineage back through the English branches to the Danish origin. Sir Henry & George Hastings grandsons of the first Earl of Huntington, became Puritans and fled to New England. In 1634 Thomas Hastings and his wife came to this country and in 1638 John followed with his family. They were probably cousins. Joshua, the head of this branch of the family, came from Swerford Co., England a member of that distinguished family at whose head was the Marquis of Hastings.

One of Joshua's descendants married into the old Stackhouse family which traces its origin further back than the Doomsday Book.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6073. SMITH-LAYNE.—Lydia Lane was the dau of James & Lydia Hardage Lane who were m abt 1734. James Lane made a will dated 1790, Loudoun Co., Va. He was the s of Wm. Lane of Westmoreland Co., Va. who m Martha, dau of Wm. Carr. James & Lydia Hardage Lane had 7 or 8 ch. Lydia b 1751 m Temple Smith b April 6, 1745, s of Nathaniel & Elizabeth Smith. Temple Smith had twin brothers, Withers & George Smith b 1740. Would like to correspond with you. The above data is taken from "Seldens of Virginia & Allied Families."—*Mrs. Chas. S. Passmore*, 717 W. Granite St., Butte, Montana.

6603. RONEY.—James Roney Sr. m Rachel Muller and settled in Chester Co., Pa. He was a farmer & owned property three or four miles from New London Cross Road, Chester Co. He had five sons & four daus. His s James Roney b Oct. 27, 1797 m June 8, 1819, Rachel Larew. They had 8 ch. Their youngest, Rachel Maria was only a few months old when they moved to Ohio. She m Darius Buxton & lived in Union Co., O. Would be glad to correspond with enquirer.—*Mrs. C. E. Vallier*, 1310 Norton Ave., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

6691. HINCKLEY.—Samuel Hinckley, Co. Kent, England, came to New England in the ship "Hercules" which sailed about March, 1634. He was accompanied by his w Sarah & ch. He first settled in Scituate & by the early records it appears that his w joined the church there

Aug. 16, 1635. He removed to Barnstable in 1639. His 1st w Sarah d Aug. 18, 1656 & he m Bridget Bodfish. He d at Barnstable, Oct. 31, 1662. In Freeman's History of Cape Cod, he is described as having been a very prominent man in public affairs. His will was dated Oct. 8, 1662. In it he mentions his w Bridget, sons Thomas, Samuel & John and daus Susannah, Mary, Sarah & Elizabeth.—*Mrs. Wm. L. Merriman*, 15 Terry Road, Shanghai, China.

7714. If the party, signed M. A. L., will write to me I may be able to help them with Cathey-Carruth-Allison data.—*Mrs. J. M. Aldrich*, Michigan City, Mississippi.

7715. MARTIN.—Three sons of General Joseph Martin, the Soldier, Statesman, Planter, Mason, Indian Agent in Ky. & Tenn. under Gov. Patrick Henry of Va., the father of 17 ch. lived in Ky. at the time that General Jackson fought the Battle of New Orleans. They were Col. Wm. Martin, Brice and Patrick Henry Martin. If it is of desc of these pioneers you wish information, & will write to me giving all the information you can, as to their history in the State of Ky. & the names so far as you can, I will be glad to give you their line back to Eng. & on the maternal side, back to abt 1500. Gen. Joseph Martin was a bro of my gr grandmother, Olive Martin Edwards.—*Brice Edwards*, 212 6th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

8830. WATERS-HARDIN.—By writing to Mrs. W. H. Crowder, 1430 South Boston Ave., Tulsa, Okla. you can secure data regarding these families.

8843. GAGE.—Lucy Gage b Feb. 6, 1798 was 5th ch of James Adams Gage b May 30, 1766 & his w Eunice Watkins. James Adams Gage was the s of George Gage b July 9, 1740 at Yarmouth, Mass., d May 4, 1806 at Pittstown N. Y. m Sarah Adams of Mass. Sept. 7, 1763. His name spelled George Guage, in record of his joining the mil in Dutchess Co. N. Y. 1760 at the age of 20, Capt. Richard Rca's Co. He later removed to Dorset, Vt. where he was constable 1768. Served in Rev. 1776-1781. see Vermont Rolls. He removed from Dorset to Pittstown where he kept a tavern. Was elected Postmaster at first election April 1, 1789 & became Postmaster 1792. He is bur in Pittstown a few rods from the Post Office. James Adams Gage and his bro Moses, bought 100 acres of land in Norway Herkimer Co., N. Y. & walked one hundred miles to their property in 1793 the first settlers there, & built their log cabin with axes only as tools. They cut the trees into logs & rolled them into place with hand spikes, covered the roof with bark. The chimney served as window & to let the smoke out. They returned to Pittstown for their wives & in Feb. 1794 moved their household goods on a sled drawn by an old team of horses. James sold his land in 1810 & removed to Syracuse, N. Y. & later set in Painesville, O. Children of George & Sarah Adams Gage who were m Sept. 7, 1763, were Elizabeth b 1764 m 1st Cornelius Smith, 2nd Dr. Randall; James Adams b May 30, 1766 m Eunice Watkins; Moses b April 11, 1768 m Sarah Slauson; Hannah m John Purdy; Rebecca m Roswell Burnham; Lemuel b 1775 m Rosanna Sherman; Daniel David b Sept. 3, 1777 m Abigail Gates; Eli lived in De Ruyter, N. Y.; Charlotte Carr b Apr. 22, 1787 m Isreal Sloan, Jr. The father of George Gage was Thomas, b in Yarmouth, Mass. m Rebecca Rider Oct. 13, 1726 & removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y. aft. 1740, and his father was Benjamin who took the "oath of fideletie" at Yarmouth, with 22 others in 1657. He m Joanna dau of Wm. & Elizabeth Knight of Yarmouth. The above facts were found in "Gage Genealogy" by Rev. Wm. M. Gage; "Norway Tidings" Oct. 1887; "Gazeteer of Vermont" 1824 by Zadock Thompson; Vermont Historical Society; "Gage Genealogy" by Arthur Gage; "History of Pittstown in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.;" Provincial Records, Albany, N. Y. : Cemetery, Norway, N. Y. & at Pittstown, N. Y. ; "Postmaster of Pittstown, N. Y. by Geo. H. Francisco; Revolutionary Soldiers in N. Y.—*Mrs. Olive H. Harwood Lash*, 349 Brunson Ave., Benton Harbor, Michigan.

9979. ARMSTRONG.—Joseph Armstrong, Sr. native of the North of Ireland came to Amer abt 1731 & settled in Hamilton Twp, now

Franklin Co., Pa. Was capt in Provincial forces 1755-58. He was with his relative Col. John Armstrong at Kittanning; was Provincial agent in building the great road from Fort Loudon to Fort Pitt; represented Cumberland County in the Assembly 1756-58; d Jan., 1761, w Jennett. Their ch were John; Thomas, Joseph, James, William, Catharine "otherwise Catherine Courey" & Margaret. Joseph Armstrong, Jr. b in Hamilton Twp, 1739 d 1811 & is bur in Rocky Spring Graveyard, Letterkenny Twp. July 1776 he was placed in command of 5th Battalion of Cumberland Co. & was in the Jersey campaign of that yr. Ref: Egle's Notes and Queries. Franklin Co., Pa. History 1887, gives as taxables in 1786 in Hamilton Twp., Wm., Samuel, John, George, Wm., Robert Thompson. Also Thos. & Joseph Armstrong. In Letterkenny Twp, Alex Thompson. For wills & records previous to 1784 write to Court House at Carlisle, Pa. After 1784 write to Court House at Chambersburg, Pa. For McConohay data write to Court House, Gettysburg, Pa. or York, Pa.—*Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick*, Mercersburg.

10011. STROTHER.—"William Strother, of Virginia and his Descendants" by Thomas McAdory Owen, gives the following about French Strother. French Strother (4) (James (3), Jeremiah (2), William (1) was b 173—in King George Co. He lived on an estate of 1500 acres, lying on Mountain Run, on the Fredericksburg road between Culpeper & Stevensburg. He was a vestryman & warden of St. Marks Parish. Represented Culpeper Co. for more than a quarter of a century in the General Assembly, before, during & after the Rev, was a member of the Virginia Conventions of 1776 & 1788, opposing in the latter, with Patrick Henry, George Mason & others, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He was Co. Lieutenant & also Presiding Justice of the Co. Court of Culpeper. For his boldness & aggressiveness during the Rev struggle he has been denominated by Grigsby as "the Fearless." The General Assembly, at various times imposed upon him public duties, *viz*: Trustee of the Town of Stevensburg, Trustee of an Academy to be established in the old gun-factory at Fredericksburg, Commissioner to settle certain Trustees' accounts, Commissioner of a road from Chester's Gap in Culpeper to Richmond, etc. He d intestate Aug., 1811 & is bur at Fredericksburg. His w was Lucy, dau of Robert Coleman (d 1793) formerly of Caroline Co. She was connected with the Claytons, Fosters & Stevens. See Hening 11, 36, 204; 12, 219, 375. He had many distinguished desc. Gilley who m Col. Evans & Elizabeth who m Ninrod

Evans are mentioned among his ch, but dates are not given.—*A. P. Strother*, Searcy, Ark.

10070. BAKER.—George Peter Baker lived at Strassburg near the River Rhine in Germany. He had four sons & one dau who came to this country about 1753. One s d soon after arriving here. The surviving bros were surgeons and performed much government work. They possessed large estates in many parts of the United States. Prior to 1800 they were officers in the army. One, Colonel Henry Baker, became a merchant and had ships at sea, also owned much land in Philadelphia where he d in 1801. Before his d his land was leased for 99 yrs and the business portion of the city to-day is located on this tract. By will his estates fell to his bros Jacob & Peter & his sis Elizabeth. They resided in Lancaster Co., Pa. & later moved to Somerset Co. where Jacob was killed by the Indians about 1816. Peter immigrated to Ohio. Col. Henry Baker d single. "History of Bedford & Somerset Co., Pa. Vol. 3, p. 172." Jacob m Mary Breck & their first ch Catherine was b 1759.—*Miss Douglas Hiltz*, Gooding, Idaho.

10082. POND-FISHER.—I have the following from the Pension Bureau at Washington "Luther Pond volunteered at Phelpstown, Ontario Co., N. Y. & ser as a private in Capt. Elias Hull's Company of New York Mil from May 9, 1812 to May 16, 1813. He m at Farmington, Ontario Co. N. Y. March 20, 1814, Sarah White & he d Nov. 3, 1843 in Wayne Cass Co., Michigan, where his widow was living in 1854 aged fifty-nine years, when she was allowed bounty land in full satisfaction for the services rendered." The names of their ch were Almon, Freeman, Marvin, Dennis, George, Mary Ann, Emily & Dydama.—*Mrs. Chas. Holden*, 621 Madison Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

10087. FOSTER.—Olive Foster b at West Tisbury, Mass. Feb. 15, 1761 d at Ashfield, Mass. May 1796, m about 1780 Cornelius Luce. She was the eldest ch of Wm. Foster b at Tisbury, Nov. 7, 1733 d at Ashfield, May 22, 1801, on Jan. 3, 1760, Deborah Lewis who d at Ashfield May 14, 1830. Their ch were Olive b 1761 m Cornelius Luce; Michael b Feb. 5, 1763 d May 10, 1764; Lewis b Nov. 27, 1764 d at Springfield, Mass. Apr. 5, 1849; Wm. b Apr. 8, 1767 d Oct. 27, 1793; Milton b Jan. 4, 1772 d at Marietta O., Feb. 14, 1852; Susanna b Apr. 26, 1776 d at Pittsfield, Mass. 1794; Hannah b Aug. 9, 1782 d at Ashfield July 30, 1855. Wm. Foster, 1733-1801, was the s of Joseph Foster b 1698 d 1785 who m Elizabeth Milton b 1702 d 1792, and he was the s of Joseph Foster b 1674 d 1750 m Rachel Bassett b 1679 d 1744. Joseph, 1674-1750 was the s of John Foster b 1642 d 1732, of Weymouth who was the s of Thomas Foster of Boston who came

from Devonshire Eng. 1634. Ref: Pierce's Foster Genealogy. Deborah Lewis Foster was a descendant of Wm. White who came in the *Mayflower*.—*Dr. Walter H. Chapin*, 27 Pleasant St., Springfield, Mass.

10090. LONGFELLOW.—Wm. Longfellow b in Eng. 1651 came to Newbury, Mass. 1676 m Nov. 10, 1678 Anne Sewall, dau of Henry & Jane Dummer Sewall. Their s Nathan b Feb. 5, 1690, in Newbury, Mass. m Aug. 28, 1713 Mary Greene & removed to Hampton, N. H. and their s Jonathan b 1714 at Hampton Falls, N. H., m 1731 Marcy (Mercy) Clark removed to Cornwallis, N. S. thence to Machias, Maine in 1765. Have no record of Rev ser, but if there is such it will be in the Massachusetts Records.—*Miss Bertha Longfellow*, Machias, Maine.

10104. MOXLEY.—Joseph Moxley was b in Glasgo & came to Groton, Conn. when 8 months old. He m Elizabeth Horsford & had ch, Joseph, Jonathan, Samuel, Deborah, Elizabeth & Esther. Joseph Moxley was a carpenter & on the day of the battle he was building a house for Jonathan Latham near the fort. He & his s Joseph Jr., then about 19 years old entered the fort & Joseph Sr. was killed but Joseph Jr. escaped. Jonathan Moxley, the 2nd s m Sally Woodmansee & probably they were the parents of Sally Moxley b 1788 d 1863 who m 1815 Gurden Darrow.

(a) PERKINS.—The name of Luke Perkins appears twice among the names of those killed at Fort Griswold Sept. 6, 1781. Luke Perkins & Corporal Luke Perkins Jr. From grave stone in Starr Cemetery, I copied the following "Luke Perkins Killed Sept. 6, 1781 at Fort Griswold, age 29 yrs" also his bro "Asa Perkins Killed, age 33 yrs." Allyn's History says "Elnathan Perkins went to the fort with four sons Obadiah, Elisha, Asa & Luke Jr. the last three were killed & Asa & Luke were bur in Starr Cemetery. Elisha, who was a m man was bur beside his two infant ch, his widow, Sarah, later m Wm. Wood.—*Mrs. Charles M. Adams*, 8 Monument St., Groton, Conn.

10104. MOXLEY.—Joseph Moxley b 1736 d 1781 m 1757 Eliz. Horsford. Jonathan Moxley b 1763 d 1826 m 1787 Sally Woodmansee b 1759 d 1827, these, no doubt, were the parents of Sally Moxley who m Gurden Darrow. Jonathan Moxley also ser in the Rev at the Battle of Groton Heights.—*Mrs. Lena Moxley McCloskey*, 420 Ontario Ave., Renovo, Pa.

10104. PERKINS.—I find in my family Bible the name of Amy Moxley & the date of her d, Sept. 18, 1809.—*Mrs. Oscar Samuels*, 221 8th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

10110. DOOLITTLE.—The parents of Thankful Doolittle who m Capt. John Trowbridge in 1777, were Isaac Doolittle b Aug. 13, 1721 d at New

Haven Feb. 13, 1800 & his w Sarah b Jan. 30, 1726, dau of Josiah & Abigail Frederick Todd, whom he m Nov. 10, 1743. Ch. of Ambrose Doolittle, who ser in Rev, were Ambrose b Dec. 27, 1751; Amos b May 8, 1754; Martha b Aug. 30 1756; Eunice b June 21, 1758 m Joseph Morgan; Abner b July 27, 1760; Samuel & Silas, twins b Mar. 28, 1763; Reuben b May 1, 1766 m Thankful Bunnell Jan. 31, 1788; Loly b June 9, 1769; Mary Ann b Feb. 23, 1771; Eliakim b Aug. 29, 1772; Lois, & Thankful m Capt. Solomon Doolittle. Ref :-p. 137, "Hisory of Doolittle Family in America."—*Mrs. L. L. Gillogly*, Almeda, California.

QUERIES

10416. McCLELLAND-HULIGAN.—Was Huligan who was drowned in the Susquehanna River in 1816, a s of Thos. Huligan of Dauphin Co., Pa.? His w was Abigail or Nancy McClelland. They had three ch Margaret, Abigail & James. Mrs. Huligan lived with her dau Abigail Huligan Ross & may have d in Clearfield Co., Pa. Would like to correspond with anyone having information of this fam.

(a) BURNAM.—Levi Elwell, in his introduction to "Gravestone Records of Shaftsbury, Vt." states that in Nov., 1766, John Burnam & George Pengree were residents of Shaftsbury. Records show that in Nov., 1767, Geo. Pengree m Hannah Burnam, & aft his d in 1776, Hannah m a Mr. Bronson. Was Hannah Burnam a dau of John Burnam, pioneer of Shaftsbury?—E. C. M.

10417. KILGORE.—Matthew Kilgore & w Mary, came from the British Isles & set in York Co., Pa. bef the Rev. Did he have Rev rec?

(a) ARMSTRONG.—Wanted par & Rev rec of father of Eliz. Armstrong b in Augusta Co., Va. 1781 & m Matthew Kilgore of York Co., Pa. Oct. 3, 1799.

(b) SPRAGUE.—Wanted par of Eliza Sprague b Jan. 8, 1815, m Nov. 10, 1836, in Dayton, Ind. James A. Kilgore.

10418. HALL.—Capt. Nathaniel Hall m Nov. 7, 1745 in Mansfield Conn. Martha dau of Capt. Samuel & Mary Warner Storrs. Their ch were Nathaniel b 1746, Deborah b 1747/8, Ruth b 1751, Olive b 1753, Martha b 1755, Andrew b 1758, Azariah b 1760, Richard b 1762, Aaron b 1764, Asabel b 1766 & Mary b 1769. Whom did Deborah b 1747 & Olive b 1753 m? Wanted names of ch of Timothy & Deborah Hall of Durham, Conn. Timothy was the s of Ebenezer Hall of Guilford.

(a) BEEBE.—Wanted ances of Thomas Beebe of Red Hook, Fairfield Co., Conn., who m Olive Hall & set on Black Creek, Guilderland, N. Y.

(b) HALL.—James & Hannah Cook Hall of Wallingford, Conn. had ch James b 1743 & Olive b May 20, 1745. Whom did Olive m?—M. K. C.

10419. TUCKER.—Wanted par of James Tucker b 1762, in Preston, Conn. & also of his w Sarah Angel b 1768, in New London, Conn. Did the father's of either give Rev ser? James Tucker had sisters, Esther b 1759, Sarah b 1761 & Hannah b 1764.—L. M. McC.

10420. DORSEY.—Wanted ances of John Dorsey & also of his w Eliz Dorsey. They were of the Baltimore Dorseys & lived nr Charles Town, Va. in 1830. John Dorsey d bet 1820 & 1830. His widow moved to Rappahannock Co., Va. They had ch George, Sarah W., Wm. & John Samuel Dorsey.

(a) TERREL.—Wanted par of Abigail Terrel b 1760 m 1775 Wm. Rush of Montgomery Co., N. C. Her bros were Halcot & Timothy.

(b) HARRIS.—Wanted par of Priscilla Harris b in Edgecomb Co., N. C. nr Tarboro 1797. She m Grigsby Rush in 1813. They lived for a time in Montgomery Co., N. C. later moving to Ky. Many of the Harris fam went to Georgia & Miss. It is the same fam from which Joel Chandler Harris is desc.

(c) STUBBLEFIELD-BROWN.—Wanted ances of Hezekiah Brown of Culpeper Co., Va. who m abt 1766 Ann Stubblefield. Wanted her ances also Elizabeth Brown of Prince William Co., Va. m John Priest in 1766. Were Hezekiah and Eliz. of the same fam?—N. A.

10421. ADAMS.—Wanted date & place of b & d of Sarah Adams who m George Gage of Yarmouth, Mass. Sept. 7, 1763. George Gage d May 4, 1806 at Pittstown, N. Y. & in his will mentions, w Sarah & nine ch. Wanted dates of b of these ch.

(a) LEE.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Margaret Jane Lee of Va., said to belong to the fam of Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, who m Matthew McClintock.—O. H. L.

10422. WYTHE.—Wanted the ances & place of b of Kezia Wythe b abt 1775 d Nov. 4, 1827 in Phila, Pa. m Hezekiah Welch.

(a) FRENCH-JOBE.—Abigail French m—Jobe & one of their sons was b while they lived in Muhlenburg Co., Ky., 1800. She is supposed to be a desc of Daniel Boone. Their dau Eliz. m—Alexander. Wanted any information of either fam.

(b) BROOCKS-MILLER.—Wanted names of father & bros of Bibulous (Bibby) Broocks who m Isabella Miller. They had dau Lucindia b in Va. 1804. The Broocks were of Dutch desc & Isabella Miller was b in Eng. Wanted her par.—C. P. McG.

10423. HARRIS.—Wanted information concerning Patience Harris, 97 years old in 1850, living in Beaufort Co., S. Car. with R. W.

Simmons aged 46, & his w Kizia, shown on Census for 1830, Beaufort Co., S. Car. living with her s John Harris.

10424. WOODING.—Wanted par, dates & Rev rec of Robert Wooding, Fairfax & Pr. Edward Co., Va. Wanted also the name of his w & ch.

(a) STRONG.—Wanted par & dates of John Strong from Hanover or Goochland Co. Va. Wanted also the names of his w & ch.—W. C. C.

10425. AIKEN-McFARLAND.—Deacon James Aiken b June 1, 1731 d July 27, 1817 m Mollie McFarland b 1736 d Dec. 4, 1814. Would like to correspond with any one who can give information of these people.

(a) HOPKINS-REED.—John Hopkins b Mar. 10, 1739, m Isabella Reed who d June 7, 1823 dau of Matthew and Mary Ann Holmes Reed. Wanted any information of these fam. —M. M. H.

10426. HARDY.—Wanted par & place & date of b of Thomas Hardy who was a resident of Brookfield, Mass. bet 1750 & 1782. His w was Hephzibah Rice.—J. B. H.

10427. HAWLEY.—Sarah Hawley b New Milford, Conn., Nov. 3, 1768, moved with her father Nathan to Pittsford, Vt. abt 1780. Wanted names of her mother & grandparents on each side.—I. B. H.

10428. CRANE-CRAIN.—Wanted any information concerning Archibald Crane-Crain of Lynchburg, Va. who fought in the Rev. War. —M. J. M.

10429. POOL.—Wanted par of Mary Pool whose m intentions to Jabez Kendall (d Cambridge Oct. 20, 1803) published Jan. 7, 1769. Was she the dau of Lieut. Jonathan & Mary Leamun Pool of Reading, Mass.

(a) FOSTER-WHITE-WING.—David, b 1758, s of Nathan & Phoebe Wing Foster of Dutchess Co. N. Y. m & moved from region of Danbury, Conn. to Williamstown Mass. A Foster gen says his wife's name was Lydia White. Records 2 ch David & Nathaniel Jr. Williamstown Vital Records gives his w name as Susannah White, & b of several ch until Lydia in 1800. Married Jabish York Lewis, 1819. Would appreciate any information establishing the name of w of David Foster or if he had 2 w possibly sisters Nathaniel Foster rendered Rev ser for S. E. Precinct in Dutchess Co. N. Y. now Putnam Co. in Gen. Precinct on War Committees also & as Corp in the Conn. Mil. There are several David Fosters on the rolls of N. Y. two being in Dutchess Co. Mil. Would be glad of information to prove war rec of David, s of Nathaniel Foster. Wanted also par of Lydia or Susannah White.—L. L. F.

10430. FOWLER.—Wanted ances of Elias Fowler b Feb. 16, 1776 at Halifax, Windham Co., Vt. m Jerusha Sumner b Oct. 21, 1779. He

d Dec. 22, 1844 had 13 ch. Wanted also gen of Jerusha Sumner.

(a) SHEPHERD.—Wanted ances of Nancy Shepherd who m Tarrant Putnam b Apr. 1, 1780, d Feb. 21, 1832. Her mother's name was Allen.—O. P. M.

10431. CAPELL.—Wanted names of ch of Benjamin Capell who d 1711 Ann Arundel Co. Md.

(a) HOLLAND.—Wanted maiden name of w of Jacob Holland b Jan. 20, 1690, s of Anthony Holland of Herring Creek, Ann Arundel Co. Md. & list of ch.

(b) Wanted name of w of Capell Holland b June 10, 1692, s of Anthony Holland of Ann Arundel Co. Md. & list of his ch.—A. B. C.

10432. BACON.—Wanted ances Rev rec & any information of Edmond Parks Bacon, whose s Edmond Parks Bacon was Lieut in the War of 1812.—L. B. D.

10433. FERRE-PARSONS-HERRICK. — Wanted names of ch dates of b & par of both Stephen Herrick, b 1764 & w Nancy Ferre Parsons. See Springfield, Mass. records.—E. M. C.

10434. TAFEEE-TAAFFE-TAFE.—Wanted any information & ances of Capt. Taffe who gave ser in French-Irish Reg Savannah, Ga. 1778 —D. P. T.

10435. POTTS.—Wanted date & place of b & d, maiden name of w & names of ch of Joseph Potts, Capt., Penna. line.

(a) WEBER (WEABER).—Wanted place & date of b & d maiden name of w Catherine with her date of m to Frederick Weber who d in Lower Saucon Twp. Northampton Co. Pa. abt 1772. Their s George d in 1770 leaving widow Ann Barbara who afterwards m Anthony Stock. Wanted maiden name of Ann Babara.

(b) NOWLANE.—John Nowlane d in Bethlehem Twp. Northampton Co. Pa. 1777 leaving a w Gertrude, 4 dau & a stepson, Nicholas Michael. Wanted place & date of b of John Nowlane & his w Gertrude & maiden name of latter.

10436. RUFFNER.—Emanuel Ruffner, b 1757 d 1848. His w Elizabeth Grove b 1779 d 1842 Shanendoah Co. Va. Emanuel Ruffner ser as teamster in Rev. Wanted proof of this ser. Wanted also par of Elizabeth Grove.

(a) STRAWN.—Wanted par of Thomas Strawn b 1770 d 1854 m Hannah—b 1775 d 1814. Did his father give Rev. ser.

(b) BENNETT.—Wanted par & Rev rec of father of Abraham Bennett, b 1780 d 1862 m Martha—A. C. H.

10437. COLE.—Wanted par & any Rev rec in the fam of Sylvanus Cole who went from Vt. to Maine abt 1810.—I. C. F.

10438. WORRALL.—Wanted par & place of b of Rachel Worrall who m 1795 Benjamin Griffith

& resided on their plantation called "Griffith's Mt." abt 12 miles out of Baltimore, Md. Both Rachel & Benjamin Griffith are bur on this plantation. Any help to establish Rev rec on Worrall line will be greatly appreciated. Would like to correspond with some one of the Pa. or Md. branch.—W. C. B.

10439. LESLY.—Wanted par & Rev rec of Wm. Lesly b in Abbeyville, S. C. Nov. 10, 1754 d Dec. 30, 1821 or 1822 m Apr. 29, 1778 Anna Caldwell b Sept. 27, 1759 d July 28, 1800.—I. E. L.

10440. NEELY.—Wanted name of w & dates of b m & d of both of John Neely, Sr. He & his s John were enlisted men in the 2nd Reg. of Ulster Co. Mil. Col. James McClaghry in command. (N. Y. in Rev p. 193) John Neely Sr. & bros Robert & Wm. lived in Neely Town, Ulster Co., N. Y. during the first part of the 18th Century.

(a) WOODFORD.—Wanted date & place of b of Gen. Wm. Woodford who m a dau of Lord Howe & was one of the first in the U. S. to take up arms against the British. For his ser he was given a large tract of land in Ky. He had s Wm. who moved from Rockingham Co., Va. to what is now Randolph Co., W. Va. Married Hannah Moss & has many desc in Central W. Va.—D. N. K.

10441. PIERCE.—Jonathan Pierce's name appears on a monument at Goshen, N. Y. as one who was killed by the Indians at the Battle of Minisink July 22, 1779. He probably belonged to Col. Tusten Reg of Mil. Wanted his place of b & his Rev rec. Should like to correspond with any of his desc.—M. I. M.

10442. RHODES.—Wanted par of Mary or Martha Rhodes who m Frederick Davis Wimberly, 1780 Bertie Co. N. C.

(a) HARRIS.—Priscilla Harris m Henry Thorpe abt 1796 in Greenville Co., Va. moved to Nash Co., N. C. Wanted par of both Priscilla Harris & Henry Thorpe.

(b) LAWSON.—Davenport, s of John Davenport Lawson b abt 1770, moved from N. C. to Ga. owned farm where city of Macon, Ga., is located. Moved from there to Crowell's Indian Agency on Chattahoochee River abt 1825. Children Wm., Margaret, Sabra, Thomas, & others. Some moved to Alabama, Miss. & Texas. Wanted name of w & par of Davenport Lawson. He d abt 1840.—C. T. J.

10443. GRAW.—Edward Graw m Mary Childon's dau Mary. They had a s John. Wanted name of w & ch of this John. Wanted ances of Thomas Graw who ser as Capt in the 15th R. I. Reg Rev War.—M. B. M.

10444. HAYES.—Wanted par with dates & res of Seth Hayes & his w Elizabeth whose dau Hannah Hayes b Granville, Mass. 1761 m Tim-

othy Stelman at Hartland, Mass. Oct. 13, 1779. Said Hannah d Granville, Ohio Mar. 22, 1807. Timothy was b at East Granville, Mass. Jan. 15, 1756. Served in the Rev & d at Granville, Ohio, Apr. 21, 1828.—L. E. G.

10445. CLARK.—Wanted dates & Rev rec of the father of Hannah Clark who m Samuel Howard, a Rev sol who d in Mercer Co., Pa. 1842.

(a) MITCHELL.—Wanted Rev rec of Nicholas Mitchell b 1755. Had s Archibald, Joshua & James & he lived at one time near Murfreesboro, Tenn.—A. J. S.

10446. QUARLES.—Wanted Rev rec date of m & d & last name of w Frances of Richard Quarles. Their s David m Olive Morgan 1795 & he d in Edgefield, S. C. in 1807.

(a) MORGAN.—Wanted Rev rec of Evan Morgan date of his m & name of his w Olive & her gen.

(b) MIMS.—Wanted Rev rec of Drury Mims & name of his w & date of m. He was b in Goochland Co., Va. 1744, d Edgefield Co., S. C. 1819 & was m in N. C.

(c) LUCAS.—Wanted first name of—Rufus who m Ailsey Henry of Va. Wanted also his dates & Rev rec. Supposed to have ser throughout the War.—E. L. B.

10447. COON.—Walter Scott Coon b July, 1828 d 1861. His father David b 1806, d 1862, both of Plainsfield N. J. What relationship did they bear to Aaron, Abijah, Daniel & Ebenezer Coon who were soldiers from Somerset Co. in the Rev? Were they related to Felty Levi, Peter or Runy Coon from Somerset Co. who ser in the Rev? Wanted ances of David Coon b 1806.—N. L. C.

10448. TEMPLETON.—Wm. Jasper Templeton, b in Ill. July 27, 1857. His mother Emily Collins lived in St. Charles, Ill. Wanted dates of her b & d & name of her husband. Wm. Jasper Templeton's father was Benjamin & his father Nathaniel Templeton was killed in 1782 in the Battle of Sandusky Plains, Crawford's Defeat. He was from Washington Co., Pa. Wanted ances of Nathaniel and any other information of fam.—R. E. S.

10449. MARSH.—Wanted par of Hosea Marsh b Guilford, Conn. 1776, & also of his w Lydia Beal. Did their ances have Rev rec.—W. F. G.

10450. DEAL.—Wanted ances of Catherine Deal who m John Simons or Seaman in Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y. in 1826 & went to Mich. Wanted also names of her ch. Was she a desc of Peter Deal of Phila.—M. A. S.

10451. RANDOLPH.—Wanted ances of John Randolph b Feb. 26, 1790, d 1861 whose s Wm. H. Randolph, Capt Co D 5, Va. Inf. was killed at Cold Harbor.—L. S. H.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

General Hugh Mercer Chapter (Grove City, Pa.), organized in 1919, closed its second year in June, 1921, with 73 members. It was an interesting and profitable year's work, with Americanization as the keynote. Five hundred copies of the American's Creed were distributed in the public schools, and prizes offered for the best essays on the subject, "Why I am loyal to America." A fine paper on immigration was prepared and read at one of our meetings by a member who is active in Americanization work, and the Chapter contributed \$10 for this work.

Our quota was paid in full for the Immigrant's Manual, Memorial Fountain, and the Painting, and contributions were also sent to the Tomassee and Berry schools.

Our receipts for the year amounted to \$715.41. We paid \$460 to the European Relief Fund, and \$62.67 was used for the planting of twenty-three Norway maple trees on the Mercer-Grove City highway in honor of the twenty-three soldiers from this community who gave their lives in the World War. Three trees were also planted in honor of those who died in service on the Mexican border. A beautiful memorial service, in which the soldiers of the community participated, was held on April 9th, when the trees were planted.

There were ten regular meetings held during the year, and also a musical tea. A patriotic meeting was held in February, celebrating the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. The Chapter took part in the Memorial services on May 30th, and also assisted in the sale of French poppies. There were 27 subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and one copy is kept on file in the public library. A letter of protest was sent to Rev. Taylor, of Derry, Pa., against the tearing down of the old stone wall built in 1775, surrounding the graveyard of the old Scotch-Irish settlement.

An automobile ride of ten miles to the home of one of our members was enjoyed by 42 members, and a very interesting meeting was held. Excellent reports were given by our

Regent, Mrs. M. A. Young, and Mrs. E. J. Fithian, who were delegates to the Continental Congress.

MRS. M. C. ZAHNISER,
Historian.

Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter (Caledonia, N. Y.). The past fourteen years since this Chapter was organized have been filled with considerable activity for one of less than fifty members. The past twelve months the meetings were interesting and profitable. Addresses on the following topics were given: "Inaugurals," by Prof. F. C. Shaw, of Caledonia; "Joan of Arc," by Rev. R. G. Higinbotham; "My Recent Trip to Europe," by Mrs. H. F. Remington, of Rochester, N. Y. Our townspeople have given very kindly of their poetic and musical talents. One especially interesting occasion was the presentation of a beautiful American flag to the Chapter by two non-resident members, Mrs. W. J. Boyd, of New York City, and her sister, Honorary Regent Mrs. T. C. Brown, of Shortsville, N. Y., in honor of their father, the late Robert M. Place, a G.A.R. veteran. The customary contributions to Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga., have been sent, and a contribution also to Tomassee school, a \$50 Liberty Loan appropriated to N.S.D.A.R. in raising \$100,000. Ten dollars was contributed to Veteran's Mountain Camp, New York State. The history of the Chapter was compiled and sent to the State Historian. One Revolutionary War soldier's grave was located in a rural graveyard of York, Livingston County, N. Y., namely Riverius Russell (and wife Charity Hotchkiss), who served in Connecticut line. Charity was the daughter of Jesse Hotchkiss, also a Revolutionary soldier, and son of Capt. Gideon Hotchkiss, of Waterbury, Conn.

In June the State Regent, Mrs. Nash, made an official visit accompanied by Mrs. Hale, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter. In 1920 Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter presented a large flag to Matthew Cleary Post American Legion, Caledonia.

Inscriptions from four Revolutionary soldiers' graves, located in U. P. Cemetery, have been copied, namely: Enoch M. Place, David Fuller, Isaac Butterfield, John Gibson.

The Registrar, Mrs. Deichman, has complied with the request to give names, residences, husbands' full name, names of Revolutionary War ancestors and their places of residence, enlistments, National numbers of the members, etc., sent to Memorial Hall, Washington, as a ready reference.

There are now 49 members enrolled in Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter.

MRS. A. B. JOHNSON,
Historian.

Betty Bonney Chapter (Arkansas City, Kan.), organized in 1907, has a limited mem-

Twin Falls Chapter (Twin Falls, Idaho). In observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in New England, a community pageant was presented in this city on November 30th, and December 1st, in the Laving Theatre. Our Chapter presented two of the scenes in the Revolutionary period.

The pageant which was entitled "Pilgrims of the *Mayflower*" was written by Mrs. Arthur K. Seaver, a charter member of our Chapter. It consisted of four episodes and some fifteen scenes illustrating the onward sweep of American progress from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present, which included an allegorical scene representing the reclamation of the desert on which this city is now located, and Idaho's consequent gift to Columbia of the Twin Falls



MARTHA WASHINGTON'S LEVEE—A SCENE IN THE PILGRIM PAGEANT PRESENTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE TWIN FALLS CHAPTER, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

bership of fifty. Some very interesting programs have been given, while our luncheons, Christmas party and musicals have been very pleasant affairs.

For several years the Chapter has contributed to worthy schools needing support. Our Americanization work consisted of obtaining and furnishing funds for a teacher and conducting a night school for the Mexicans in the city, teaching them the American language. Many helpful things were done for them.

Recently a charity ball was given and a nice sum raised which was used to help the worthy poor of our own city. Other money-making events are planned throughout the year, the proceeds to go to help some worthy cause.

(MRS. C. W.) BESSIE M. BRYANT,
Historian.

Tract. Columbia's acceptance of the gift being signalized by settlement from every part of the United States.

The first episode depicted the life of the Pilgrims in three typical scenes, including the Settlement, Treaty with Massasoit, and the first New England Thanksgiving. The second episode presented the Revolutionary period in five scenes: the first, Washington Taking Command at Cambridge, presented to view the General on horseback with the Continental troops drawn up in review, entered Daniel Morgan with his Virginia riflemen who wore their hunting shirts bearing Patrick Henry's famous words, "Liberty or Death."

The second scene depicted the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence." The third scene, "The Birth of the Flag," won round

after round of applause. Four of our members were disclosed working on the flag. The flag used was the Chapter's own, having been awarded by the State Regent for the greatest increase in membership. Mrs. D. F. Sweet, the Registrar, made a charming Betsey Ross.

The fourth scene presented the "Surrender at Yorktown," showing the Continental soldiers massed under General Washington, the French soldiers under Count de Rochambeau. Marching to the old British tune, "The World Turned Upside Down," came the British in their brilliant red uniforms.

The final scene of this episode was "Martha Washington's Levee," and members of our Chapter appeared in beautiful costumes as Colonial dames. Mrs. P. W. McRoberts took the part of Martha Washington. Our Regent, Mrs. John E. White, is seen standing near a mahogany table (an heirloom) chatting with "Gen. Nathaniel Greene." At the extreme left stands Mrs. Mary Y. Norton, a Past Regent, and who now holds the office of State Treasurer. Our Chaplain, Mrs. J. W. Epler, stands at extreme right talking with "Marquis de La Fayette." As the curtain rises, the man in waiting, announces the arrival of General and Mrs. Hamilton, who advance and courtesy to President and Mrs. Washington. The part of General Hamilton was taken by the Rev. Mr. Baird of the Episcopal Church and the lady is the writer of the pageant.

Among our members are descendants of noted characters in history, Miss Alberta Simonds being descended from Daniel Morgan; Pauline Ware, the young daughter of a member, taking the part of Constance Hopkins; in the first episode is a descendant of that character. Many of our members are *Mayflower* descendants and took an active interest in the entire pageant, which employed over two hundred costumed actors in its presentation.

The succeeding episode dealt with the struggle for the preservation of the union, while incidents in the development of the Great West were portrayed in the fourth and last episode; notably, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, introducing the famous Indian woman Sacajawea, who was born in Idaho, and guided the party to the coast and back, over the Oregon Trail, Settlement of Idaho, and the Reclamation of the Desert.

Our programs for the year deal with the history of our own State, Idaho, from its earliest inception through the decades to the present.

Twin Falls will be hostess chapter to the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution this year, at which time we hope to have as our honored guest the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor.

(MRS. WILBUR S.) MABEL M. HILL,
Historian.

Elizabeth Carey Chapter (Nevada, Mo.). The ter-centenary of the sailing of the *Mayflower* and the first landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown, and final settlement at Plymouth, was celebrated on December 2, 1919, by the Elizabeth Carey Chapter with a large and beautiful tea at the home of Mrs. C. E. Gilbert. Several members of this organization are direct descendants of these first Pilgrims to America's shores.

The spacious interior of the Gilbert home presented a beautiful scene, spinning wheels, treasured relics of many generations, priceless china whose beauty carried with it a lost art and rare pieces of pewter and brass, held honored places and were the objects of much attention, while the large fireplace harkened back to the early days with its garland of tiny red peppers and dried apples. Over all was shed light from many candles set in old and curiously wrought candlesticks and electric lights softened by gray shades.

A delightful program, consisting of songs by Mrs. N. B. Macon, Mrs. W. C. Moore, Mrs. S. A. Cubbin, Mrs. W. F. Sterett, Miss Anna May Samuels, and charming numbers rendered by the Misses Farnham, Ferrol, Fitchen, Semple, Camb, Turpiu, Mitchell and Jolly.

Parched corn was served with the tea and cakes. Tea was poured by Mmes. C. A. Logan, C. M. Moss, Emmet Sullivan and Mark Daily, and their assistants were the following young girls—Misses Madeline Ewing, Ernestine and Helen Mar Frieday, Mary Virginia Bean, Celeste Roberts and Marjorie Dail. Favors were the tiniest pods of red peppers tied with gray yarn.

In the receiving line which was headed by the Regent, Mrs. Joe Cousley, were the officers of the Chapter and other members of the organizations assisted in welcoming and looking after the comfort of the guests.

The members of the Chapter all wore the traditional Pilgrim costume of gray with snowy linen bertha and caps to match.

MAY DAVIS GLOVER.





NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, February 8, 1922



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, February 8, 1922, at 10.10 A.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General repeated her favorite prayer, the members of the Board then joining with her in the Lord's prayer.

The President General spoke of the illness of Mrs. Ellison, the Librarian General, who was quite ill at the Willard. The President General spoke also of the long illness of Mrs. Aull, ex-Vice President General, and invited a motion to send an expression of sympathy to both of these members. The members of the Board rose in evidence of their sympathy and their desire to have such expression sent Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Aull.

Mrs. Yawger not being present, the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Elliott, was requested to act in the place of the Recording Secretary General.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, the following members being recorded present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. White; *State Regents*: Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Frisbee, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Miss Temple, Mrs. Barrett.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since your President General's last report, presented at the October meeting of the National Board of Management, some very notable events have taken place in the history of our Society.

First among these was the laying of the

cornerstone of our own Administration Building, on October 19th, with simple ceremonies, a full account of which has been published in the magazine for December, 1921.

The presence of many members of the National Board, practically all of whom had remained after the regular meeting on the previous day, and also of many Daughters of the District of Columbia and the different states, made a notable and impressive gathering.

The program consisted of the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner"; invocation by Mrs. Spencer, the Chaplain General; address by Mrs. Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of the Building Committee; address by the President General, Mrs. Minor; reading by Mrs. Yawger, the Recording Secretary General, of the list of articles placed in the sealed box in the cornerstone; the laying of the cornerstone by Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Guernsey, and a dedicatory prayer by our former Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth Pierce. The ceremonies closed with the singing of "America," accompanied by cornetist, Mr. Walter F. Smith.

It was a satisfaction to all that our Honorary Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, was able to be present and witness this significant event in the history of the Society which she helped to found. The addresses and list of articles are given in full in the magazine.

From this ceremony your President General and many members of your National Board of Management motored to the home of our Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Elliott, in Ellicott City, Maryland, where they enjoyed her cordial hospitality at luncheon, followed by a reception and musical entertainment. From there your President General drove to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to attend a dinner and luncheon in her honor and a meeting of Donegal Chapter on October 20th, and went thence to a luncheon and meeting of Essex Chapter in Orange, New Jersey, the Regent of which is Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. After the meeting she was privileged to pay a visit to Mr. Edison in his laboratories, where a memorable half hour was spent with this famed scientist.

On October 24th your President General had the pleasure of attending the Pennsylvania State Conference at Reading, but a severe cold

obliged her to return home from there, cancelling most regretfully her engagements to be present at the State Conferences of Massachusetts, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, which followed in quick succession, and which she had planned to attend.

A second event of historic note in which our Society took part officially was the burial of America's Unknown Soldier at Arlington on Armistice Day, November 11th. On the day preceding this ceremony your President General, accompanied by other National Officers, placed a wreath, in the name of the National Society, on the bier of the Unknown Soldier in the Capitol where he lay in state, saying as she did so, "With deep reverence I place this wreath in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in grateful remembrance of America's glorious dead—to you our unknown soldier, to you, and to all who made the supreme sacrifice, we pay reverent and everlasting tribute. We as a Society are determined that your sacrifice shall not be in vain. We here consecrate ourselves to carry on the cause for which you so nobly gave your life."

It was with deep and reverent satisfaction that your President General paid our Society's tribute of gratitude to America's Unknown Dead, as she had done for the Unknown Soldiers of Great Britain and France. The inscription on the wreath placed on the coffin was as follows: "In grateful remembrance of America's sacred dead, who made the supreme sacrifice for liberty.

We pay reverent and everlasting tribute to their memory.

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The next day a large delegation from our Society, consisting mostly of District of Columbia Daughters, marched in the parade escorting the hero's body to Arlington. Five seats in the amphitheatre at Arlington were allotted to our Society by the Government for the ceremonies there. These were distributed to National Officers. Owing to a blockade at the bridge we were forced to wait two hours before we could cross, and when we reached the cemetery the crowd was so great we were unable to get to our seats.

On the 12th, the day following the Arlington ceremonies, occurred that great event which will carry our Society down into history as long as history endures—the opening session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern questions in Memorial Continental Hall. Those who were at the October Board meeting will remember that your President General made announcement at that time that the United States Government would make use of the Auditorium of Memorial Continental

Hall for all the public meetings of the Limitation of Armament Conference, and requested that this information be held in strictest confidence until the fact was made public by the Secretary of State. Your President General desires to compliment you upon the faithfulness with which you kept the secret of an announcement which filled us all with so much pride and pleasure. Soon after that, the Department of State began preparing the interior of the Auditorium for the Conference, taking out the central seats, building the false flooring and making minor alterations, all which need not be entered upon here. It is sufficient to report that the Department bears all the expenses of alteration and of course agrees to restore the Auditorium as it was before and leave everything there and about the building in perfect condition. A few days before the opening of the Conference, Secretary of State Hughes telephoned that he desired to meet your President General and Mrs. Hanger when he came here to inspect the place where the Conference would be held. He came, together with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Root and Mr. Underwood, and they all expressed to your President General the warmest appreciation of your act of courtesy in loaning the building and highly praised the building itself and its perfect adaptation to the uses of the Conference.

It is due the Chairman of your Building and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Hanger, to say here, that she has carried on all the negotiations with the Government officials relative to the turning over of our building to the State Department in a most satisfactory and efficient way. It has been no small task to adjust our own offices in order to turn our building over to the Government, and I want to express my personal gratitude to her here and now. All credit should be given to Mrs. Hanger for this important service. I want also to express my warm appreciation to all the National Officers for their splendid coöperation in connection with this loaning of our building to the Government; it has inconvenienced many of you, but you have borne this inconvenience and our business, through your splendid coöperation, has gone on as before. Then, too, my appreciation is expressed to the clerks, who have worked so cheerfully and well under most trying surroundings.

On February 3rd a notable meeting held in Memorial Continental Hall was that known as the "Business Meeting of the Government Departments" for which the Government requested the use of the auditorium. At this meeting addresses were made by President Harding and General Dawes, on the subject of Government Economy and Thrift. To this meeting your President General and all National

Officers who were in the city were invited. The heads of about 1000 Government departments were present.

Your President General has been honored with a place in the box of the wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Hughes, at all the plenary sessions and has been given a limited number of tickets for each session, which she has tried to distribute to as many members of the Board as she could reach, so that every one who could come might have the opportunity to attend at least one session. Your President General has been present at all but one. She feels it is fitting to refer here to the two final sessions, the one on February 4th, at which all business was concluded, and the treaties finally agreed to, and the other on February 6th, at which these momentous treaties were signed.

On February 4th, Secretary of State Hughes brought the proceedings to a close in a memorable speech, the concluding words of which follow:

"And now our grateful thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution (applause), particularly to Mrs. Minor, the President General, and Mrs. Hanger, the Secretary General, for permitting us to meet in this commodious building where we are the guests of this important patriotic organization.

"This building has many memories, but I trust in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is now invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy which they desire to see supreme has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples, in order that we may have in place of a worse than fruitless competition a generous coöperation expressive not of the sinister ambitions of despotic governments, but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is that spirit which we, as representatives, have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want, justice, peace and security." (Applause.) This building will indeed be invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory.

"This gracious acknowledgment of your courtesies to the Government deserves our deepest appreciation."

It was pointedly addressed to your President General, to whom the Secretary turned where she was sitting in the box behind him. Then, turning back to the audience, he spoke the words quoted above, and these words ended the final business session of the great Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

On Monday, the 6th, the signing of the treaties in this Hall and the President's farewell

speech, have placed our building among the famous buildings of history where epoch-making treaties have been signed. As I have said on other occasions, the distinction that is ours because of these events and the fact that we have been of service to the Government should be cause for sincere satisfaction.

Three special Board meetings for admission of members and authorization of chapters have been held, and also two meetings of your Executive Committee at all of which your President General has presided.

On November 28th, your President General attended the dedication at Plymouth and Boston of the new canopy erected by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America over Plymouth Rock. It was a three days' celebration of much dignity and distinction. At this time she took the opportunity to meet Mr. Lord and Mr. Kendall on business connected with our Pilgrim memorial fountain. Nothing definite transpired then, nor has since in regard to the choice of site on which the beginning of our work of erection depends. The delay of those in authority to take action on this matter is all that prevents our beginning the construction of it at once. This is to be regretted, but it is hoped that a decision will soon be forthcoming. Your President General has visited the Administration Building from time to time and watched all stages of its construction. She urges you to visit it also at this time and see its good progress for yourselves. A detailed report will be furnished later by the Chairman of your building committee, Mrs. Guernsey, hence it is not necessary to say more at this time other than to express satisfaction with the progress and quality of the work.

On December 1st your President General visited Connecticut to attend a meeting of the State Council of the Connecticut D.A.R. called to consider business relating to this Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall, and again on January 13th to attend the regular meeting of Connecticut Chapter Regents and Treasurers which took final action in this matter. A full statement of this case will be made to this Board, when the recommendation relating to it is presented in the report of your Executive Committee.

Your President General had the pleasure of attending two balls given by chapters in the District of Columbia; also a few Chapter meetings and social functions, including the reception at the British Embassy in honor of the delegates to the Limitation of Armament Conference, and the reception at the White House in honor of the judiciary.

She also attended a meeting in the interests of conservation and thrift held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Daughters at the

Willard on January 20th, on which occasion it was her privilege to speak.

A very notable occasion in which your President General took part as the official representative of our Society was the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Joan of Arc on Meridian Hill in this city by "Le Lyceum Société des Femmes de France à New York." This statue is a gift to the women of America from the Women of France. It was a signal honor that our Society should have been selected to accept this gift for all the women of America as the most representative of American women's societies, and your President General was accordingly invited to make the speech of acceptance. Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, accepted it for the United States Government. The presentation was made by Mme. Polifeme, president and founder of "Le Lyceum" and the unveiling was by Mrs. Warren G. Harding and Mme. Jusserand. An address was likewise made by M. Jusserand. It was a very noteworthy and brilliant occasion, and was preceded by a very enjoyable luncheon at the French Embassy, to which your President General was also invited.

On January 12th your President General, in company with Mrs. Morris, Vice President General from Minnesota, and Chairman of the Historic Spots Committee, called on Secretary of War Weeks, in the interests of our Yorktown Bill, and was very cordially received. The Secretary expressed sympathy with the bill, and said he would speak a good word for it to the Committee before which it is to come for hearing.

On January 17th, Benjamin Franklin's birthday was quite universally celebrated, and this Society was invited by the New York Printers' Association to participate in a celebration to be held at the Franklin Statue in Park Row and to place a wreath, together with many other patriotic organizations and different societies. Accepting the invitation, your President General requested the Regent of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran, to obtain for and place in the name of the National Society a suitable wreath, which she did; placing one also in the name of her Chapter, to honor this great American patriot.

In spite of the raising of the initiation fee from \$1 to \$5, members are joining in ever-increasing numbers. This is most gratifying and gives us an even greater and wider power for service.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

The President General stated that just after the final meeting of the Limitation of Arma-

ment Conference on Monday one of the secretaries of Secretary of State Hughes brought to her the box containing the pen with which Mr. Hughes had signed the treaties, stating that the Secretary of State wished to present it to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The pen was taken out of the box and shown, and the President General read the description of the pen which had been furnished by the government. The President General also stated that having ascertained that if a gavel were furnished it would be used during the Conference, she had purchased one for the use of Secretary Hughes, it had been used at every session, and it gave her great pleasure to prevent it to the National Society to be preserved in the Museum. The following letter was then read by the President General:

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT
Office of the Secretary General.

February 7, 1922.

MY DEAR MRS. MINOR:

I am sending you herewith copy of the minutes of the sixth Plenary Session of the Conference, containing amongst other things that portion of Mr. Hughes' address where he thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for the use of Memorial Continental Hall. You will find the remarks on pages Nos. 407 and 408.

I hope you will permit me to add one word from the standpoint of the Secretariat General. We have met with such courtesy from you, from the ladies of the National Board of Management, and from all the personnel of the Memorial Continental Hall that the privilege of using your beautiful hall will remain always a very happy memory with all of us.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN W. GARRETT,
Secretary General.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,

President General,

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

There being no objection, the President General's report was accepted. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Nash, Miss Temple and Mrs. W. O. Spencer, and carried, *that this Board express its most appreciative thanks to Secretary of State Hughes for the gift of this very historic pen.* Mrs. Denmead moved *that a vote of thanks be given to the President General for the gavel she presented to the National Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Fitts and Mrs. Bahnsen and carried.

The President General stated that word had just come to her that the Parliamentarian of the National Society, Mrs. Anderson, was in

the building—she had come down to Washington to be at the service of the Board in the matter of proposing such amendments to the By-laws as might come up. Mrs. Guernsey moved *that the courtesy of the Board be extended to Mrs. William Anderson, our Parliamentary to be present at the meeting of the Board.* Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried.

Mrs. Elliott then read Mrs. Yawger's report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting on October 18th last the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual, despite the inconvenience which this office suffered with others in moving all our working equipment to another part of the building to make room for the Limitation of Armament Conference.

The minutes of the regular meeting of October 18th and of the special meetings of November 18th, December 20th, and January 31st, were duly prepared for the magazine. Copies of the rulings of the regular meetings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards signed by your Recording Secretary General were promptly mailed to the 5122 new members admitted at the meetings prior to that of January 31st.

The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meetings were duly sent out.

The notices to members of the various Board meetings were sent out, as well as notices for the meetings of the Executive Committee held November 15th and January 23rd.

Two hundred and fourteen orders for Block Certificates have been filed.

Certificates of membership numbering 1505 have been prepared for mailing since the last regular meeting.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The following recommendations were also read by Mrs. Elliott:

Recommendations of Executive Committee November 15, 1921:

Approval of the findings of the Special Committee appointed by the President General to look into the matter of the Major William Overton Callis Chapter in regard to the funds raised for the reconstruction of Tilloloy, and the Recording Secretary General instructed to write a letter informing the Major William Overton Callis Chapter of the decision that

"the funds so raised, for this purpose, which have been used for this reconstruction, stand as the rightful use of this fund."

That the manner of free distribution of the Manual of the United States for Immigrants be left to the judgment of the President General and the Chairman of the Committee on the Preparation and Distribution of the Manual.

That the temporary clerks be paid for a full day on Saturday, November 12th, when the offices were closed for half the day, because of the opening of the Conference upon the Limitation of Armament being held in our building.

That Mrs. Brougham be paid 55 cents an hour for temporary work.

That all literature sold by different committees be also placed on sale in the Business Office.

January 23, 1922:

The adoption by the National Board of Management of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have agreed to reimburse the National Society for the \$6000 paid by Mrs. Manson, through that State, for the Board Room, and

WHEREAS, A fund of \$1000 was given by Mrs. Manson to the National Society in the nature of a trust, the income of which was to be used for the upkeep of the room, which fund is still intact.

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, accept the offer of settlement made in the pending case of *Manson et al versus* Daughters of the American Revolution, which proposes repayment of the seven thousand dollars (\$7000) and accumulated interest, if any, on the invested portion thereof, it being understood that upon completion of the payments the tablet in the Board Room erected by Mrs. Manson will be removed, and that it is further understood that the foregoing proposition is accepted as a compromise and is not in prejudice of the rights of the defendants.

That Volumes 60, 61, and 62 of the Lineage Book be contracted for at the best price obtainable.

The employment of regular counsel on a retaining fee for one year.

The acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Minor, Gatley and Rowland, inasmuch as their services in the past have been acceptable and they have been highly recommended by our Advisory Committee.

That the Registrar General be granted two typewriters.

The issuing and placing on sale of official postcards of the Limitation of Armament

Conference and the painting of Troopships by Frederick J. Waugh.

That the Chief Clerks should report to the Executive Manager, in the absence of their National Officers, any necessity for over-time work.

The approval of the request of the Organizing Secretary General for a third permanent clerk in her office, as provided for in Rule 11; and that Miss Elena Marseglia be placed upon the permanent roll February 1st in the office of the Organizing Secretary General at a salary of \$75 per month, since she has served satisfactorily on the temporary roll in that office for several months.

Granting the request of Miss Nettleton, Chairman of the House Committee, that a stenographer be engaged and placed at the disposal of the Chairman of the House Committee, beginning April 15th, and continuing through this (thirty-first) Congress.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that we approve the action of the Executive Committee of November 15th.*

The recommendation of the Executive Committee at their meeting held January 23rd relative to the Board Room was then taken up and the President General read the following statement:

Statement by the President General Relative to the Board Room

In view of the fact that many of the more recent members of this Board have little or no knowledge of the history of the Board Room and the controversy which arose in regard to the marking on the label over the door leading into it from the outer corridor, it is only fair and proper that a brief outline of events should be presented to this Board in order that it may act with intelligence. Therefore the following narrative is presented for your information.

In 1910 the sum of \$6000 was given by Mrs. John T. Manson, of New Haven, Connecticut, for the finishing and furnishing of the Board Room in memory of her Revolutionary ancestors. A memorial tablet in the room gives their names and the names of the donor. The check for the \$6000 was presented to the Congress of 1910 in behalf of Mrs. Manson by the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

In October, 1911, the National Board of Management voted to carry out the motion made at the previous meeting in June, that all rooms in Continental Hall be marked with a label in the corridor over the door of each, bearing the name of the office and of the State by or through which the room had been given. This was in accordance with a plan of many years' standing. Under this vote the Board Room was marked "Board Room—Connecticut."

About three years or so later, this marking came to the attention of Mrs. Manson to whom it was not pleasing, inasmuch as it appeared to her to give the misleading impression that the room was Connecticut's gift and not hers.

In April, 1915, she therefore applied to Mrs. William Cumming Story, then President General, to have the name "Connecticut" removed. This was done, and inasmuch as Connecticut entered a protest, a controversy ensued, the history of which is familiar to all who were in active office at the time, and which it is not Connecticut's desire nor the National Society's desire to reopen. The matter was finally decided against Connecticut by vote of the National Board of Management in January, 1916.

In April, 1916, suit was brought against the National Society by representatives of Mrs. Manson in the form of a bill of complaint praying for an injunction restraining the National Society from ever replacing the name of Connecticut over the Board Room door. Ever since then this case has been pending in the courts in Washington, D. C.

In 1917, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, having become President General and acting under advice of counsel, replaced the name "Connecticut" in its original position over the door, where it remains to-day. This action was unanimously sustained by the National Board of Management in October, 1917.

Recently the other side has made an offer of settlement out of court which proposes that the National Society repay to the Manson estate the sum of \$7000 given by the late Mrs. Manson for the Board Room, \$6000 of it being the aforesaid sum given through Connecticut and \$1000 given later through Mrs. Story, then President General, for an endowment fund for the upkeep of the room. It was further proposed by the lawyers of the other side that repayment be made of "such interest as may have accumulated up to the time of settlement upon the portion of the fund which has been invested, it being of course understood that upon the completion of such payments the tablet in the Board Room erected by Mrs. Manson will be removed," and it being further "understood that the foregoing proposition is made solely with a view to a compromise of the pending litigation, and is not in prejudice of any rights of the plaintiffs." (See letter of October 26, 1921, from Messrs. Peedle and Ogilby, lawyers for the plaintiffs.)

Our Society's lawyers have advised us that taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case they feel that a settlement such as has been suggested would be a desirable thing to bring about. (See correspondence filed with this statement.)

As a next step it was necessary for the National Society to approach the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of finding out if they would be willing to reimburse our Society for the \$6000 paid through Connecticut in the event of its accepting this offer, for obviously the National Society has no funds out of which this \$6000 could be repaid, it having been of course spent on the room and the furnishings. The \$1000 endowment fund is of course intact, and can be repaid with its unspent interest at any time.

Consequently your President General presented this matter to Connecticut at a meeting of the State Council held on December 1, 1921. The Council unanimously voted to present the following recommendation to the regular meeting of Connecticut Chapter Regents and Treasurers called for January 13, 1922:

"That the Council recommend to the Chapter Regents and Treasurers at their January meeting that the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution repay the sum of \$6000 to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Board Room in the event of the National Society's acceptance of the offer of settlement in the pending case of *Manson et al. versus the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution*, it being understood that the foregoing proposition is accepted as a compromise and is not in prejudice of the rights of the defendants."

The above recommendation was adopted unanimously by a rising vote at the aforesaid meeting of Chapter Regents and Treasurers.

It is moreover understood that in passing the above vote Connecticut agrees to this repayment only in the event of the National Society's accepting the offer of settlement, and provided that the aforesaid memorial tablet erected by Mrs. Manson in the Board Room is removed, and that the stand heretofore taken by Connecticut relative to the Board Room is not prejudiced by this compromise settlement.

Under these conditions your President General understands that the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution stand ready to pay this sum of \$6000 for the Board Room cash down at any time, and thus retain this room for Connecticut.

Mrs. Hunter moved that the recommendation made by the Executive Committee in regard to the Board Room be adopted:

The adoption of the following resolutions Whereas, The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution have agreed to reimburse the National Society for the \$6000 paid by Mrs. Manson, through that State, for the Board Room, and

Whereas, a fund of \$1000 was given by Mrs.

Manson to the National Society in the nature of a trust, the income of which was to be used for the upkeep of the room, which fund is still intact.

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, accept the offer of settlement made in the pending case of Manson et al. versus Daughters of the American Revolution, which proposes repayment of the seven thousand dollars (\$7000) and accumulated interest, if any, on the invested portion thereof, it being understood that upon completion of the payments the tablet in the Board Room, erected by Mrs. Manson, will be removed, and that it is further understood that the foregoing proposition is accepted as a compromise and is not in prejudice of the rights of the defendants.

The motion of Mrs. Hunter was seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried by rising vote unanimously. Moved by Miss Coltrane, seconded by Miss Temple and carried, that the Treasurer General be authorized, and she is hereby directed, to carry out the terms of this vote. Mrs. Buel stated that it was with extreme gratification that she presented for Connecticut a check to the Treasurer General for \$6000. Mrs. Elliott moved that a rising vote of thanks and congratulation be given Connecticut for their generous gift of \$6000 for the Board Room. This was numerous seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

The further recommendations of the Executive Committee at their meeting held January 23, 1922, were then taken up as follows: *That Volumes 60, 61, and 62 of the Lineage Book be contracted for at the best price obtainable.* Adoption of the recommendation moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Perkins, and carried. *The employment of regular counsel on a retaining fee for one year: the acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Minor, Gatley and Rowland, inasmuch as their services in the past have been acceptable and they have been highly recommended by our Advisory Committee.* The President General read the following letter from Mr. Minor, of the firm of Minor, Gatley and Rowland, who, she took occasion incidentally to inform the members, was no relative of hers or her husband, but was the lawyer employed by the previous administration and she had availed herself of his legal knowledge when occasion for such service arose.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,

President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DEAR MRS. MINOR:

I have conferred with my partners in regard to the wish of the National Society to employ counsel on a retainer and considering the char-

acter of the services, which would be principally that of advising with you and the other members of the Society, we are of the opinion and are willing to serve you in this capacity for an annual retainer of \$500. This amount, however, is not to include any services of an extraordinary nature, such as court litigation, preparation of important legal papers or services requiring our absence from the city.

Yours very truly,

BENJ. S. MINOR.

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried, *that this recommendation of the Executive Committee be approved.* The adoption of the recommendation *that the Registrar General be granted two typewriters* was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried. With regard to the recommendation *for the issuing and placing on sale of official postcards of the Limitation of Armament Conference and the painting of Troopships by Frederick J. Waugh*, the President General stated that many inquiries had come from Daughters visiting the Hall for such postcards and estimates had been secured. During the discussion it appeared that many of the members desired that there should be postcards of the pen with which, and the table on which, the treaties were signed, and it was explained that while estimates had been secured only for postcards of the auditorium in which the Conference had met, the wording of the recommendation would not preclude the issuing of postcards covering any of the features of the Limitation of Armament Conference. Mrs. Sherrerd moved the adoption of this recommendation. Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. The adoption of the recommendation *that the Chief Clerks should report to the Executive Manager, in the absence of their National Officers, any necessity for over-time work*, was moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, and carried. In considering the recommendation of the Executive Committee *for approval of the request of the Organizing Secretary General for a third permanent clerk in her office as provided in Rule 11; and that Miss Elena Marsegia be placed upon the permanent roll February 1st in the office of the Organizing Secretary General at a salary of \$75 per month, since she has served satisfactorily on the temporary roll in that office for several months.* Mrs. White requested that she be permitted as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Clerks to add two names to provide for two clerks in the Treasurer General's office, *that of Mrs. Boston and Miss Green to be placed upon the permanent roll February 1st in the office of the Treasurer General at a salary of \$75 per month, they*

having served satisfactorily on the temporary roll in that office for several months. The adoption of the recommendation with the additions was moved by Mrs. St. Clair, seconded by Mrs. Barrett, and carried. Mrs. Young moved the adoption of the recommendation *granting the request of Miss Nettleton, Chairman of the House Committee, that a stenographer be engaged and placed at the disposal of the Chairman of the House Committee, beginning April 15th, and continuing through this Thirty-first Congress.*

Miss Strider then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Two hundred and fifty applications presented to the Board and 1140 supplemental papers verified; 1390 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 1456 insignias; 548 ancestral bars, and 1400 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 827 originals and 460 supplementals.

Papers returned unverified: 14 originals, 21 supplementals; 1140 new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 250 applicants for membership in the Society.* The Recording Secretary General *pro tem.* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 250 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger now read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Julia Humphreys Boyd, Adairsville, Ga.; Mrs. Lulah Robertson Prentice, Morganfield, Ky.; Mrs. Alice Paul Smoot, Camden on Gauley, W. Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Blanche C. Dorman, Nashville, Ark.; Mrs. Elsie Colcock Moore, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Rebecca Dobbs Sharpe, Red Bluff, Calif.; Mrs. Clara H. B. Owings, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Mrs. Mary Pace Wall, Murphysboro, Ill.; Mrs. Genevieve F. W. Wolfram, Des Plaines, Ill.; Mrs. Nellie Maria

Merritt, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Ella C. Bennett Viele, Carnegie, Pa.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting: Chapter at Petersburg, Ill.; Chapter at Blackstone and the Chapter at Ipswich, Mass.; Nancy de Graff Toll at Monroe, Mich.; John Hoyle at Hickory, N. C.; Chancellor Wythe at Ashland, Va.; Comte De Grasse at Yorktown, Va.; Trans-Alleghany at Weston, W. Va.

There being no State Regent of Nevada, I herewith present the name of Mrs. Harriet S. Gelder for confirmation as Organizing Regent at Reno, Nevada.

Charters issued 20, Organizing Regents notified 86. Permits for Regents and ex-Regents bars issued 79, permits for State Regents bars issued 3.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was approved as read. In the course of a discussion as to the organization of chapters and their confirmation by the Board, the Parliamentary stated that under the present By-laws it did not require confirmation by the Board to enable chapters to function after they had complied with the requirements for organization, but that a by-law would be presented to the Board to be acted on at the coming Congress so amending the By-laws as to give the Board the power of confirming or rejecting chapters. Mrs. Guernsey protested against the recognition of chapters without their being confirmed by the National Board of Management and asked that her protest be spread on the minutes. Moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Nash and Mrs. St. Clair, *that Mrs. Guernsey's protest be spread upon the minutes.* The result of the vote showed 32 in favor, two opposed, and one not voting.

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1, 1921, to January 31, 1922:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1921	\$27,077.56
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RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$109,105; initiation fees, \$21,618; supplemental fees, \$1753; Apostrophe to the Flag, \$1.92; certificates, \$6; copying lineage, \$.50; creed cards, \$35.92; D.A.R. Reports, \$28.27; die of Insignia, \$.60; directory, \$2.24; duplicate papers and lists, \$420.94; exchange, \$.25; hand books, \$2.50; index to Library books, \$1.51; Immigrants' Manual, sale of copies, \$421.53; interest, \$320; interest, Life Membership fund, \$4.25; Lineage, \$900.31; Magazine—subscriptions, \$6202.50; single copies, \$179.61; advertisements, \$1747.50; proceedings, \$18.24; remembrance books, \$.80; rent from slides, \$23.50; ribbon, \$43.12; sale of waste paper, \$1.80; slot machine, \$1.30; stationery, \$17.09; telephone, \$11.35; index to Lineage books, \$15; books for Library, \$24; refund, expressage, \$.88; refund, expenses of Conference, Limitation of Armaments, \$814.10.	
Total receipts.	143,725.33
	<hr/>
	\$170,802.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$1559; initiation fees, \$563; supplemental fees, \$16	\$2138.00
President General: clerical service, \$615.50; hotel and traveling expenses, \$721.61; postage, \$30.50; telegrams and expressage, \$65.44; paper and book, \$5.35	1438.40
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1223.57; engrossing, \$.9; postage, telegrams and telephone, \$22.50; regents' lists, \$81.47; paper and box, \$1.95	1338.49

Recording Secretary General: clerical service,, \$940; lists, \$15; postage, expressage and telegram, \$7.72; repairs to dater, \$1.25	963.97
Certificates: clerical service, \$382.48; certificates, \$400; engrossing, \$662.65; postage, \$160; tubes, \$75.05	1680.18
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$438.72; postage and telegram, \$126; paper and expressage, \$299.10; scales, \$6	869.82
Registrar General: clerical service, \$5481.30; binding records, \$111; postage, \$30; book, cards and permits, \$91.05; stamp and pad, \$2.05.	5715.40
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$5021.33; cards, copying books and paper, \$144.86; repairs to typewriter, \$14.50	5180.69
Historian General: clerical service, \$906.24; paper, \$4.48; postage, \$3.	913.72
Reporter General: blanks and circulars	40.01
Librarian General: clerical service, \$817.52; accessions, \$17.50; book labels, \$23; postage, expressage and telegram, \$7.23	865.25
Curator General: clerical service, \$348.72; postage \$1	349.72
General Office: clerical service, \$930.64; messenger service, \$160; stamped envelopes and postage, \$1957.01; supplies, \$294.21; adjusting typewriters, \$10.10; carfare and expressage, \$4.79; newspaper clippings, \$5.81; wreaths and flowers, \$73; Professional service, \$300	3735.56
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$20; postage, \$2; telegram, \$82; Finance—clerical service, \$40; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, \$45; folders and clasps, \$5; Legislation in U. S. Congress—postage, \$8.38; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, \$18; postage, \$5; paper and envelopes, \$23.94; National Old Trails Road—circulars, \$7.70; paper, \$9.33; Patriotic Education—clerical service, \$6.75; postage, \$26.13; bulletins and circulars, \$50.25; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—lectures, \$100; rentals, \$16; slides, \$1.75; postage, \$4.35; Philippine Scholarship—reprints of reports, \$3.50; postage, \$20; Preservation of Historic Spots—postage, \$10; photo, \$5; telegram, \$5.77	434.67
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, \$3204.25; electric current and gas, \$392.15; ice and towel service and water rent, \$115.94; coal, 200 tons, \$2490; inspection and repairs to elevator, \$32.02; supplies, \$121.19; evergreens, grass seed and bone meal, \$24.15; laundering, \$3; bronze markers on building, \$216	6598.70
Printing Machine Expense: printer, \$160; electros and plate, \$84.84; ink, \$17.40	262.24
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$542.42; copying books, cards, folders, files and paper, \$106.84; postage, \$55; telegrams and expressage, \$8.64; Editor—salary, \$800; stationery, \$14.05; postage, \$34.50; book and paper, \$8.57; telegrams, \$1.52; articles and photos, \$278; Genealogical Editor—salary, \$180; Printing and mailing September—December issues, \$11,928.50; cuts, \$889.17	14,847.21
Auditing accounts	300.00
D.A.R. Reports: postage	5.00
Duplicate papers (refunds)	2.00
Furniture and Fixtures: paper cutter	171.50
Lineage: Vols. 57 and 58, \$3686; old volumes, \$17.50; postage and expressage, \$40.73	3744.23
Proceedings: clerical service, \$6; 2000 copies, \$1734.20; postage, \$5; wrapping and mailing, \$263.51	2008.71
Remembrance books: postage	36.00
Ribbon	58.88
Stationery	238.10
State Regents' postage	254.15
Support of Real Daughters	696.00
Telephone	214.95

Thirty-first Congress:

Credential Committee: clerical service \$12; postage, \$30; paper, \$4.95; stamp and pad, \$1.20	48.15	
Total disbursements		55,149.70
		<u>\$115,653.19</u>
Transferred to Permanent Fund, by order of National Board of Management		20 000.00
Balance		<u><u>\$95,653.19</u></u>

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1921	\$5,533.35
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RECEIPTS

Charter fees	\$100.00	
Administration Building contributions	531.50	
Continental Hall contributions	1460.30	
Liberty Loan contributions	320.50	
Interest—Liberty Loan	3791.19	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	204.52	
Commissions Insignia	\$832.50	
Recognition pins	169.20	1601.70
Interest: Bonds	\$45.00	
Bank balances	24.23	69.23
Total receipts		7,478.94
Notes payable—National Metropolitan Bank		119,000.00
Transferred from Current Fund by order of the National Board of Management		20,000.00
		<u>\$152,012.79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration Building, 4th–7th payments	\$119,000.00	
Interest—Notes payable	1803.51	
Certificate of title, tax certificate, preparing trusts and notes, recording trusts and survey	265.10	
Total disbursements		121,068.61
Balance		<u><u>\$30,944.18</u></u>
Petty Cash Fund		<u><u>\$500.00</u></u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance September 30, 1921	\$16.24	
Receipts	350.00	
Balance		<u>\$366.24</u>

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, September 30, 1921	\$18,699.72	
Receipts	1181.15	
		<u>19,880.87</u>

Disbursements—English, Italian and Spanish editions	\$13,281.65	
Balance		\$6599.22
PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS		
Balance, September 30, 1921	\$5923.34	
Receipts	614.15	
	\$6537.49	
Disbursements	2320.88	
Balance		4216.61
PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN		
Balance, September 30, 1921	\$15,509.45	
Receipts	1545.05	
	\$17,054.50	
Disbursements—refunds	202.50	
Balance		16,852.00
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION		
Receipts	\$15,014.20	
Disbursements	15,014.20	
PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT		
Balance, September 30, 1921	\$16.16	
Receipts	226.00	
Interest	231.38	
Balance		473.54
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS		
Balance, September 30, 1921		121.00
RELIEF SERVICE		
Balance, September 30, 1921	\$63.43	
Receipts	871.00	
	\$934.43	
Disbursements	768.43	
Balance		166.00
Total Special Funds		\$28,794.61

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 9-30-21	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 1-31-22
Current	\$27,077.56	\$143,725.33	\$75,149.70	\$95,653.19
Permanent	5,533.85	146,478.94	121,068.61	30,944.18
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	16.24	350.00		366.24
Immigrants' Manual	18,699.72	1,181.15	13,281.65	6,599.22
Painting	5,923.34	614.15	2,320.88	4,216.61
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain.....	15,509.45	1,545.05	202.50	16,852.00

Patriotic Education	15,014.20	15,014.20	
Philippine Scholarship	16.16	457.38	473.54
Preservation of Historic Spots	121.00		121.00
Relief Service	63.43	871.00	166.00
Totals	\$73,460.75	\$310,237.20	\$227,805.97
			\$155,891.98

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$155,391.98
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's office)	500.00
Total	<u>\$155,891.98</u>

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	\$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago & Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	8,200.00
Life Membership—Liberty Bonds	200.00
	<u>\$111,714.84</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank—by order of the 29th Continental Congress	<u>\$176,000.00</u>
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Respectfully,

(Mrs. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. White as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee:

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to make for the months of October, November, December and January. Vouchers approved amounted to \$205,667.97, including \$15,014.20 received for Patriotic Education, \$119,000.00 was paid to the contractors of the new office building and other large amounts were expended for:

Clerical service	\$17,767.19
Magazine	14,847.21
Employees of the Hall	3,524.25
Postage	2,079.27
Support of Real Daughters	695.00
Translating and printing the Manual for Immigrants in English, Italian and Spanish	13,076.25

Lineage (vols. 57-58)	3,686.00
Picture of Troopships	2,227.00
Proceedings of 30th Continental Congress	1,734.20
Miscellaneous as itemized in report of Treasurer General	12,016.40

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendation: "In view of the fact that the Society has in the Current Fund more than \$95,000 which will not be needed for immediate use in payment of current expenses and which at the present time is drawing but two per cent., we recommend to the National Board of Management that the Treasurer General be authorized to borrow from the Current Fund \$50,000 which will be the amount of the December and January payments on the Administration Building and carry it until such time as the money shall be needed for current expenses."

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Miss Coltrane, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Auditing Committee has met each month since the October Board Meeting. The reports of the Treasurer General up to and including January 31, 1922, and the audit thereof, by the American Audit Company have been compared, found to agree and placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.* Miss Coltrane moved *that we express our appreciation to the American Audit Company for making their audits to suit the convenience of the Treasurer General for her report to the Board.* This was seconded by Mrs. W. O. Spencer and carried.

Mrs. Hunter called attention to her report in which was shown a balance to the credit of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund of \$473.54 and moved *that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest the balance in the Philippine Scholarship Fund in Liberty Bonds.* This was seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried. Mrs. Hunter stated that that brought the Fund to about \$8600, less than \$1400 to raise to complete the \$10,000 goal.

The Treasurer General stated that there were being held in the Treasurer General's office a large number of initiation fees at \$1, the papers were in the office of the Registrar General and had not yet been verified, and in order to clean up the offices she moved *that the Treasurer General be authorized to return all initiation fees which were received prior to the 30th Congress for those application papers which up to October 1, 1922, cannot be verified.* Seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried.

Mrs. White read again the recommendation of the Finance Committee—*In view of the fact that the Society has in the Current Fund more than \$95,000 which will not be needed for immediate use in payment of current expenses and which at the present time is drawing but two per cent., we recommend to the National Board of Management that the Treasurer General be authorized to borrow from the Current Fund \$60,000 which will be the amount of the December and January payments on the Administration Building and carry it until such time as the money shall be needed for current expenses.*

On motion of Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, *the adoption of the recommendation of the Finance Committee was carried.*

Recess was taken for luncheon 1.20.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:20. There being no objections, Miss Crowell, Chairman of State and Chapter By-laws, was invited by the President General to be present during the discussing of the proposed by-laws to be submitted to Congress. Copies of proposed amendments were distributed among the members, which it was explained had been drawn up by the Parliamentarian after a conference with the President General and several of the National Officers, to which were added one or two amendments that seemed to cover points which the present By-laws did not cover. Much discussion ensued, in which practically every member of the Board took part, as to the advantages and disadvantages and the proper wording of the various suggestions. The following were voted on and carried as the amendments to be proposed by the Board.

Proposed amendment to the Constitution

Amend Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, by striking out the entire Section and substituting the following:

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence; or is descended from a recognized patriot, a soldier, a sailor, or a civil officer in the service of one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

Proposed Amendments to the By-laws

Amend Article III, Section 3, by striking out the word "publication" and inserting "compilation," so that said Section of said Article as amended will read.

Section 3. *Chaplain General.*—The Chaplain General shall open all meetings of the Society with the reading of Scripture and prayer, and shall conduct such religious service as occasion may require. She shall have direction of the compilation of the Remembrance Book.

Amend Article III, Section 6, by inserting the following sentence after the word "chapters" in the eighth line: "She shall receive from organizing chapters the report of organization, verify the same in conjunction with the State Regent, and submit such report to the National Board of Management for its approval or rejection of the organization of the Chapter, and shall notify such organizing chapters and the State Regent of the Board's action

in this respect." So that said Section of said Article as amended will read as follows.

Section 6. *Organizing Secretary General.*—The Organizing Secretary General shall receive through the State Regents all applications for authority to organize chapters and appoint Organizing Regents, and shall present the same to the National Board of Management for its action and shall notify the Organizing Regent of her appointment, and send instructions. She shall, in connection with the respective State Regents, have supervision of the organization of chapters. She shall receive from organizing chapters the report of organization, verify the same in conjunction with the State Regent, and submit such report to the National Board of Management for its approval or rejection of the organization of the chapter, and shall notify such organizing chapters and the State Regent of the Board's action in this respect. She shall issue charters, etc., etc.

Amend Article V, Section 8, by inserting the words "of the amount of the initiation fee of the National Society and" after the word "payment" so that said Section of said Article as amended will read as follows:

Section 8. A member dropped for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the National Board of Management only upon the payment of the amount of the initiation fee of the National Society and of her indebtedness to the chapter and through the chapter to the National Society, or if a member at large, to the National Society.

Amend Article IX, Section 2, by adding the following paragraph:

No chapter by reason of a meeting held for the purpose of organizing a chapter under any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed to be legally organized or entitled to any of the rights of a duly organized chapter until a written report, in duplicate, of such organization meeting, on forms to be furnished by the National Society, containing the date of such organization meeting, the proposed name of the chapter, the names and signatures of the organizing members and of the officers thereof who shall be selected from the organizing members, and showing by the certificate of some officer of the proposed chapter that a majority of the organizing members were present at the organization meeting, shall be sent to and verified by the Organizing Secretary General in conjunction with the State Regent, and the organization of the chapter approved by the National Board of Management.

Amend Article IX, Section 8, by adding the sentence:

No Chapter whose dues are in arrears to its State Conference shall be entitled to represent-

ation at any meeting of the National Society.

Amend Article IX, Section 9, by striking out all after the words "Registrar General" in line 7, and substituting the following: "No member shall be entitled to more than one transfer in a year. Members at large uniting to form a chapter shall not be regarded as a transfer. The transfer cards of a member at large to a chapter, or of a member of one chapter to another chapter, shall be presented by the member desiring to be transferred, to the chapter with which she wishes to unite. If she is accepted by the chapter, the transfer shall become effective upon the receipt by the Treasurer General of a statement from the chapter receiving the member to that effect. A transfer of a member of a chapter to a member at large shall at once be reported by the chapter to the Treasurer General and shall become effective upon its receipt.

Transfer cards must be accompanied by a copy of the membership application paper. If the copy is made by the National Society, a fee of one dollar shall be charged the member for each copy.

Amend Article IX, Section 14, by adding the following sentences: "A chapter desiring a certain name shall present it to the Organizing Secretary General who shall submit it to the National Board of Management for approval or rejection. After a name has been officially granted, it shall not be changed by the chapter unless permission is granted by the National Board of Management, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

Amend Article IX, Section 16, by striking out present section and substituting the following:

Section 16. Chapters shall send annually to their State Regent or State Historian, as each State Conference may decide, such reports as may be requested by the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, these reports being obligatory under the charter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Amend Article XI, by adding a Section 4, to read as follows:

Any chapter wilfully violating the rules of the National Society or conducting itself so as to be discreditable to the organization, may be reprimanded, suspended, or disbanded, by the National Board of Management, by a two-thirds vote, provided the rules of the parliamentary authority adopted by the Society for the trial of members are observed.

The following amendment from the Mary Ball Chapter was presented to the Board and discussed. Moved by Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Mrs. Sparks, that the amendment offered by the Mary Ball Chapter be endorsed. The motion was lost. All the requirements as provided for in the By-laws on amendments having been

met with, this amendment was ordered printed and circulated in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma, Washington, proposes the following amendment to Article IX, Section 2, (c) changing the last clause to read;

"And provided such additional chapter shall contain at least twenty-five (25) members who have not previously belonged to any chapter." So that said sub-division of said Section shall read;

(c) In a locality where there is already a chapter an additional chapter may be organized, provided the existing chapter or chapters has reached a membership of at least fifty, and provided the organization of the chapter is approved by the State Regent and the National Board of Management, and provided such additional chapter shall contain at least twenty-five members who have not previously belonged to any chapter.

Washington: Helen K. Aetzel, Regent, Sacajawea Chapter; Francis S. Jones, Regent, Seattle Chapter; Sarah S. Patton, Regent, Robert Gray Chapter; Vira W. Masters, Regent, Lady Stirling Chapter; Charlotte W. Reed, Regent, Rainier Chapter; Blanche Lowell Chase, Regent, Esther Reed Chapter; Mrs. Henry Longstreet, Regent, Mary Ball Chapter.

Ohio: Amanda L. Messenger, Acting Regent, Catherine Greene Chapter; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice President General from Ohio; Mrs. William M. Wilson, Ohio State Regent.

California: Tamalpais Chapter, Ethel Newall, Regent; Sequoia Chapter, Bessie B. Hays, Regent; State Regent of California, Sarah Foster Harshbarger.

Montana: Phebe Comfort Anderson, State Regent, Montana; Susie M. Passmore, Regent, Silver Bow Chapter; Lucy Jane Kemper, Corresponding Secretary, Silver Bow Chapter.

North Dakota: Mrs. George Morley Young, North Dakota State Regent; Mandan Chapter, Fannie Taylor Bowers, Regent; Bismark Chapter, Gladys Eaton Grady, Regent.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Anderson for her assistance. Miss Coltrane read her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Our work of historical interest has been carried on the past few months with a decided increase in enthusiasm and interest, however at this time we have little to report. One very interesting sketch has been sent to us. It is the life of Col. Charles Burrell of Canaan, Connect-

icut, written by himself at the age of eighty years and copied in 1829 from the original by his granddaughter, Mrs. Eliza Rockwell Emerson. A list of some very valuable marriage records has been presented by Miss Cordelia Phiher of Charlotte, North Carolina, and we feel much work is being done along these lines that will appear in a later report.

The work on the War Service Records is being pressed. Since our last report we have received twelve volumes, Nebraska, 1; Texas, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Utah, 1; Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1; and Kentucky, 4. The records of Missouri, Iowa, and New Jersey are in process of binding. There remains now only eight states who have not reported but we are working most diligently to have this work completed by Congress.

The three Vice Chairmen working with the Historian General have been most active in their coöperation and I am sure fine results will be obtained from their labors.

It is quite essential that we do not forget to perpetuate the memory of our Revolutionary ancestors. The work on our Lineage books has been more rapid than usual. Volumes 57 and 58 are now ready for distribution and I urge you to notify your chapters regarding these volumes so that members attending the Congress will be prepared to purchase them. Volume 59 is at the printers and will be finished by April 1st. The records for Volumes 60 and 61 have been prepared and are ready for the printer, 62 is in preparation.

By request of our President General the Historian General's office was asked to preserve the newspaper clippings of the Limitation of Armament Conference. A scrap book containing these clippings has been very carefully and efficiently compiled and is now ready.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE.

Historian General.

Report accepted.

The report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution was read by Mrs. Elliott, the Recording Secretary General *pro tem*.

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

After meeting with you last October, your reporter general spent several busy weeks on the report to the Smithsonian Institution, and at this time has to report that on December 27th the manuscript was mailed to the secretary of the Institution, who acknowledged it with a very cordial and appreciative letter, and stated that it had been passed at once to the printing com-

mittee. At the same time, the editor of the Institution wrote that he hoped to have the report ready for distribution at our Congress in April.

Many of the state offices reported promptly and satisfactorily, but a considerable number were slow and their reports inadequate. Notwithstanding the fact that all communications emphasized the necessity of sending in reports by November 1st, several of them were not received until the middle of December, and one historian's report from a prominent state came the night of December 23rd—too late to be included in my report, since my manuscript had to be in the hands of the typist not later than December 20th. In such a case, the state can only receive credit in the Smithsonian report for the work reported by the various committees and included in the summary of the proceedings of our Congress.

However, with one or two exceptions, adequate reports were finally obtained from each state in time to be included in the Smithsonian report. There was a general desire on the part of the state officers to coöperate, and the delinquencies were largely due to inexperience. Naturally the first report of an officer is a report of work accomplished during the last year of her predecessor's term of office, and in many cases it seems that the outgoing officer had not been sufficiently careful to pass on proper information to her successor. I am working on a plan which I hope to discuss with the State Regents in April, and which will, I believe, minimize this difficulty.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN M. WILSON,

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objections the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott gave the total number of accessions to the Library from Mrs. Ellison's report, the report in detail to be published as usual.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Library:

BOOKS

ALABAMA

From the State Librarian, Miss Mary C. Thurber, the following 5 volumes:

Notable Men of Alabama. J. C. DuBose. 2 vols. 1904.

History of Methodism in Alabama. A. West. 1893.

Famous American Men and Women. 1895.

History of the Confederate States Navy. J. T. Scharf. 1887.

ARKANSAS

Proceedings of 13th Annual Conference of the Arkansas D. A. R., February 3-4, 1921. Presented by the Arkansas "Daughters."

CONNECTICUT

A Century of Vernon, Conn., 1808-1908. 1911. Presented by Mrs. J. M. Williams of Orford Parish Chapter.

A Centennial Sketch of New London. W. H. Starr. 1876. Presented by Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

The following 2 volumes presented by Mrs. Sidney H. Miner:

Early History of the First Church of Christ of New London, Conn. S. L. Blake. 1897.

Later History of the First Church of Christ of New London, Conn. S. L. Blake. 1900.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Biographical Encyclopedia of New Jersey. 1877. Presented by Our Flag Chapter.

The following 3 volumes presented by Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main:

American Families, Genealogical and Heraldic. W. R. Cutter.

Catherine Schuyler. M. G. Humphreys. 1897.

Margaret Winthrop. A. M. Earle. 1896.

Harmon Genealogy in New England. A. C. Harmon. 1920. Presented by Miss Eva Jackson in name of Samuel Gorton Chapter.

Memories of a Long Life in Virginia. J. H. Moore. 1920. Presented by Miss Virginia Miller.

GEORGIA

The Moravians in Georgia, 1735-1740. A. L. Fries. 1905. Presented by Commodore Richard Dale Chapter.

Letters of Eliza Wilkinson. C. Gilman. 1839. Presented by Baron De Kalb Chapter.

Subscription to the Georgia Historical Society Quarterly. Presented by Thronateeska Chapter.

Americanism. World War History of Troup County, Ga. 1919. Presented by Mrs. C. M. Awtrey.

ILLINOIS

The following 12 volumes were received through Miss Effie Epler, State Librarian:

History of Bond and Montgomery Counties, Ill. W. H. Perrin. 1882. Presented by Mrs. Charles Davidson, State Historian.

History of Hancock County, Ill. C. J. Scofield. 2 vols. 1921. Presented by Martha Board, Plymouth Rock and Shadrack Bond Chapters.

History of Ogle County, Ill. H. G. & R. H. Kauffman. 2 vols. 1909. Presented by Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, State Vice Regent.

History of Iroquois County, Ill. H. W. Beckwith. 1880. Presented by Mr. D. C. Secrest.

History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill., 1817-1818. George Flower. 1882. Presented by Mrs. William Beye.

Reminiscences of Early Chicago. E. O. Gale. 1902. Presented by G. Whittier Gale through George Rogers Clark Chapter.

Perrin's History of Illinois. J. N. Perrin. 1906. Presented by the author.

History of Kendall County, Ill. E. W. Hicks. 1877. Presented by State Society.

Memorial of Rev. David Loy Tressler, Ph. D. 1880. Presented by Mrs. Mary Tressler Newcomer.

Autobiography of Gurdon Saltontall Hubbard. 1911. Presented by George Rogers Clark Chapter.

INDIANA

History of Lake County, Ind., 1834-1872. T. H. Ball. 1872. Presented by Tippecanoe River Chapter.

KENTUCKY

History of Frankfort, Kentucky Cemetery. L. F. Johnson. 1921. Presented by Mrs. George Baker.

MAINE

Eight Generations of an Ipswich-Paine Family. L. A. Carter. 1920. Presented by Mrs. Carrie Stratton Howard.

Early Settlers of Harrison, Me. G. T. Ridlon. 1877. Presented by Mrs. Susan S. Lowell.

Bangor Historical Magazine, vols. 4 and 5. 1889-1890. Presented by Frances Dighton Williams Chapter. The following six books presented through Mrs. C. B. Porter, State Librarian; First two presented by Lydia Putnam Chapter:

Historical Sketch and Roster of the Aroostook War, 1829. 1904.

Maine in the Northeastern Boundary Controversy, 1919. H. S. Burrage.

Next two presented by Esther Eayres Chapter.

History of the Maine State College and the University of Maine. M. C. Fernald. 1916.

Sketches of Old Town. D. Norton. 1881.

Twenty Years at Pemaquid. J. H. Cartland. 1914. Presented by Mrs. G. H. Hopkins and Mrs. C. H. Wood of Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

Old Hallowell on the Kennebec. E. H. Nason. 1909. Presented by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

The Centennial History of Waterville, Me. E. C. Whittemore. 1902. Presented by Silence Howard Hayden Chapter.

History of Cumberland County, Me. 1880. Everts & Peck. Presented by Mrs. Grace Leadbetter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Old Marlborough Sea Captains. 1915. Presented by Brigadier General John Glover Chapter.

Genealogy of Descendants of Anthony Collamer. 1915. Presented by Miss Adaline C. Young, through Chief Justice Cushing Chapter.

Old Scituate. 1921. Published and presented by Chief Justice Cushing Chapter.

From Prudence Wright Chapter nine volumes were received.

Rose of Sharon. S. C. Edgarton. 1842.

At Home and Abroad. M. F. Ossoli. 1856. Presented by Mrs. E. B. Heald.

Fletcher Genealogy. E. Fletcher. 1871. Presented by Mrs. W. H. Merrill.

Life of Henry Wilson. 1876. Nason and Russell. Presented by Mrs. N. W. Appleton.

Laws of Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1780-1807. Vol. 2. Presented by E. A. Williams.

Washington and His Generals. J. T. Headley. 2 vols. 1847.

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. J. Bigelow, ed. 1868.

Life of Major General Nathanael Greene. W. G. Simms. 1856. The last four volumes presented by Miss Annetta S. Merrill.

History of North Adams, Mass., 1749-1885. W. F. Spear. 1885. Presented by Fort Massachusetts Chapter. *Watertown's Military History, 1636-1898*. 1907. Presented by Watertown Chapter.

From Old Blake House Chapter:

Memoirs of Roger Clap. 1844.

Annals of the Town of Dorchester. J. Blake. 1846.

From General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter:

Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. N. Dwight. 1851.

History of Harvard College. (Vol. 2, Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana*.) 1820.

Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster. F. Webster. 2 vols. 1857.

The following ten books presented by Mrs. William De Y. Field of Paul Revere Chapter:

History of Middlesex County, Mass. D. H. Hurd. 3 vols. 1890.

Records of the Town of Weston, 1746-1863, 1804-1826. 1893. 1894.

Historical Sketch of First Congregational Church in Marlborough, Mass. L. A. Field. 1859.

Sketches of Historic Churches of Greater Boston. 1918.

Peculiarities of American Cities. W. Glazier. 1856.

Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government. J. Davis. 2 vols. 1881.

Burials and Inscriptions in the Walnut Street Cemetery of Brookline, Mass. H. A. Cummings. 1920.

Presented by compiler to Paul Revere Chapter for Library.

History of the First Church in Roxbury, Mass., 1630-1904. W. E. Thwing. 1908. Presented by Mrs. William De Y. Field.

The White House Gallery of Official Portraits of the Presidents. Presented by General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter.

Presented by Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter:

History of Old Braintree and Quincy. W. S. Pattee. 1878.

Epitaphs from Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass. B. Kingman. 1892.

Presented by Sarah Denning Society, C. A. R., through Peace Party Chapter:

Boston Common. M. A. Howe. 1921.

The Berkshire Jubilee. 1845.

Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society Collections. 10 vols. Presented by Peace Party Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Old Settlers of the Grand Traverse Region. Wait & Anderson. 1918. Presented by Mrs. Fred W. Culver.

Michigan D. A. R. Year Book 1921. Presented by Miss Alice Louise McDuffee.

Presented by Mrs. M. D. M. Bertch: *Memorials of the Grand River Valley*. F. Everett. 1878.

Political History of Michigan. J. V. Campbell. 1876.

Report of War Work of the D. A. R. of Michigan, April, 1915 to April, 1919. Compiled and presented by Mrs. W. H. Wait.

Eighteen books by Michigan authors presented by Michigan Daughters for the Michigan Room.

MINNESOTA

From Kewaydin Chapter the following 14 volumes donated by Miss Marian W. Moir:

History of Merchants' National Bank of New York.

P. G. Hubert. 1903.

The National Bank Act. E. Wolcott. 1882.

Testimony of Attorney-General Brewster with Letters and Documents. W. M. Springer. 1884.

Life of Samuel Miller, D. D. S. Miller. 2 vols. 1869.

Life and Letters of Hugh Miller. P. Bayne. 2 vols. 1871.

Memoirs of Mary Lundy Duncan. 1842.

Memoirs of Hannah L. Murray. G. Spring. 1849.

Memorials of Thomas De Witt. 1875.

Memoirs of Morris C. Sutphen, D. D. 1876.

Records of a Girlhood. F. A. Kemble. 3 vols. 1878.

Guilford Genealogy. H. M. Guilford. 1918. Presented by Miss Helen Guilford.

Presented by Mrs. C. W. Wells:

Fifty Years of Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

1907. *Year Book of Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minn.*

MISSISSIPPI

Proceedings of the 3rd Southern Forestry Congress. 1921. Presented by Belvidere Chapter.

MISSOURI

State Centennial Souvenir Program, 1821-1921. N. T. Grove. 1921. Presented by Mrs. J. B. White.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

History of the Town of Cornish, New Hampshire. W. H. Child. 2 vols. Presented by Mrs. Austin Tyler.

NEW JERSEY

Presented by Orange Mountain Chapter:

Forty Years at Raritan. A. Messler. 1873.

History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J. J. Hall. 1859.

History of Newark, N. J. J. Atkinson. 1878.

Presented by Mrs. Mott Bedell Vail, Regent of Jersey Blue Chapter:

Collection of Historical Addresses.

Historical Discourse. T. DeWitt. 1859.

Historical Sketch of 1st Presbyterian Church, New Brunswick, N. J. R. Davidson. 1852.

150th Anniversary 1st Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, N. J. R. H. Steele. 1867.

Princeton and Its Institutions. J. A. Hageman. 2 vols. 1879.

Historical Tales of New York City and State. J. F. Watson. 1832.

History of Burlington and Mercer Counties. Woodward and Hageman. 1883.

History of Orange County, N. Y. Ruttenber & Clark. 1881.
National Portrait Gallery. 3 vols. Herring & Long-acre. 1836.

History of Hudson County. C. H. Winfield. 1874.

NEW MEXICO

Military Occupation of New Mexico, 1846-1851. R. E. Twitchell. 1909. Presented by Jacob Bennett Chapter.

NEW YORK

History of Greene County, N. Y. 1884. Presented by Mrs. John F. Yawger.

Anthology of Niagara Falls. C. M. Dow. 1921. 2 vols. Presented by Ticonderoga Chapter.

Gloversville. H. Sprague. Presented by Mrs. Louise H. De Lamater.

The Salisbury. E. G. Salisbury. Vol. 1. Presented by Mrs. Richard Knight.

Israel Angell, Colonel of the 2nd Rhode Island Regiment. L. L. Lovell. 1921. Presented by Mrs. F. H. Lovell, the author.

History of Greenwich, N. Y. E. P. Thurston. 1876. Presented by Mrs. Anna N. Rogers of Willard Mt. Chapter.

History of King's County and of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. H. R. Stiles. 2 vols. 1884. Presented by Battle Pass Chapter.

History of Columbia County, N. Y. 1878. Presented by Hendrick Hudson Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

Through the State Librarian, Mrs. Van Landingham: *Life of Oliver Hazard Perry.* J. N. Niles. 1821.

Presented by Mrs. John L. Bridgers.

In Memoriam Mary Love Stringfield Wulbern, 1873. 1907. Presented by Dorcas Bell Chapter.

Glowing Embers. Mrs. John Van Landingham. 1922. Presented by the author.

OHIO

Camp-Fires of the Revolution. H. C. Watson. 1858. Presented by Mrs. John Lippelman, Regent Cincinnati Chapter.

OREGON

McLoughlin and Old Oregon. E. E. Dye. 1921. Presented by Mrs. U. G. Smith.

Pioneer History of Coos and Curry Counties, Oregon. Orvil Dodge. 1898. Presented by Coos Bay Chapter.

Presented by Quenett Chapter:

Reminiscences of Eastern Oregon. E. L. Lord. 1903. Presented by Mrs. Eva Lord Houghton.

Crossing the Plains. O. Thomson. 1896. Presented by Mrs. Lulu D. Crandall.

PENNSYLVANIA

Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge. H. J. Stager. 1911.

History of Schuylkill County, Pa. Volume 1. 1907. *Political Hand-Book of Berks County, Pa.* M. L. Montgomery. 1883. Presented by Mrs. L. L. Jones.

Annals of the Families of Caspar, Henry, Baltzer and George Spengler. E. W. Spengler. 1896. Presented by Yorktown Chapter.

History of Cambria County, Pa. H. W. Storey. 3 vols. 1907. Presented by Quemahoning Chapter.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vols. 53 and 54. 1919, 1920. Presented by Mrs. Robert Alexander.

Annals of Buffalo Valley, Pa., 1755-1855. J. B. Linn. 1877. Presented by Miss Mary H. Linn.

Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pa. 2 vols. M. L. Montgomery. 1909. Presented by Misses Emily, Margaret and Sarah Reider through Berks County Chapter.

History of Bethlehem, Pa., 1741-1892. J. M. Levering. 1903. Presented by Bethlehem Chapter.

From the Philadelphia Chapter:

Life of Major-General William Henry Harrison. 1840. Presented by Mrs. G. H. Shriver.

Extracts from the Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, 1765-1793. 1893. J. C. Parsons.

Historical Sketch of the Cornplanter and of the Six Nations of Indians. J. R. Snowden. 1867.

Description of Ancient and Modern Coins. J. R. Snowden. 1860.

Description of the Medals of Washington and of National and Miscellaneous Medals. J. R. Snowden. 1861. The last two presented by Mrs. Sarah P. S. Mitchell.

Presented by Miss Lucy A. Helms, Regent of Mahan-tongo Chapter.

Three Decades of Federal Legislation. S. S. Cox. 1885.

RHODE ISLAND

Old Time Meeting Houses of the Connecticut Valley. C. A. Wight. 1911. Presented by Mrs. Richard Jack-son Barker.

TENNESSEE

Presented by Judge David Campbell Chapter: *Writings of George Washington.* J. Sparks. Vols. 3, 4 and 5. 1834.

Letters of Richard Henry Lee. J. C. Ballagh. 2 vols. 1911.

TEXAS

From Betty Martin Chapter: *Texas. A Contest of Civilizations.* G. P. Garri-son. 1903.

Under Six Flags. M. E. M. Davis. 1897.

History of Texas, 1685-1892. J. H. Brown. 2 vols. 1893. Presented by Mrs. E. K. Downs through the Chapter.

Governors and Other Public Men of Texas. N. G. Kittrell. 1921. Presented by Lady Washington Chapter.

Report of the 22nd Annual State Conference of the Texas D. A. R. 1921. Presented by Texas Daughters.

VERMONT

Stephen A. Douglas. E. S. Marsh. 1914. Presented by Mrs. Jennie DeWolf Braley, Regent Lake Dun-more Chapter.

Poets and Poetry of Vermont. A. M. Hemenway. 1858. Presented by Miss Lora J. Blood.

History of Northfield, Vt. J. Gregory. 1878. Pre-sented by Mrs. G. F. Barker.

VIRGINIA

History of Tazewell County and Southwest Virginia, 1748-1920. W. C. Pendleton. 1920. Presented by Northampton County Chapter.

Proceedings of the Virginia D. A. R., Oct. 6, 1921. Presented by Virginia Daughters.

WYOMING

History of Wyoming. I. S. Bartlett. 1918. 4 vols. Presented by Cheyenne Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Report of the American Historical Association for 1918. 3 vols. 1921.

Year Book, 1920-1921. 1921. Presented by the So-ciety of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.

Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office of Mary-land, 1919-1921. Presented by the Commissioner.

The Masons as Makers of America. M. G. Peters. 1921. Presented by Rear Admiral G. W. Baird, who gave at same time two pamphlets.

Presented by the State Historical Society of Wis-consin.

The Struggle Over Ratification. M. M. Quaife. 1920.

The Convention of 1846. M. M. Quaife. 1919.

Year Book Louisiana Society, S. A. R., 1921.

Report of Librarian of Congress for 1921.

Iowa Chronicles of the World War. M. L. Hansen. 1921. Presented by the Iowa State Historical Society.

PAMPHLETS

COLORADO

Presented by Arapahoe Chapter: *Semi-Centennial of the First Congregational Church of Boulder, Colo.*

Dedication Services of the Congregational Church of Boulder, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

From Mrs. J. M. Williams of Orford Parish Chapter: *Sketches of Manchester, Conn.* J. M. Williams. *Directory and Manual of the Second Congregational Church, Manchester, Conn.* Rev. C. M. Calderwood. 1915. *100th Anniversary of 1st Church of Christ, Manchester.* 1880.

History of New London, Conn. 1892. C. J. Viets. Presented by Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Berwick, Me. W. D. Spencer. 1898. Presented by Miss Ella S. Wood of Eleanor Wilson Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Presented by Mrs. Thomas Perry, through the State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler: *Theodore Roosevelt.* 1920.

Abraham Lincoln. 1920.

George Washington. 1920.

Three Centuries of Pilgrim History. 1917. The above four addresses by William E. Barton. *George Rogers Clark, Memorial Address.* M. Starr. 1906.

INDIANA

Record of Shubael Chapman Family. D. M. Chapman. 1897. Presented by Tippecanoe River Chapter.

MAINE

List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Berwick, Me. W. D. Spencer. 1898. Presented by Mrs. Susan S. Lowell.

MASSACHUSETTS

From Mrs. Nellie R. Fiske of Wayside Inn Chapter: *A Hundred Years of the Old Meeting House.* A. W. Cutting. 1915.

Historical Address. A. W. Cutting. 1911.

History of the First Parish, Weston, Mass. E. S. Coburn. 1921. Presented by Mrs. William De Y. Field.

The Pilgrim Fathers in Holland. J. I. Brown. 1920. Presented by Mrs. M. L. Osborne.

MICHIGAN

Edmund Whittier. His Ancestry and Descendants. B. B. Whittier. 1917. Presented by Mrs. Fred W. Culver together with the Whittier Family Chart.

From Ypsilanti Chapter for the Michigan Room 16 pamphlets were received, 12 of which were presented by Miss Bessie Blakesley.

MINNESOTA

From Mrs. M. C. Wells two pamphlets relating to Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, were received.

MISSOURI

Some Early Settlers. 1921. Mary Cousins McCabe. Presented by the author.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Proceedings of the 150th Anniversary of Cornish, N. H. Presented by Mrs. Austin Tyler.

NEW YORK

Presented by Mrs. Louise Hildreth De Lamater: *Kingsboro, N. Y., Presbyterian Church.* G. Harkness. 1876.

Re-Union of Students of Kingsborough Academy, 1831-1863. 1900.

NORTH CAROLINA

Stories of the Counties of North Carolina. F. A. Olds. Presented by Miss Cordelia W. Phifer.

PENNSYLVANIA

Centennial Number of the Washington, Pennsylvania Reporter, August 15, 1903. Presented by Miss Jane Hall.

From Shikellimo Chapter:

Plunkett the Pennamite. B. Smith.

Captain Logan, Blair County's Indian Chief. H. W. Shoemaker. 1915.

From Lebanon County Chapter:

Reminiscences of Noted Men and Times. H. M. M. Richards. 1918.

Papers of Lebanon County Historical Society. 1919.

Lebanon County's Part in the Revolutionary War. H. M. M. Richards. 1909.

Historical Sketch of Gov. Joseph Hiester. H. M. M. Richards. 1907.

The Hiester Family. H. M. M. Richards. 1907.

Valley Forge and the Pennsylvania-Germans. H. M. M. Richards. 1917.

From Miss Lucy A. Helms:

Gazette of the United States, May 3, 1789. (Reprint). *Ulster County, N. Y. Gazette, January 4, 1800.* (Reprint).

Universal Philadelphia Correspondent, September 7, 1782.

VERMONT

Sketch of Poultney Baptist Church, Vermont. C. Ripley. Presented by Mrs. George H. Ripley.

TEXAS

Beginnings of Texas History. C. Pollard. 1921. Presented by Lady Washington Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Smith-Weary Chronology. Frank O. Weary. 1921. Presented by compiler.

Year Book, 1920, American Clan Gregor Society. E. W. Magruder. 1921. Presented by the Society.

Year Book, 1921, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Presented by the Society.

Gloucester County's Most Famous Citizen, Gen. Franklin Davenport, 1755-1832. F. H. Stewart. 1921. Presented by author.

Virginia First. Lyon G. Tyler. 1921. Presented by author.

Dedication of Cole's Hill Memorial, Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 8, 1921. Published and presented by General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Year Book New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania. 1921. Presented by the Society.

Genealogy of the Hill Family including Sketch of Joel Barlow. M. Hill. 1879. Presented by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.

War Register, 1917-1918. 1921. Presented by the Society of Colonial Wars in State of New York.

The Reade Record. 10 Numbers. Presented by Reade Family Association.

MANUSCRIPTS

COLORADO

History of the Oldest Congregational Church in Colorado. Presented by Mrs. J. B. Place of Arapahoe Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Presented by the compiler, Mrs. Florence B. Pierson: *Early Days of Westfield, N. J.* Florence B. Pierson. *"The Old Westfield Church."* Florence B. Pierson. (Typewritten.)

NEW YORK

Bible Record of Miss Frances Stauffer's Family. Presented by Battle Pass Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

Through the State Librarian Mrs. Van Landingham a collection of manuscripts (9) were presented by Mrs. John L. Bridgers and a collection of papers (5) relating to Cabarrus County was presented by Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter.

WASHINGTON

Two biographical sketches were presented by Mrs. W. H. Bryden and also two photographs.

PERIODICALS

Essex Institute. January.
D. A. R. Magazine. December, November, January.
Michigan History Magazine. July, October.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. October, January.
Newport Historical Society Bulletin. October.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics. October.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register. January.
New York Public Library Bulletin. September, October, November, December.
New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. January.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. January.
New York State Historical Association Quarterly. April.
Sprague's Journal of Maine History. December.
Palimpsest. November, December, January.
N. S. S. A. R. Bulletin. October, December.
Missouri Historical Review. October.
N. S. U. S. Daughters of 1812. November.
Georgia Historical Quarterly. December.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. October.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. October, January.
William and Mary College Quarterly. October.
Maryland Historical Magazine. December.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.
County Court Note-Book. October, December.
Illinois State Historical Society Journal. July.

The list includes 223 books, 72 pamphlets, 36 periodicals, 20 manuscripts and 4 photographs.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. FRANK D.) ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian-General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions since Board Meeting, October 18, 1921:

COLORADO: An almanac of the year 1780, which contains records of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire. Commencing with a list of the Honorable Council of the former State, it contains the names of Artemas Ward, Caleb Thomas and Nathan Cushing, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock. In the list of members are many names prominent in the early history of the State. Other interesting lists are those of justices of the peace, barristers, attorneys and officers and instructors of Harvard College presented by Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden, Araphoe Chapter.

The lists are being copied for reference in the Library.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Old Chelsea china plate, saucer and dish. Bohemian glass bowl, also a fan with tortoise shell sticks, presented

by Mrs. B. C. Yorks, Regent of Martha Washington Chapter. Also received through the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. H. B. Patten, Regent, the beautiful silver teapot, tea strainer, tray and sugar bowl, formerly the property of Dolly Madison, which was erroneously credited to Pennsylvania in the October report of the Curator General.

KANSAS: Linen handkerchief, hand embroidered made for the wife of Davis Carroll of Maryland, by her daughter Harriet L. Carroll; presented by former's granddaughter, Miss Mary Belle Hollister, Atchison Chapter. Topaz earrings worn by the wife of Davis Carroll, inherited from her mother, presented by same donor.

MARYLAND: Iron key made in 1700; also an iron smoking pipe brought over by the Dutch early in the 18th century, presented by Mrs. James Loughborough, James Montgomery Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Blue glass bowl, formerly owned by Sally Somes Mackey, of the same State, presented by Mr. George R. Mansfield. Bronze lustre pitcher, 3¼ inches high, presented by Old Oak Chapter. Two glass cup plates, presented by the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter.

Manuscript, presented by Mrs. Eudora M. Burnham, Margaret Corbin Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND: China plate presented by Mr. Arthur Duncan Green, a descendant of Lieut. Job Green 1777-78.

The government of the United States of America: Through the courtesy of the Secretary of State, Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, who presented to our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the flag staff penholder used by Secretary Hughes in signing the five treaties, Monday, February 6, 1922, formulated by the Delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament; from our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor the gavel presented, by our President General, to Secretary Hughes, for the use of the chairman of the Conference, the plenary sessions of which were held in Memorial Continental Hall, from November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE.

There being no objection the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott then read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since October first the following supplies have been mailed from my office to chapters and individuals making request for such service:

Application blanks	29,162
Leaflets "How to become a member" ..	2,643
Leaflets of General Information.....	2,525
Transfer cards	2,101
Constitutions	1,679

Twenty-one hundred and nine letters were received and recorded and seventeen hundred and sixty-eight letters were written.

The free distribution of the Manual for Immigrants having been placed in this office there have been sent out 11,519 copies; of which 6,183 were of the English edition, 3,329 Italian and 2,007 Spanish.

Respectfully submitted,

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,

Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General reported with much regret that since the last meeting of the Board a week ago the Society had lost through death 39 members. The President General here spoke of the death of Miss May Duncanson, who had been chairman of the Seating Committee for the Congresses for many years and had rendered service for a high quality to the Society. The President General reported that flowers had been sent from the National Society and several of the National Officers had attended her funeral, the members of the Board rose in silent memory of Miss Duncanson and the other deceased members.

Mrs. Hunter reported also that 42 members had resigned, and that 24 former members having complied with the requirements for reinstatement had requested to be reinstated. Mrs. Hunter therefore moved *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 24 members.* Seconded by Mrs. Frisbee and carried. The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 24 former members reinstated in the National Society.

Miss Strider presented the following supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 190 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 440.

Numbers of members admitted.

November	750
December	1325
January	1420
February	440

Total3935

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that the Secretary be in-*

structed to cast the ballot for the admission of 190 applicants for membership. Mrs. Elliott announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 190 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read the report of the Building and Grounds Committee as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Immediately following the October Board Meeting your Chairman at the request of the President General took up with the representatives of the Government the changes in the Auditorium necessary to the accommodation of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. Daily consultations were held regarding details, the final decision being that the seats in the center of the Auditorium must be taken out, a floor laid level with the platform also seats under the balconies raised so that all could have a view of the center. This work was under the direction of Commander Rouzer, U. S. N. who was especially selected for his ability. On October 22nd, the actual work began under his direction with government employees and carpenters. The seats were removed and stored in the basement, the carpenters taking possession and in a short time the floor was laid. During these preparations the building was closed to the public but open to the D. A. R. and for business.

As the time went on the State Department expressed a desire to have the office rooms on the main floor put at the disposal of the Delegates to the Conference, for Committee Meetings. Your Chairman at first thought that this would be an impossibility for the work of the National Society must go on without interruption. After much thought and planning it was deemed possible to make changes which would leave the Ohio, Missouri, District of Columbia, Illinois, New York, and Texas rooms available for government use.

The Building and Grounds Committee approved the suggested changes, the President General obtaining the consent of the National Officers whose offices were to be moved and the respective State Regents cheerfully consenting to have their rooms used as offices, the following changes were made: office of Curator General to Library, office of Historian General to Library, office of Executive manager to Library, office of Recording Secretary General to New Jersey room, office of Corresponding Secretary General to Massachusetts room and the office of the Organizing Secretary General to Delaware and Virginia rooms. For the convenience of the majority of clerks the Catalogue

was placed in the Library. The clerks lunch room, also south corridor in basement was requested for use by the Government for printing and issuing documents in connection with the Plenary Sessions, north corridor basement for typewriter, stenography and telephone service, therefore the clerks lunch room was moved from the basement to the top floor pantries, adjoining the Kitchen and Banquet Hall.

As a committee we desire to express our appreciation of the coöperation of the State Regents and National Officers especially to Mrs. White, Curator General, and to Mrs. Ellison, Librarian General.

The October Board having authorized the purchase of flags of the Nations participating in the Conference your Chairman ordered same but later cancelled the order as the government furnished these flags gratis which have been displayed daily since the convening of the Conference according to government direction.

On account of affording protection to the delegates the U. S. Government deemed it wise to place our Building under Military Guard as much as three days before the first Plenary Session. Arrangements to safeguard our building and all entering were made by a representative of the State Department, a U. S. Army Captain and your chairman. Soldiers were on duty on the exterior day and night and secret service men on the inside. The Government issuing special passes to all using the Building daily. Our Building however has always been open to the Daughters and for business, the President General having made one stipulation when granting its use to the government, that stipulation being that our work must go on. While there have been inconveniences and restrictions to be endured yet the work has gone on without interruption, the clerks showing not only adaptability but a fine spirit of coöperation.

Nearing the opening of the Conference when arrangements had been completed, Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, Mr. Root, Mr. Lodge and Mr. Underwood came to the Building to see our Auditorium which had been transformed into an International Council Chamber. I deem it of great interest to report that Mr. Hughes said, "If Memorial Continental Hall had been built for the purpose, the result could not have been better."

It is of great interest to know that the revolving chairs used by the delegates to the Conference are to be preserved by the U. S. Government as of historical value, each chair to bear a plate inscribed not only with the name of the Delegate and Conference on Limitation of Armament but with *Memorial Continental Hall*; The chair used by President Harding at the opening and closing sessions of the Con-

ference is a reproduction of the chair used by the Continental Congress at the signing of the Declaration of Independence—this chair belonged to the National Society having been presented to the National Society by Continental Dames Chapter of the District of Columbia. The table upon which all the treaties were signed is also the property of the National Society—a reproduction of the one in Independence Hall—given in memory of Sabra Lavana Beach Goddard of Granby, Conn., by her five sons. This desk table was presented to our Museum for the use of the Curator General. The chair used at this table during the signing is also the property of the National Society presented by the Spirit of '76 Chapter of New Orleans, La.

On February 3rd, the State Department declaring that the Auditorium would be available and the consent of the President General being obtained, a meeting of the business organization of the Government was called by President Harding.

Many requests have been received for the use of the Auditorium but until the Government released it such requests could not be considered. On February 13th the Government will begin to restore the Auditorium to its regular order.

We do not feel that this report would be complete did we not call attention to the extraordinary ability, ingenuity and resourcefulness displayed at all times by our Superintendent Mr. Phillips who was largely responsible for the successful carrying out of the many details in connection with the preparation of our Hall for this Conference. In fact our entire force of employees showed that they measured up when tested.

A Cross Stitch picture of "Samuel before Eli" for the Massachusetts room was presented by Miss Maria Carter being the work of her mother, a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster. This piece of work has been accepted by the Art Committee and placed in the Massachusetts room.

A large fine old linen damask table cloth size 5x5½ yards has been presented by Miss Annetta Shipley Merrill—member of Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Mass., the cloth is presented for use in the Banquet Hall.

The mirrors in the Connecticut room have been resilvered, estimates having been submitted by Hires Turner Co. of Rosslyn, Va., \$44.92.

The Bronze Markers authorized by the Board October, 1921, have been placed as ordered. The price of these was \$216.00 for both instead of \$225.00 a saving of \$9.00 of the amount authorized by the Board.

Acting upon the authority given by the Executive Committee June 16, 1921, approved by

the Board October 18, 1921, a typewriter has been ordered for the office of the Treasurer General and placed.

Upon request of the Registrar General and authority of the Executive Committee January 23, 1922. Two typewriters have been ordered and placed in her office.

On January 23rd, your Chairman brought to the attention of the Executive Committee the necessity of a new roof for our Memorial Building—the Executive Committee voted that at least two estimates should be obtained and submitted to the Board.

Relying upon the advice of Marsh and Peter Washington D. C. (architects of the Administration Building) regarding the proper kind of roof, the following estimates have been obtained in accordance with specifications furnished by them:

Samuel H. Edmonston & Co., Wash.,	
D. C.	\$8285.00
Harry F. Boryer	8614.00

Your Committee recommends that the work be given to Samuel H. Edmonston & Co., Contractors and Builders, and that the contract for the work be awarded upon the actual cost of materials and labor plus a commission to the contractor. This plan is endorsed by Marsh and Peter.

Your Committee recommends that a sum not to exceed \$8500.00 be allowed to cover the cost of the new roof and restoration of interior plastering as damaged by leakage.

We beg leave to file with the recording Secretary General the specifications for the roof, letter from Marsh and Peter and estimates as obtained from Samuel H. Edmonston and Harry F. Boryer.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

There being no objection, the report of the Committee was accepted without its recommendations. Moved by Mrs. Frisbee, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey, and carried, *that the recommendation for new roof to Memorial Continental Hall be adopted (as offered by Mrs. Hanger).* Moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that the second recommendation of the Building and Grounds Committee be adopted.*

Mrs. Hanger stated that she had once before brought before the Board the matter of new sound-proof doors for the Auditorium during the Congress, and was again bringing it because of a letter just received from Miss Nettleton, Chairman of the House Committee; that Marsh and Peter had drawn specifications and plans for these doors, to be so well made and beautifully finished to correspond in every way with

the beauty and dignity of the lobby, with many panes of glass so that those who are compelled to remain in the lobby at one time or another may look through these windows into the auditorium; that it was Miss Nettleton's feeling that the success of the Congress, the Comfort of the President General and of the delegates depended largely on the quiet that could be maintained, and therefore this proposition was brought to provide three doors according to the specifications already furnished and already estimated upon. The exact figure could not be given because the architects felt it was best to have it done by the actual furnishing of materials and day labor, plus a commission of seven per cent., and while it was not the expectation to spend the whole amount, it was recommended that a sum not to exceed \$680 be allowed for this purpose—the purchase of three new doors leading from the lobby into the auditorium. *The adoption of the recommendation regarding new doors* was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Buel and Miss McDuffee, and carried.

Miss Lincoln here presented her own report as Editor, including with it the report for the Chairman of Magazine Committee, Mrs. Bissell, who was still detained at home because of the illness of her husband.

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my last report to this Board four issues of the Magazine have been published—November, December, January, and February. The December Magazine was devoted almost exclusively to the account of the gift of the fountain and water system to the French village of Tilloloy by the National Society, while the January issue contained a special account of the first meetings of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. A description of the last meetings of the Conference, held during the past week, will appear in the March Magazine. An account from the architectural viewpoint of the new office building illustrated, with photographs and architects drawings, will appear in this issue also.

Among the articles which appeared the past four months, and which attracted special attention were "The Story of the Purple Heart" by Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick, and "Continental Marine Officers of the American Revolution" Major E. M. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps.

Mrs. Neyle Colquitt's article on the October Magazine, "Our French Liberators" has been translated into French and re-published in both French and Canadian journals. The French Ambassador was so deeply interested

in it that he not only wrote a note of appreciation to Mrs. Colquitt, but purchased a number of copies of the Magazine. Incidentally I may mention that the October edition is completely sold out.

Among the articles yet to appear in the Magazine are the following: "American Illiteracy, A National Menace" by Paul V. Collins, "An Unmarked Revolutionary Site in Ohio," by C. L. Martzoff, "Old Pelham, Massachusetts" by Mrs. Anna P. See, and "Last Days at Mount Vernon," by Charles Moore, Chairman, Fine Arts Commission of the United States.

In the absence of our National Magazine Chairman, Mrs. Charles Bissell, detained in Connecticut by illness, I will give a brief summary of the financial out-look for the Magazine. To date our subscriptions total 13,822. Our February expirations amount to 895.

The following editions for 1921 have been completely sold out, January, February, April, June, July, August, October, and only a few copies are left of the March, May, September and December Magazines.

The business office reports that we are selling many single copies since October 1, 1921 to February 6, 1922, inclusive, we have sold 720 Magazines, a good record when you stop to think that our Hall has been closed to the public since November and our Magazines have been sold chiefly through mail orders. Of the single copies thus sold 248 were for the January, 1922, Magazines which contained the article on the arms conference.

Since the \$2.00 rate went into effect on July 1, 1921, we have received 3560 new subscriptions and renewals. Thus during these seven months we have averaged 508 subscriptions a month only. The money received during this time for each \$2.00 subscription totalled \$7,120.

Last year during the corresponding seven months we received 8,336 one dollar subscriptions which netted us \$8,336. In other words \$1,116 more than we have received in the past seven months, in spite of the increase in the subscription price of the Magazine.

Securing regular and prompt renewals as well as new subscriptions is necessarily important, and I beg that the members of this Board will exert their influence to push the interests of the Magazine and secure subscriptions.

The Magazine has obtained recognition as an historical publication outside of this Society. It is a vital part of the organization; it upholds your traditions, publishes the official news of the National Society, which can be obtained nowhere else, and carries your publicity.

Surely the Magazine is deserving of the loyal support of every member.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of the Committee on the Erection of the Administration Building, made the following report for her Committee.

Report of Committee on Erection of Administration Building

Madam President General and Members of the Board.

The Administration Building Committee is happy to report progress in the erection of the building since the last meeting of the Board. As you will remember the cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremony on October 19th—and the building is now under roof.

With the work of construction so satisfactorily progressing the Committee's time has been given to correspondence with the states and members who have asked for information, and requested permission to take rooms or some special features of decoration or usefulness.

It has been decided that the sum to be asked for the various rooms shall include the entire cost for furnishing, and a part of the finishing—the Society itself paying for the actual construction of the entire building.

It has also been decided that all money contributed must be in the hands of the Treasurer General by January 1, 1923.

From the estimates of the cost of the rooms supplied by the architect a definite price for each room has been agreed upon, the prices ranging from one to three thousand dollars, and the states and members requesting information have been given these prices.

Since October the following States have taken rooms:

New Hampshire, office of Corresponding Secretary General. Pennsylvania, two committee rooms; Washington, office of Organizing Secretary General; Florida, Office of Registrar General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Hunter, has taken the office of the Treasurer General, and Mrs. R. W. Magna, Regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter of Massachusetts has taken the four marble columns in the central hall or Catalogue room as a memorial to her mother.

Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin asked for rooms last April, and the particular rooms to be taken by them will soon be decided upon, and the National Society, Children of the American Revolution is also considering a room.

Correspondence is being carried on with

Colorado, Louisiana, Kentucky, Georgia, South Dakota, Tennessee, a Chapter in New York State and one in West Virginia, showing how wide spread is the interest in and enthusiasm for the new building.

The definite pledges so far received and filed are as follows:

Fifteen hundred dollars pledged by North Carolina for the office of the Historian General, \$1000 pledged by New Hampshire for the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, \$1500 pledged by Washington for the office of the Organizing Secretary General, \$1000 pledged by Florida for the office of the Registrar General, \$1000 pledged by Nebraska for the office of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, this gift being made in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Aull past State Regent and Vice President General, \$2000 pledged by Connecticut for the President General's suite, \$2700 pledged by Pennsylvania for two communicating rooms to be used as committee rooms, \$8000 to \$10,000 pledged by the National Officers Club for the small auditorium, \$1000 pledged by Mrs. Hunter for the office of the Treasurer General, \$1200 pledged by Mrs. Magna for four marble columns.

A number of requests have come from members and chapters for the privilege of making individual gifts and a list of possible gifts to meet these requests is being prepared.

In this list will be placed the five drinking fountains, the bronze markers on the outside naming the building, the elevator, the fire proof door to the vault and other items of a similar nature.

In this building the rooms and gifts may be suitably inscribed either as gifts or memorials. This is a departure from the rule observed in Memorial Continental Hall, the nature and uses of this building making it possible to place inconspicuous inscriptions without marring the architectural design.

The following payments have been made by the Treasurer General to the Architect and Builder.

In June, 1921, \$8000; July, \$11,000; August, \$14,000; September, \$32,000; October, \$27,000; November, \$32,000; December, \$36,000. January, 1922, \$24,000; making a total of \$184,000 paid before February 1, 1922.

The chairman invites correspondence in reference to the building and will be glad to cooperate with all interested members in arranging for gifts.

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,

Chairman, Administration Building Committee.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Morris, as Chairman of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots, reported on the progress of the Yorktown Bill, and gave an

encouraging account of a visit by the President General and herself to the Secretary of War who promised his support to the bill. She urged the members of the Board, and through them members all over the country, to write their Representatives and Senators to use their influence to preserve Yorktown. The President General also urged all members to take to heart the suggestion of the Chairman, and suggested that they get from Mrs. Morris the names and addresses of the men on the Committee which had the bill in charge in order that word might be carried back to the chapters that letters should be written these men.

The Recording Secretary General *Pro tem* referred to a letter received from Mrs. Wait, and on motion of Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd, it was carried, *that a letter of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Wait from the National Board, N.S.D.A.R.* Mrs. Hodgkins moved *that a note of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Moss, Vice President General from Missouri, and regrets for her absence from this meeting of the National D.A.R. Board of Management.* Seconded by Mrs. Kitt and carried.

The President General made a brief report of the situation in Tilloloy, reading the following extract from a letter received from Baroness de la Grange:

"I have good news from Tilloloy and all is working well. The water has to be turned off at night because of the heavy frost. I found that it was absolutely necessary to build a little house over the well in order to shelter the machinery during bad weather. We are making this house large enough to hold a little motor in case later on the Commune decides to buy one as an auxiliary to the wind mill. This work will cost about Frs. 10,000 and I ordered it as you told me I could do so if I thought it wise."

Dr. Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, invited the members of the Board to furnish any ideas they might have to the Daughters of Virginia in regard to a great historical pageant which is to be given in May at Richmond for a week, of which time the Daughters of the American Revolution are to have one day, and she trusted that all members who were descended from Virginians would be interested that their ancestors be properly represented on that occasion, and she therefore invited correspondence and suggestions.

Mrs. Buel stated one of the chapters in Connecticut, Faith Trumbull Chapter of Norwich, wished to be allowed to incorporate in order to hold property. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, *that Faith Trumbull Chapter of Connecticut be allowed to incorporate so as to be able to hold property.* Moved by Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Mrs. Harris and carried, *that Cincinnati Chap-*

ter be allowed to incorporate for the purpose of owning property.

The drawing of seats for Congress then took place, the Recording Secretary General *pro tem* drawing for those states not represented. The drawing resulted as follows:

Drawing of Seats for 31st Continental Congress, 1922

1 Washington	15 Missouri
2 Virginia	16 Cuba
3 Florida	17 Wyoming
4 Indiana	18 Arizona
5 South Dakota	19 District of Columbia
6 Wisconsin	20 Delaware
7 New Hampshire	21 Mississippi
8 Louisiana	22 Maryland
9 South Carolina	23 Arkansas
10 New Mexico	24 Kentucky
11 Idaho	25 Maine
12 Montana	26 Rhode Island
13 Vermont	27 New Jersey
14 West Virginia	28 Minnesota

29 Pennsylvania	40 New York
30 Orient	41 Illinois
31 California	42 Nebraska
32 Hawaii	43 North Carolina
33 Ohio	44 Michigan
34 Georgia	45 Utah
35 North Dakota	46 Alabama
36 Connecticut	47 Texas
37 Oklahoma	48 Colorado
38 Iowa	49 Massachusetts
39 Oregon	50 Kansas
	51 Tennessee

The President General reported to the Board the receipt of the various gifts then on display on the Board Room Table, and it was voted that the President General express the thanks of the Board to the generous and thoughtful donors.

The motions as passed were read and approved, and on motion the meeting adjourned at 6:25 P.M.

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Recording Secretary General, pro tem.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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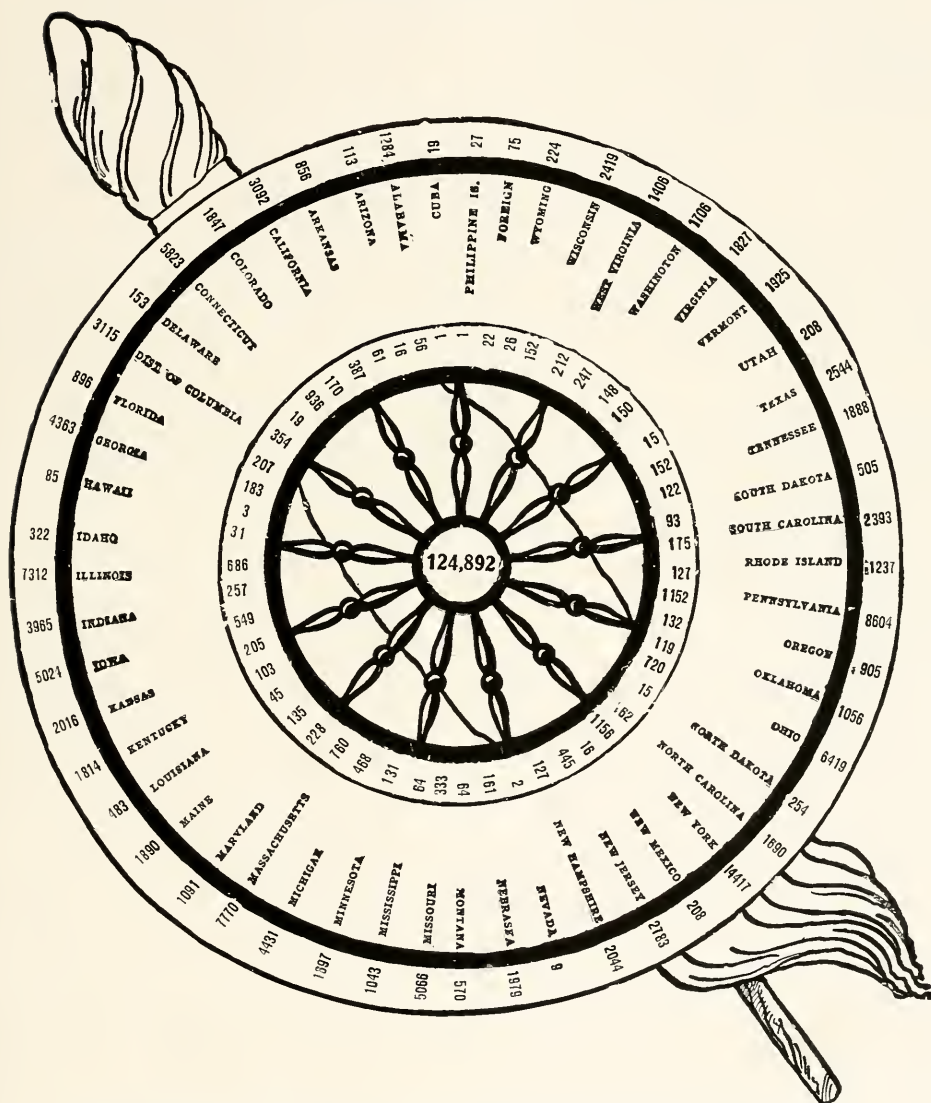
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MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
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HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI. No. 5

MAY, 1922

WHOLE No. 357

THE THIRTY-FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

IN an address ringing with patriotic fervor and appreciation of vital issues of the moment and filled with a lofty pride that beautiful Memorial Continental Hall had been the scene of the epoch-making Conference for the Limitation of Armament participated in by nine nations, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, opened the 31st Continental Congress at 10.30 A.M. Monday, April 17th.

The Hall presented an inspiring sight and there was not an empty seat in the entire auditorium when Mrs. Minor began her address. Even the museum had to be utilized as seating space for some of the delegations because of the increased representation.

Cornetist A. Whitcomb, of the United States Marine Band, sounded "Assembly," and the picturesque procession of pages, led by its chairman, Mrs. Willoughby S. Chesley, walked slowly

up the main aisle of the auditorium. On reaching the stage the line parted and the pages walked down the side aisles to their stations. Then followed the members of the National Board of Management, after which walked Mrs. Minor, the President General. Mrs. Minor was greeted with continued applause, which did not end until she raised her gavel and called the 31st Congress to order by the authority vested in her.

Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, wife of the Senator of Missouri and Chaplain General of the Society, read Scriptural selections and offered a touching prayer. The audience then stood, and led by Miss Annie Wallace, recited the "Salute to the Flag." An "Ode to the Flag," written by Mrs. Daniel M. Lothrop, the beloved founder of the Children of the American Revolution, was then recited by Miss Stella Waterman, a member of the C.A.R.

The author of the "American's Creed,"

Mr. William Tyler Page, recited the Creed, after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience.

The President General was given an ovation as she began her address. It was as follows:

With great pride, I welcome you to-day to your beautiful home now made historic as the scene of the most memorable, conference of nations that has ever filled the pages of history. In Memorial Continental Hall, a new era has had its birth.

"This building has many memories," said Secretary Hughes, at the close of his memorable speech which brought the proceedings of the Conference to an end on February 4th. "This building has many memories, but I trust, in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is now invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy, which they desire to see supreme, has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples in order that we may have, in place of a worse than fruitless competition, a generous coöperation expressive not of the sinister ambition of despotic governments, but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is that spirit which we, as representatives, have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want justice, peace and security."

Secretary Hughes spoke truly: "a special sanctity and a most precious memory" will forever envelop Memorial Continental Hall.

Beautiful and stately, dedicated to the memory of the men and women whose blood and tears won independence for our country, Memorial Continental Hall has had a second dedication. It has been dedicated to an idea old in God's sight, but new in world politics—the idea of peace on earth, good-will towards men, the idea of generous coöperation instead of "fruitless competition." Here in our Hall, the ideal of *national* independence has been linked up with the ideal of *international* friendship, understanding and coöperation. You are sitting to-day in the place where the nine controlling nations of the world have sat together in peaceful and sympathetic consideration of one another's aims, needs and aspirations.

Listening with thrilled intentness was a brilliant assemblage, packed from floor to ceiling—soldiers and diplomats, statesmen, writers, journalists, legislators, men and women of world-wide fame—all listening to words and

witnessing acts which have made a new epoch in history.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions had a success which was due "to two things," said Secretary Hughes. "In the first place," he said "we had a definite and limited aim." In the next place, we have had what each of the delegations who have spoken has emphasized, the *spirit of generous coöperation*. When we gathered, all promised coöperation and that promise has been faithfully kept. . . . What we have sought is an appreciation of the highest national interest in efforts making for peace and the removal of unnecessary causes of controversy."

Mr. Balfour spoke at this same concluding session of the "changed *feelings* of men." "Already," said he, "this feeling of mutual suspicion, mutual fear, has given way to a spirit of a very different character. Confidence has taken the place of mistrust."

These two great leaders struck the keynote of the Conference. The great theme throughout was coöperation, good-will, mutual trust. When nations trust one another, we are on the highroad to peace. One cannot emphasize this thought too much. It is hard to realize how new it is in the history of international relations. We are so very familiar with the spirit of coöperation in various narrower social relations, that it is hard to realize that never before have nations met together in this spirit of mutual confidence instead of mutual distrust. Memorial Continental Hall, I repeat, will remain for all time a monument dedicated to this new thought in world relations, the thought of good faith, coöperation and trust as the guiding spirit of the nations dealing with one another—"The old order changeth," the old diplomacy has given place to new. The new has been tried and found to be a workable proposition. "Cards face up on the table" were found to be more potent than all the secret understandings whereby diplomats in the past have sought to over-reach one another. "Confidence has taken the place of mistrust." Only as we get further away from the scene shall we be able to sense the stupendous significance of it all. The halting of naval competition and scrapping of huge existing armaments; placing under the ban of civilized nations the barbaric warfare of Germany and her coward's weapons—the submarine and poison gas; the settlement of the ominous questions of the Pacific, where a conflagration once started might have enveloped the whole world once more in flames of war—all these things and many others are among the achievements of this Conference on Limitation of Armament which has met in our Hall as our



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MONDAY NIGHT SESSION OF THE 31ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

ADDRESSES WERE GIVEN BY HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, SECRETARY OF STATE; M. JUSSELAND, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR; AND SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, AMBASSADOR FROM GREAT BRITAIN

"guests," as Secretary Hughes so graciously expressed it.

We are, indeed, fortunate that we were privileged to have this small share in an event so significant for all mankind. Are we going to be worthy of this shrine, now made doubly sacred as the memorial of *national* patriotism and *international* good-will? Are we going to carry on in the spirit of the nine nations who have been our "guests?" I believe we are. I believe that what has been happening in Memorial Continental Hall will be for our Society a new consecration to that spirit of democracy which we "wish to see supreme," and which was evidenced by the representatives of the great peoples who met under our roof. Are we not more than ever the guardians of this democracy that is ours and theirs? Consecration to this spirit of democracy means service—service of home, service of country, service of God over all. There is so much that we can do; the field of service is so wide; the call to service is so imperative, we needs must answer, for this great democracy of ours has many enemies assailing it from within and without. A false democracy is seeking to overturn our representative form of government and to replace it with mob-rule or government directly by the populace instead of by representatives. This is the false democracy of the socialist and communist. It is the more insidious because it masquerades as true democracy, deceiving the people. It masquerades also as "*industrial* democracy" founded on groups, industries, trades and classes as the political unit, instead of on geographic districts or numerical divisions of the whole people regardless of class or occupation.

This false industrial democracy leads to group or class legislation, "bloc" control of government and the dictation of powerful minorities. It holds the seeds of true democracy's death.

There is likewise a false internationalism which seeks democracy's death. This is the socialistic internationalism which aims to obliterate all nationalities and differences of race, which mocks at patriotism and love of country and violates man's most sacred instincts in the name of universal brotherhood. My brother may live in a different house and yet he may be my brother; there is no need for me to tear down his house and mine and obliterate all fences in an effort to do him a brotherly good turn. Yet this is what the false internationalist seeks to do when he strikes at nationality. In this he strikes at the very foundation of "Home and Country"—yours and mine and all men's.

As guardians of the pure fire of patriotism and love of native land, it is our most sacred duty to concern ourselves with these dangers;

to build up true democracy on which the Republic rests; to promote true internationalism through which the nations are bound together in the bonds of mutual faith and trust while preserving their national identity. Thus shall we "carry on" in the spirit of the great Conference.

Our democracy is assailed by yet another danger. This is the slacker voter, both male and female. There are startling statistics revealed by the last census, which show that millions of eligible voters in this country are too indifferent to go to the polls. Out of 54,421,832 eligible voters, 27,763,966 did not take the trouble to cast their vote—over one-half of our electorate, in other words, failed in this most sacred duty of citizenship and of this failure the women must bear their full share of responsibility. Is it any wonder that politics are corrupt, that selfish and cowardly men are in office all over this country for what they can get out of it? How many dare not do the right thing for fear of losing votes? Is it any wonder that we face the disheartening spectacle of political cowards cringing under the whip of powerful groups demanding legislation under threat of loss of votes if it is refused? This political fear in high places is the curse of our country, but whose fault is it? If 27,000,000 voters care so little who govern them that they voluntarily renounce the priceless privilege of self-governing mankind, they have the kind of rulers they deserve. What will be the end of our democracy if our citizens are so careless of this great duty and moral obligation of the ballot?

The price of free democracy is loyal, intelligent service in the primaries and at the polls. Put up clean, honest, fearless men for office and then go and vote for them. Clearly this is your duty and privilege; loyalty to Home and Country demands it. Can the country which our forefathers founded on the principles of self-government endure if its citizens are civic slackers? I cannot believe but that public conscience will awaken, will be shocked into animation by this startling revelation—will set itself to rectify this appalling evil. Remember, we women are one-half of the citizens of this Republic. We must help in this awakening. In every community Daughters of the American Revolution will here find a wide field of service. How dare we attempt to teach good citizenship to the foreigner if we are not good and faithful citizens ourselves? Let us be found among the intelligent, loyal and constant voters everywhere in our own communities, setting an example of good citizenship. Let us put courageous men in office—men who are not afraid to refuse to put the base dollar mark on patriotism; who are not afraid to stand for the right

because it is right; who are not afraid of the soldier vote or the Irish vote or the German vote or the farmer vote, or any other bloc of votes, but dare to serve the best interests of the whole country, whatever happens to them. Let us be true to the democracy we so proudly teach and which, as Secretary Hughes so truly said of us, "we wish to see supreme."

Another insidious danger assails the very heart of our democracy. This is the slacker home. It is said that the American home is "going into the discard." Must this flippant expression be regarded as truly stating the case? Are we American women no longer the guardians of the American home? It does require a determined act of faith to believe that the American home will survive the automobile and the movies, the thirst for pleasure and diversion, the restless urge of a world not yet stabilized after a universal convulsion, yet I have that faith. Inherent in the Anglo-Saxon is his love of his home and this country is fundamentally Anglo-Saxon. Inherent, also, in many of the nations which make up our foreign population is the love of home, but the ideals of the American home are not always theirs. To hold fast to these ideals is woman's distinct sphere of action, but this sphere is not bounded by the four walls of the house. It reaches out to better schools, purer movies, cleaner drama, modest dress, better discipline for the child at home and in school. An undisciplined child is good material for future upheavals and revolutions. It is said that the morals of the rising generation are as loose as its goloshes. I do not believe it. I have faith—faith in the young people of to-day, faith that they will make good and settle down when the world rocks a little less uneasily in the whirlpools left by the war. The world grows better—not worse—with every succeeding generation. There is too much pessimism. Weak lamentations will not help matters any. Acid criticism only rebounds against itself. Be constructive. "Keep the home fires burning," the family lamp alight. Its quiet radiance is needed in this jazz-weary world. The qualities which have made America what it is were born in the home and must remain there if democracy is to endure. Thrift, industry, honesty, kindness, truthfulness, courtesy, unselfishness, modesty, purity of heart and thought, a conscience quick to repel wrong, and above all religious faith—these are the products of a Christian home and these are the foundation stones of the nation. Build them into your home life lest democracy perish. Upon the homes that you make and your daughters make after you, this nation depends for its life. Washington wrote in his Farewell Address, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political

prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports." Religion and morality, faith and right conduct; help this nation to hold fast to them, for we have been drifting away.

Recently a little book was brought to my attention with this title: "Keep God in American History." Clearly its author points out the deep religious faith in the guidance of God that has prevailed throughout all stages of our history, from the age of discovery down through all the great crises in our national development. The leading motive of Columbus was to spread the Gospel, his first act in the New World was to raise the cross and kneel in prayer.

Later, a Pilgrim band landed with the Bible and a Compact beginning "In the name of God Amen." Throughout all our history, the spoken and written words of our great leaders pay humble and constant tribute to the guiding hand of God; our fundamental state documents recognize His sovereignty. The Declaration of Independence appeals to Divine justice as a witness. Washington was a man of prayer and supreme faith. When the makers of our Constitution were about to adjourn in failure, after four weeks of hopeless groping, Franklin rose and reminded the delegates that not once in their deliberations had they turned to God. "I have lived, sir, a long time," said he, addressing Washington in the chair, "and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? I, therefore, beg leave to move, That hereafter prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessing on our deliberations be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business." From that time on the delegates made successful progress with the Constitution, which thus had its birth in prayer. They finally fulfilled Washington's great exhortation, when he said to them, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair, the event is in the hands of God."

Lincoln, in the black crisis of the Civil War, prayed that he "might be on God's side for God is always right," and to-day, President Harding has said in a recent speech, "No nation can prosper, no nation can survive, if it ever forgets Almighty God."

Our greatest presidents, statesmen, lawyers, soldiers—all have woven God into their lives and into the life of the nation. Read their great state papers; you will find God underlying all of them. It is significant that in this Hall the Armament Conference began and ended with prayer. "Keep God in American History." Say with Daniel Webster, "The ends I aim at

shall be my country's, my God's and truth's."

Let us, also, strive to keep *truth* in American history. There are those who are attempting to distort it to pander to their hatred of England under guise of love for America. Farcical attempts to re-write the school histories, which are thought to be too favorable to England, are being made and threatening pressure is being brought to bear on teachers and historians, whose only object is to be fair and speak the truth. This is nothing more nor less than deliberate anti-British propaganda; it is the same old attempt in another form to set England and America against one another and to perpetuate the bitterness of a day long past.

The unfriendly acts of Britain are dwelt upon, the friendly acts ignored, and a good word spoken or written for England, or an attempt to be fair to her, brings forth abuse and threats.

It is useless thus to attempt to dispute the historic fact that American history has its roots in English history, that American liberties are sprung from English liberties from Magna Carta downwards, and that America is essentially English in origin and development, in laws, language and literature. Other nations have made later contributions, and to a lesser extent, to our national life, but not one of them can claim to be our motherland.

The sinister attempt to wipe England out of our national life has not the truth for its object, but the base motives of prejudice and hate.

Keep the truth in our histories, for history without truth ceases to be.

As a Society dedicated to preserve the records of the past, this watchful guardianship of our history is one of our peculiar duties. If we do not guard our past with reverence, no one else will do it for us. Furthermore, what our children are being taught in general is also peculiarly our concern. The grave suspicion is coming to the nation that our children may not be getting the training in school that they ought to have—that the solid foundations of education and character are lacking in the public-school systems of to-day, leaving us with an appalling amount of illiteracy and weak moral fibre. However this may be, it is our business to find out the *true* conditions and remedy them if need be from the bottom up.

Far better for the child is the good old-fashioned training in the elements of a sound education and the cardinal virtues of honesty, decency, integrity and truth than all the sumptuous modern school houses you can build. Give him character and the good old fundamentals of a sound education; the high-brow superficialities will look out for themselves and will probably never be missed.

Good homes, good schools—these are the nation's life, the very bone and sinew of a democracy within a Republic. See that you maintain them throughout our land as the fathers bequeathed them to you, and pass them on to your children's children and to the foreigner within our gates. With friendliness and understanding, let us teach the foreigner the ideals of the forefathers, that they too may become American in thought and soul. Thus may we become in fact "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The "torches of understanding have been lighted," said President Harding in his farewell speech to the Armament Conference, "and they will glow and encircle the globe." This means an understanding among nations within our borders as well as throughout the world. It means trust and coöperation. It means that the greatest gift of the Conference to the world has been a spiritual gift.

I believe we have been called back, after much wandering, to a keener world conscience, and a deeper faith in the government of God, for, where men meet in the spirit of peace on earth, good-will to men, there is God in the midst of them.

"Then pealed the bells more loud and deep
God is not dead nor doth He sleep!"

"The wrong shall fail, the right prevail
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Keep God in the life of Home and Country
and He will do the rest.

"For what doth the Lord require of thee but
to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly
with thy God."

The second speech of the morning was made by Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of President Grant. The Princess recited the help Russia had given to America at various periods in her history.

"Russia was the first to call for world peace," she said, "and Russia and America have many times worked hand in hand. Nervous, exhausted, anxious Europe is now trying hard to understand the criminals who have clutched Russia by the throat. The possibility of rebuilding Russia is great and America's good character gives her the leadership in the rebuilding of the world."

Mrs. Livingston Hunter read her report as Chairman on the Committee on Credentials and stated that the total vot-

ing strength was 2743, representing 950 chapters with a membership of less than 50; 620 with a membership from 50 to 100; and 277 chapters with a membership of 100 or more.

Mrs. George W. White, chairman of the Program Committee, presented her report which was unanimously accepted. Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the standing rules that were to govern the sessions of the Congress and announced the following members of her committee:

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Chairman, Michigan; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Illinois; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Missouri; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Iowa; Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Indiana; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Texas; Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Mississippi; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Illinois; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Virginia.

At the afternoon session reports of the National Officers were given.

In her report as Chairman of the National Board of Management, Mrs. George M. Minor, the President General, told of five regular and four special meetings of that Board; of her trip to France to dedicate the water system given by the National Society to the village of Tilloloy; of placing Memorial Continental Hall at the disposal of the Government for the plenary sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament; and of the final settlement of the controversy relative to the Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

"You will be gratified to learn of the unprecedented increase in our Society during the past year," she continued, "which, in spite of the raising of our initiation fee, has broken all records. Last year we admitted 11,216 members, and this year 12,515. Those who

feared that the \$5.00 initiation fee would check the increase in our Society, will, we feel sure, be agreeably disappointed.

"Your President General dislikes to report that while the increase in the initiation fee did not affect the membership of the Society the same is not true as to the increase in the price of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, for our subscription list shows a decrease. We know this is not due to the quality of the Magazine for every number is full of interest, and of information which every Daughter should have. The present subscription price of two dollars a year is still much less than that of many other periodicals. Can you not bring up the subscription list?"

Mrs. Minor also reported that the funds for the three special projects on which the Society is working—the Immigrants' Manual, the War Painting, and the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial at Plymouth, Mass., were nearing completion, and that the \$100,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds subscribed during the World War has been paid. She concluded her report with a tribute to the unselfish services of the members of the National Board of Management and the clerical force of the Society.

Among the interesting reports given by the National Officers Monday afternoon were those of Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General, Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott, Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General, who stated that 10,084 certificates of membership and 1156 Block certificates had been sent out from her office during the year. Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, gave some interesting statistics of the work of her office. She stated that 170 chapters had been organized in the last two years; Organizing Regencies confirmed, 131; Organizing Regencies expired, 37; Organizing Regents resigned, 2; Organizing Regents re-appointed, 32; chapters authorized, 58; chapters organized, 116; chapters dis-

banded, 16; chapters reinstated, 1; total number of chapters to date, 1847; total admitted membership, 179,309.

The Registrar General, Miss Emma T. Strider, said in part in her report:

Since the last Continental Congress, 12,515 women have been added to our membership, the largest number ever admitted in one year in the history of the organization. The report of admissions, 1920-1921 was 11,216, so a gain of 1289 has been made over last year. The last national number accorded at the Board Meeting of April 15th was 179,309.

In addition to the original application papers 3254 supplementals have been accepted, a total of 15,769 papers verified, or an average of about 51 papers for every working day. Of these verified papers mentioned 3203 have added new records to our files.

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General, presented her report in which was given an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the National Society. The printed report, distributed to the delegates and alternates showed that the total receipts from every source amounted to \$280,352.62 during the year, and the total disbursements \$152,977.90. The sum of \$79,784.74 had been expended for patriotic education and 73 educational and industrial institutions aided thereby.

Reports of the Finance and Auditing Committees were given by their respective chairmen, Mrs. George W. White and Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane. The latter also reported as Historian General.

Miss Coltrane said in part:

To date 43 States have sent in 107 volumes of war service records, consisting of 13,000 records, and three others have their work well on the way to completion. These books are gifts of richest value for future generations in particular, and our Society owes a debt of deepest gratitude to the women who have com-

plied these records and we are justly proud and grateful for their service.

In her report Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, called attention to the list of Revolutionary soldiers' graves located each year. The last list contained over 250 names. The lists are published only in the Smithsonian Report and are of great genealogical value.

The valuable reports made by Mrs. Frank Ellison, Librarian General, and Mrs. George W. White, Curator General, completed the afternoon session.

The formal opening of the Congress took place on Monday night in the presence of a notable assemblage in Memorial Continental Hall, comprising high Government officials and distinguished diplomats. The speakers of the evening were Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador.

In introducing Secretary Hughes, the President General stated:

No words of mine are needed to introduce the first speaker of the evening.

The eyes of all the world were upon him and his associates for the twelve weeks of the great Conference on Limitation of Armament. The hopes of all the world have hovered about him and those hopes have been justified.

He honors us very highly in coming to us to-night; his presence here gives us the opportunity to tell him face to face of the profound admiration that we have for his leadership in the great events which have made the Conference unique in the world's history. We rejoice in this opportunity to tell him of our deep appreciation of the significance of these events, which we believe have opened up an era of hope and blessing for all mankind.

I have great honor in presenting the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State.

In his speech Secretary Hughes said in part:

"Five treaties were signed here but the assurance of amity is not given by mere for-

mulae or documents. It lies in the earnest desire to remove causes of misunderstanding and distrust."

Memorial Continental Hall, which had been dedicated to the institutions of liberty at home, is now also dedicated to the cause of international friendship.

"With the incessant flow of sensational narrative, with attention fixed on stories of crime and human frailty, what proportion of our voting population is able to observe with intelligent discrimination the course of political events and is prepared adequately to discharge the duties of citizenship.

"How many of the relatively few who have the advantage of high school or college training know their American history? How many have the necessary equipment of information which enables them to appraise the actual working of our system of government—to discern defects and to judge of remedies?

"It must ever remain true that the most necessary and difficult study of free peoples is democracy itself. Yet with all proper emphasis on the constant need of instruction and of a better understanding of our institutions, we are constantly reminded that mere knowledge is not enough. We need the civic wisdom which can only come from the long practice of a people imbued with the highest patriotism and the spirit of loyal service.

"Public opinion should demand not only of our public servants but of all those who try to influence the public, either on the platform or through the press, a sense of civic responsibility.

"Nothing is more regrettable than the apparent lack of it at this time. In the field of international affairs, recklessness of statement is especially injurious to the interests of the country. Some of our editors and public men write and speak as though what they said of foreign peoples and their government could not be seen or heard beyond the three-mile limit.

"The first duty of a people that desires peace is to cultivate good-will and the only cure for intemperate statement is the resentment of an intelligent community. Let it be understood that those who indulge in diatribes against foreign peoples and their governments who hold them up to ridicule, who impute to them base motives and asperse their honors are enemies first of their own country and as such deserve universal censure."

The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, who spoke after Mr. Hughes, presented the thanks of his government for the gift by the D.A.R. of a water system

to the devastated village of Tilloloy in France. The Ambassador spoke of the movement to preserve the fortifications at Yorktown and approved the plan highly.

In closing, he said:

"I am glad to hear that a tablet will soon be unveiled in this hall which will commemorate the signing of the recent conference treaties here. I am proud to say that France was present at that conference, and that she is the only nation that had put into practice the principles for which that conference stood, even before it was called. The friendship between your country and mine will ever flourish, and I present to you the thanks of France for your kindness to my countrymen."

At the close of M. Jusserand's address, the President General presented to him the painting, "United States Troops Bound for France," the gift of the National Society to the French Government for its war museum in Paris, saying:

When our Government asked this Society to present a painting of troopships to the French Government to be placed in the United States room of the War Museum in Paris, we responded with pride and pleasure at the honor conferred upon us in thus being given an opportunity to have a share in this great memorial museum of the World War. We were fortunate in securing the services of one of America's foremost marine painters, Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, who had freely given his art to his country as a camouflage artist during the war, and who gladly accepted the commission to paint this picture especially for our purpose. The subject, depicting a convoy of troopships conveying American soldiers to France, was assigned us by the Government, which desired to memorialize in this way this great branch of the service. It was deeply gratifying to us to be of service to our own Government by contributing such a painting and at the same time to have the opportunity to give this gift to our valued friend and ally, France. It is therefore with especial pleasure that I present this painting in the name of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the Government of the French Republic.

The British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, in making the concluding speech of the evening, said:

"I asked last year, when I had the pleasure of addressing you, that you persuade your Government to take the lead in calling the nations together to make peace more stable. I also urged that your members do all you could to prevent the spread of false information about other nations.

"The British people realize the influence of the United States upon their countrymen, and we do not regret what happened at Yorktown, because from it a great part of the freedom of the British people has come. There we learned how to handle the distant colonies, and from it has sprung the growing freedom of the British dominions.

"We learned there that nations could not live in the same house if one tried to dominate the other. Nations must decide their affairs for themselves. We learned there we could not centralize authority in one city over people scattered over the seven seas. Then, at the arms

parley, we learned that if nations are to live together in friendship, they must be independent, but coöperating with one another.

"England and America in some respects have a common past. I hope that the battlefield of Yorktown will be preserved for all time. America should realize that Yorktown is regarded by us as one of the shrines of the British Empire, because it forced the British to take government into their own hands."

Ambassador Geddes then paid a tribute to the memory of the late Surgeon General Gorgas, and asked the National Society to assist in the erection of the school as a memorial to him in Alabama, where sanitary workers are to be trained.

"The international interest that knows no boundaries is that of health and prevention of disease. General Gorgas is immortal because he brought the knowledge of the laboratory into the field and swept out large areas of disease."

The program for the evening session was as follows:

Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.

"Stars and Stripes Forever"—The Marine Band.

Sousa

TAYLOR BRANSON, *Second Leader*.

Invocation:

REV. WILLIAM S. ABERNETHY, D.D.

Music:

The Old Road

John Prindle Scott

The Awakening

Gilbert Spross

MRS. WILLIAM H. MCGERVEY.

Address:

HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

Secretary of State

"Star-Spangled Banner"

THE MARINE BAND

Address:

MR. J. J. JUSSERAND

Ambassador from France

Music:

LIEUT. JEAN J. LABAT

Accompanied by Capt. Du Pont

Address:

SIR AUCKLAND C. GEDDES

Ambassador from Great Britain

Music.

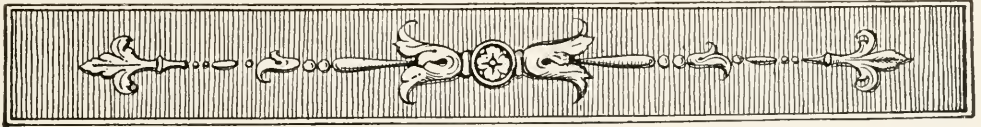
Benediction:

REV. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, D.D.

"Thomas Jefferson"—The Marine Band

Santelmann

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in the June Magazine)



MILITARY MEDALS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO AND THE CIVIL WAR*

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum



THE series of medals awarded by Congress in recognition of military and naval services from the period of the Revolution to that of the Civil War, in number and variety, exhibits a regular development from the time of the Revolution to that of the War of 1812, when the zenith is reached, and after this conflict the number of medals awarded for this purpose decreases until the Civil War, when only one medal of this character was awarded. This is explained in the case of the War with Mexico by the fact that the naval operations of this war were negligible, and the military operations were confined principally to two expeditions led, respectively, by Major General Zachary Taylor and Major General Winfield Scott, who were the only recipients of medals of this type awarded for services during the War with Mexico. During the Civil War, two military decorations of the type awarded in European countries for military services were established by Acts of Congress, and the only medal awarded of the same character as those awarded during previous wars was one presented

to General Ulysses S. Grant, who had preëminently distinguished himself in the latter conflict.

The expedition of the "Army of Occupation" of Mexico, as it came to be known under General Taylor, began on March 8, 1846, when camp was broken at Corpus Christi and a march along the coast towards the mouth of the Rio Grande at Matamoras was begun. The forces commanded by General Taylor came into collision with the Mexicans under General Arista on March 8th, along the road from Point Isabel to Matamoras near Palo Alto, and the first major engagement of the war resulted. The road at this point runs between two lines of thicket, or chaparral, the one on the east being much further from the highway than the one on the west. The Americans came in sight of the enemy about noon, and after a brief halt advanced to the attack. The American right wing was composed of the Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments of infantry with Ringgold's light battery and Churchill's eighteen-pounders, the whole under the command of Colonel Twiggs. The left was guarded by the First brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Belknap, and consisted of a battalion of artillery serving as infantry, Duncan's light battery, and the Eighth regiment of

* The illustrations of the medals are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C., of bronze replicas in the United States National Museum.

infantry. When the American forces had approached to within seven hundred yards of the Mexican lines, they were fired upon by the enemy's batteries. The American artillery at once replied and the battle thus from the very beginning took on the nature of an artillery duel, a character which in the main it continued to preserve until the Mexicans were defeated and had given up the field. At the end of an hour's time the Mexican commander realized that the American artillery was superior to his own and

was frustrated by the Third Infantry. The Mexican artillery, which had advanced to support the cavalry and infantry attack on the American right, had been forced to retire by a battery of Ringgold's guns, and thus the enemy attack at this point completely broke down. Meanwhile, the encounter between the main lines of the American and Mexican forces was continuing with severe losses to the Mexican troops who bravely sought to support their artillery in close formation. The Mexican attack



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA TO MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT FOR THE EXPEDITION FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE CITY OF MEXICO, 1847

that to continue to subject his men to the deadly fire of the former was to ensure the defeat of his forces. He, accordingly, began to manœuvre with a view to breaking the American line. His first movement in this connection was an attack on the American right, made with cavalry, supported by a body of infantry and two guns. The cavalry at first attacked from the direction of the chaparral at right angles to the American line, but were repulsed by the Fifth Regiment, which had been sent by General Taylor to oppose this movement. A portion of the cavalry then passed to the rear of the American forces with a view to cutting out the wagon train which was parked at this point. This movement

on the American right having failed the enemy commander determined to try an attack on the left, which he doubtless presumed might have been weakened, to reinforce the other end of the line. In this design the enemy was assisted by the smoke and flame from the burning prairie which obstructed the view and seriously interfered with the accuracy of the American artillery fire. The attack on the American left was, however, perceived in time, and when the enemy approached this point they were met with such a deadly artillery fire that they faltered and finally fell back in confusion. A second advance ended in the same manner, and another cavalry attack upon the American right having failed the

panic of the two retreating wings of the Mexican army communicated itself to the main body in the centre and all retreated together. Darkness now threw its pall over the field, which was quickly freed of all the Mexican troops. The Mexican commander now being convinced that his troops were no match for the Americans in the open prairie, at early dawn on the morning of the ninth retreated to a strong defensive position at Resaca de la Palma.

At one o'clock on the ninth the Americans advanced in pursuit of the

road, which precluded the use of artillery with any great degree of accuracy, against enemy troops, in the same manner as they had been employed during the preceding day. The Mexican guns on the north side of the ravine were, however, attacked by an American battery, but without decisive results. The former were captured soon after by a force of dragoons, and the American artillery thus could be posted on the northern crest from which position they prepared to attack the Mexican lines on the opposite



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED BY CONGRESS TO MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT FOR THE EXPEDITION FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE CITY OF MEXICO, 1847

enemy, and halted before the ravine of Resaca de la Palma, where he had taken refuge on the main road to Matamoras and about four miles from the latter place. The general outline of this ravine is a rather sharp curve resembling that of a shepherd's crook, with the convex side to the south. The main highway to Matamoras cuts the western side of this curve about in half. This road was protected by the Mexican general, with three guns at the northern side of the ravine and four on the south. The Mexican infantry was stationed on the north and south crests of the ravine, and a strong force of cavalry in the rear. The entrance to the ravine was obscured by a thick growth of chaparral on both sides of the

side of the ravine. The Mexican guns on the south of the ravine were captured by the Eighth Infantry, assisted by the Fifth, and the battle was decided in favor of the Americans by this bold stroke. The Mexicans at once retreated across the Rio Grande, and nightfall put an end to hostilities. The Rio Grande campaign had ended with the complete overthrow of Mexican military power to the north of that river.

As the result of the operations just described by an Act approved July 16, 1846, Congress resolved "That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, commanding the Army of Occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude,

skill, enterprise and courage, which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande," and "That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to have a medal of gold procured, with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Taylor in the name of the Republic, as a tribute to his good conduct, valor and generosity to the vanquished."

The medal presented in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of General Taylor to the right

Taylor very similar in description to the one awarded for the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The obverses of these two medals were identical. The reverse of the second bore the following inscription within an oak wreath, "Resolution of Congress March 2, 1847, Monterey, September, 1846." The resolution in accordance with which this medal was awarded read as follows: "Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT FOR THE BATTLES OF FORT DONELSON, VICKSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA, 1862-63

in military uniform partly surrounded by the inscription "Major General Zachary Taylor." The reverse bore, within a wreath of laurel and palm entwined about a serpent swallowing its tail, a design emblematical of immortality, the following inscription "Resolution of Congress July 16, 1846, Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846."

After his victories at the two locations already described, General Taylor advanced into Mexico, and after defeating the Mexican forces in a three days' conflict September 21st-23rd, captured the city of Monterey. In recognition of this victory, by an Act approved March 2, 1847, Congress presented a second gold medal to General

assembled: That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey and, that the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion."

The question now arose as to the advisability of confining the campaign to the occupation of the northern section of

the enemy country or pushing on to the Mexican capital with a view to bringing the war to a successful conclusion. The decision was finally made by President Polk and his cabinet to send an expedition directly to the city of Mexico by way of Vera Cruz rather than risk the long and wearisome march over the deserts from the north. The Vera Cruz expedition was entrusted to the command of Major General Winfield Scott and a part of General Taylor's forces were detached from his command to join that expedition.

days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a Mexican army of more than four times their number, consisting of chosen troops, under their favorite commander, General Santa Anna," and "that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Zachary Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion."

The obverse of the medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore the undraped bust of General Taylor to the



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR FOR THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA, 1847

Learning this fact, the Mexican General Santa Anna conceived the idea of defeating General Taylor before he could receive assistance. He, accordingly, attacked the Americans under Taylor at Buena Vista on February 23, 1847, where he met with a complete defeat. This engagement ended the serious work of the Americans in the northern section of Mexico.

By an Act approved May 9, 1848, Congress resolved as follows:

"That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, and, through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army of the volunteers under his command, for their valor, skill, and good conduct, conspicuously displayed, on the twenty-second and twenty-third

right above sprays of oak and laurel. Above the whole appears the inscription "Major General Zachary Taylor" and below "Resolution of Congress May 9, 1848." The design of the reverse exhibits in remarkable detail the progress of the engagement for which it was awarded. Large bodies of troops are shown manœuvring upon an open plain with high mountains in the background. The design is encircled by two serpents, one a rattlesnake, their heads and tails entwined in combat. Above appears the inscription "Buena Vista, February 22 and 23, 1847," and below are sprays of cactus and oak. This was the final medal of the war granted in connection with the northern campaign.

The events of the southern campaign have often been described in detail and are too well known to need repetition here. The American forces, commanded by General Scott, were everywhere victorious under his brilliant and efficient leadership. The city of Vera Cruz was captured by a combined land and naval attack after a brief siege and surrendered March 29, 1847. The advance upon the city of Mexico began April 8th. Ten days later the Mexicans were defeated at Cerro Gordo. The military advance of

try and good conduct, conspicuously displayed at the siege and capture of the city of Vera Cruz and castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, March 29, 1847; and in the successive battles of Cerro Gordo, April 18th; Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August 19th and 20th; and for the victories achieved in front of the city of Mexico, September 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th; and the capture of the metropolis, September 14, 1847; in which the Mexican troops, greatly superior in numbers, and with every advantage of position, were in every conflict signally defeated by the American arms," and "that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of the series of brilliant



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR FOR THE CAPTURE OF MONTEREY, 1846

the victorious forces was somewhat delayed by various negotiations undertaken with a view to making peace. These, however, failed and in the engagements of Contreras, August 19th, and Churubusco, August 20th, the Mexicans were again defeated. The climax was reached when the city of Mexico was captured September 14th, after victories had been gained at Molino del Rey, September 8th, and Chapultepec, September 13th.

In recognition of this almost unparalleled series of successes, by an Act approved March 9, 1848, Congress resolved: "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Winfield Scott, Major General commanding-in-chief the army in Mexico, and through him to the officers and men of the regular and volunteer corps under him, for their uniform gallan-

tries achieved by the army, and presented to Major General Winfield Scott, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of 1847."

The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the undraped bust of General Scott to the left, with a scroll above, inscribed, "Major General Winfield Scott," and the inscription, "Resolution of Congress March 9, 1848," below. In the space between the scroll and the inscription on either side the bust were arranged fifteen stars. The design of the reverse was extremely complicated and divided with exquisite detail into seven medallions, the central one representing the taking of the city of Mexico,

and the six surrounding ones, each of which was encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel, representing the following engagements, the names of which are inscribed within the respective medallions, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec.

In recognition of his services during this expedition, the State of Virginia also presented to General Scott a gold medal of very interesting and artistic design. The obverse of this medal bore the bust

of which are inscribed with the names of the engagements from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Above appears the inscription "Fecit quod cogitavit" or "He accomplished what he planned," and below "From Virginia." The entire design is encircled by a closed wreath of oak united at the bottom by a shield bearing the Virginia coat of arms.

The medals described represent very well the military history of the War with Mexico. The whole story of that conflict is closely connected with the work of the



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR FOR THE ENGAGEMENTS OF PALO ALTO AND RESACA DE LA PALMA, 1846

of General Scott to the left resting upon a tablet inscribed as follows: "The commonwealth of Virginia presents this medal to Major General Winfield Scott as a memorial of her admiration for the great and distinguished services of her son whilst Commander-in-chief of the American armies in the War with Mexico, 1847. The tablet is flanked by trophies of Mexican arms with an American eagle poised at either end in an attitude of attack. The reverse bore a view of the American attack upon the city of Mexico with a fluted column in the foreground, the base of which is inscribed "1812"† and the top "1848, Mexico." The column is hung with festoons of laurel, the bases

two commanders whose services are commemorated by the awards just described. The two expeditions which they led accomplished the main objects with which the war was begun, and this was fittingly recognized by Congress in connection with the services thus rendered.

The period of the Civil War marks the final award to date by Congress of a military medal of the character just described and the beginning of a system of recognition of special military and naval services by means of decorations established as a class and awarded for individual acts of bravery or special

† Referring to General Scott's achievements during the War of 1812 already described in the second article of this series.

services. The final medal of the character under discussion to be awarded was presented to General Ulysses S. Grant in accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 17, 1863, in recognition of his services in connection with the opening of the Mississippi River and the victories of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. The obverse of this medal bore the bust of General Grant to the left in military uniform with the inscription "Major General Ulysses S. Grant" above and "Joint Resolution of Congress December 17, 1863," below. This design is surrounded by two circles between which appear at the top a spray of laurel and oak and at the bottom a circular wreath of sugar cane, tobacco, cotton and wheat. Between the outer circle and the rim of the medal are thirteen stars arranged in four groups, three at the top, three on either side, and four at the bottom. The reverse design is divided in the central foreground by a pyramidal trophy of arms surmounted by a liberty cap. On the left appears a view of the Mississippi River, with Vicksburg in the background; on the right the Tennessee River at Chattanooga; above upon a rainbow spanning this design appears a female figure representing America holding in her right hand a shield inscribed "Donelson" and in her left a cornucopia. The whole is enclosed by two circles between which flows the Mississippi River, with a gunboat above and below, and a river steamer on either side. Between the outer circle and the rim of the medal are thirteen stars arranged in the same manner as those on the obverse.

The medal just described was the only one of this character awarded by Congress during the Civil War, and closes the long list of such awards which

began with the gold medal awarded by the Continental Congress to General Washington for the recovery of Boston from the British in 1776, which was described in the first of this series of articles.

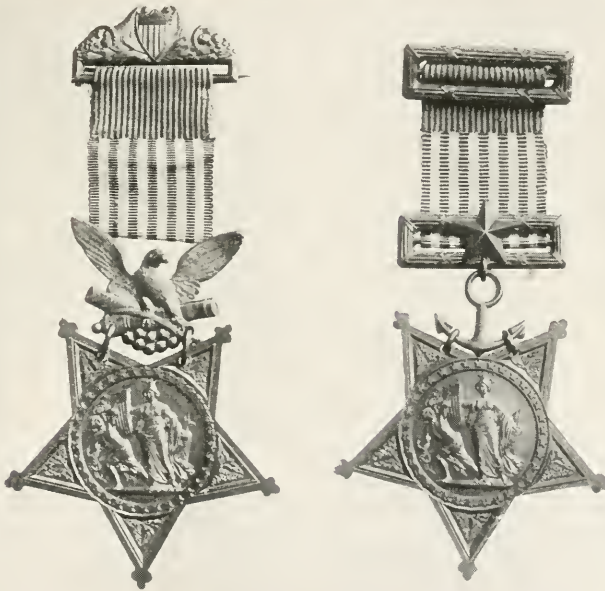
Prior to the award of the medal described above to General Grant, Congress by an act approved December 21, 1861, established the first permanent American war decoration in the strictly modern sense of that term,[‡] by the institution of the Naval Medal of Honor for award to "such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamenlike qualities during the present war." The establishment of this decoration which was followed by an act approved July 12, 1862, establishing a similar decoration for the Army, marks the beginning of the adoption by the United States Government of the policy of awarding military and naval decorations of modern type to the personnel of the Army and the Navy for special services, of the same type as the decorations of European countries and the abolition of the custom of awarding special gold or silver medals of the type issued from the period of the Revolution to that of the Civil War.

As originally designed both the Army and Navy Medals of Honor consisted of a bronze five-pointed star, each point terminating in trefoils and bearing a branch of laurel and oak. A central medallion bore a female figure represent-

[‡] The badge or decoration of the Purple Heart, established by a Order of General Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Newburgh, in 1782, would undoubtedly have become as well known as the present Medal of Honor had Washington's plans in this connection been realized; but for some unknown reason the award of this honor was apparently discontinued after it had been bestowed upon three recipients.

ing America as Minerva wearing a helmet surmounted by an eagle; her left hand rests upon fasces and with the United States shield in her right she is repulsing a crouching male figure armed with serpents representing the forces of Discord. The Army medal was attached to a bronze eagle, displayed, above crossed cannon and a group of nine cannon balls, the whole suspended from a ribbon with

graved in the case of the Naval medal with the name, rank and ship of the recipient, and the place and date of the deed for which given, with the legend "Personal Valor" above. In the case of the Army medal, the name of the recipient was given, preceded by the legend "The Congress to" and followed by his military rank, name of the organization to which he was attached, and the place and



UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY MEDALS OF HONOR AS DESIGNED DURING THE PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR

thirteen alternate red and white stripes and a solid blue top to which was attached a clasp bar with a shield in the center, a spray of laurel below, and a cornucopia at either end. The Navy medal was attached to an anchor suspended from an open bar of fasces, with a star in the center, and a similar bar clasp without the star at the top of the ribbon which was the same as that of the Army medal. The reverses of both these medals were plain. When awarded these were en-

graved in the case of the Naval medal with the name, rank and ship of the recipient, and the place and date of the deed for which the medal was awarded.

The development of the policy in connection with the award of the Army Medal of Honor during the Civil War is most interesting. The original act establishing the decoration provided for its award "To such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the present insurrection." Thus the Army medal like the Navy medal

might be awarded for other soldier-like qualities as well as bravery in action and was also like the latter for award only to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. By a section of an act approved March 3rd of the following year the possible award was extended to commissioned officers and the limitation as to the period of the Civil War was removed. It was, however, at the same time provided that the deed for which the medal was awarded should have been accomplished in action, thus departing from the usage in the case of the naval medal which continued to be awarded for acts of gallantry performed in other connections.

The Army Medals of Honor granted for special services during the Civil War cover, however, a very wide range of action. The most usual exploit for which a Medal of Honor was awarded seems to have been in connection with the colors and consisted either in the defense of the United States colors or the capture of the colors of the enemy. To accomplish the latter seemingly assured to the individual concerned such an award. In many such cases of course extraordinary bravery was shown. Other acts of bravery to be thus awarded consisted in facing large bodies of the enemy alone until the unit of which the recipient was a member had been rallied, in leading small bodies of troops to the attack, and in being the first to enter the enemies' works. Many were granted for bravery in connection with the defense of batteries. The spectacular attempt of twenty-two men of Major General P. M. Mitchel's command, who in April, 1862, "penetrated nearly two hundred miles south into the enemy's territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Georgia, in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga

and Atlanta,"§ was rewarded in the case of six survivors of the expedition with Medals of Honor. These appear to have been the first military medals of honor to be awarded and the exceptional bravery of the men who received them can scarcely be doubted, although opinions may vary as to the legitimacy of their undertaking as a military enterprise. An exceptionally generous distribution of medals of honor was made in January, 1865, when such medals were issued to all the members of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry, who mustered out with that organization because about 300 officers and enlisted men of the regiment had volunteered to remain in service until the result of the Battle of Gettysburg was known, although their term of enlistment expired July 1st. Medals of Honor were also awarded to the twenty-nine officers and non-commissioned officers who formed the escort of President Lincoln's body from Washington, D. C., to Springfield, Illinois.¶ These two cases were, however, of an exceptional character and medals of honor were issued in connection with the Civil War period for the most part for individual and exceptional acts of bravery, which would in most cases measure up to the present standard for the award of that medal; namely, that it can be given only for conduct of such a character as to rank higher than the mere discharge of a dangerous duty; or in other words, for an act which if unperformed could not justly subject the individual in question to censure, and which when performed distinguishes him "conspicuously by gallantry and intre-

§ See *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, vol. ii, page 79.

¶ The history of the Medal of Honor during the period of the Civil War is well described in a publication of exceptional merit, *War Medals of the United States*, by Bauman L. Belden, from which the above data was secured.

pidity at the risk of his life, alone and beyond the call of duty."

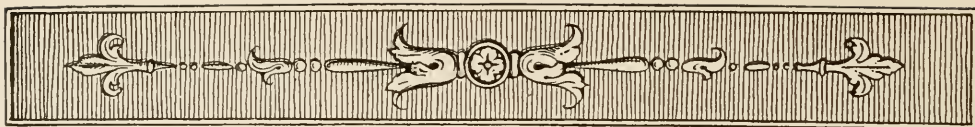
The method of awarding the Naval Medal of Honor for special services during the Civil War was very similar to that followed in case of the Army medal. The Navy medal could, however, during that period, be awarded only to enlisted men and was not as in the case of the Army medal available for award to commissioned officers. On the other hand, the award of the Navy medal was not as in the case of the Army medal confined to recognition of acts performed in actual contact with an enemy, a condition, indeed, as has already been stated, not always observed in the award of the Army medal; the Naval medal might under the law have been awarded for heroic deeds performed in the line of naval duty of any character whatever. Actually, however, the Naval Medals of Honor awarded for services during that period seem to have been confined to acts performed under fire or at least within the actual fighting zone.

There are thus a number of points of special interest and importance in connection with the history of these two medals which have continued to be the highest awards of this type to be issued by the United States Government since the time they were first established. The Naval medal was the first to be authorized, being established in December, 1861. The establishment of the Army medal followed in 1862. The medals were at this time identical in design but were suspended from clasps of different types, as explained above, and the inscriptions used on the reverse were not the same.

In spite of the fact that the medals were established originally and primarily to reward special services rendered during the Civil War and that their designs were symbolic of that conflict, the original design was used on the Army medals of honor awarded for services rendered subsequent to that period until 1904, when the design was changed to one of a more appropriate character, and the original design of the Naval Medal of Honor was retained until a new design was established to be awarded for services during the war with Germany. Of corresponding interest and importance is the fact that the Army Medal of Honor was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men only during the period from 1861 to 1863, since which time it has been awarded to commissioned officers as well. The Naval Medal of Honor was awarded to petty officers and enlisted men only from 1861 to 1915, when Congress authorized its award to commissioned officers also.

As already stated, the establishment of the Medal of Honor for the Army and the Navy during the Civil War marked a distinct step in the development of the American war decoration. The practice of awarding special gold or silver medals for military and naval services was discontinued at that time. A long period was to elapse before other military and naval decorations were to be established by the United States Government, but the close of the war with Germany in 1918 was destined to render the possible awards of this character available to those in the military and naval services of the United States as complete and varied as was the case in most European countries.





ANCIENT PELHAM AND THE OLDEST TOWN HALL IN NEW ENGLAND

By Anna Phillips See



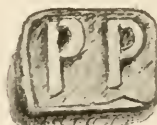
SHREWDS as their Scotch ancestors are the people of Pelham, Massachusetts, who still cast their votes in the ancient Town Hall at the "Centre." To be sure, the "Centre" is an abandoned hilltop, but the inconvenience of travelling up a two-mile grade in winter is nothing compared with the possession of the oldest town hall in New England—perhaps in the country. This Town Hall has been in continuous public use for 178 years and was erected some thirty years before Lexington or Bunker Hill or the Declaration of Independence.

The relic is the bridge that connects Pelham of to-day with an honorable and thrilling past. What small town has witnessed more exciting experiences than the church war with Parson Abercrombie, the escapade of the clerical imposter, Stephen Burroughs, the "Supplier," or the insurrection hatched at Conkey's Tavern known in history as Shays' Rebellion?

The old town hall, built in 1743, was the first church of the settlement and was used from the beginning for both civil and religious meetings. On the floor were square box pews assigned to different families according to their rank and dignity. The pulpit was high above the congregation and reached by a long flight of steps; for the minister must needs see the folks in the gallery as well as in the

pews. Above the pulpit hung a great sounding board. To-day some of the old pews made of stout yellow pine, are still intact though much bewhittled by generations of mischievous boys.

It is said that Lord Pelham, for whom the town was named, so appreciated the honor that he sent a church bell. After a safe voyage from England it arrived in Boston, but as no money was forthcoming to pay the freight charges, it remained in storage. The people of Boston finally bought it and hung it in the tower of the old South Meeting house, where it remains to this day.



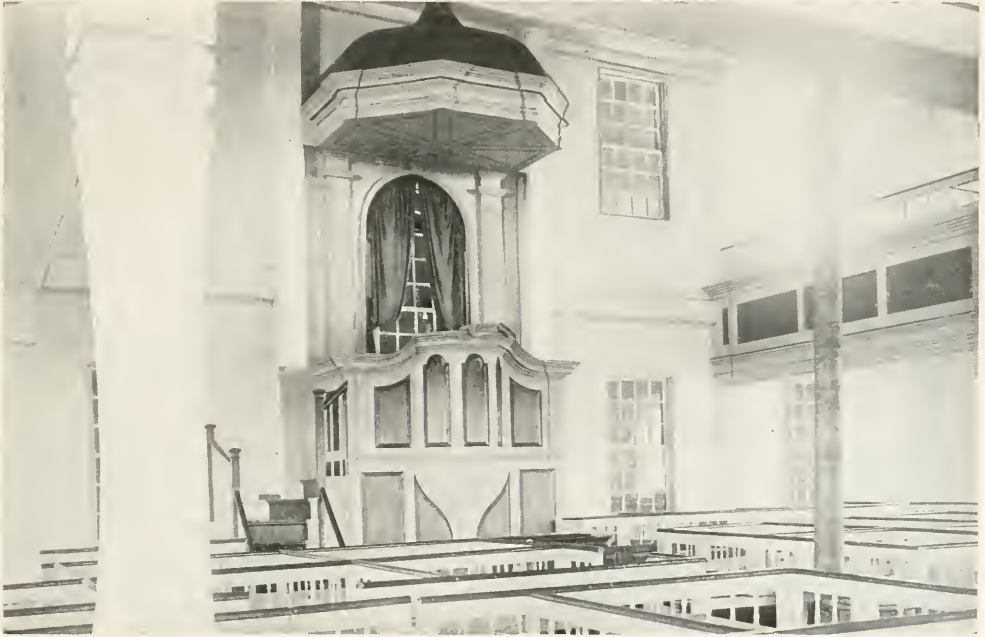
PELHAM COMMUNION
TOKEN. EXACT SIZE

In the Pelham Church there was a curious custom brought from Scotland of attendance on the Lord's Supper by means of admission checks of lead called "Tokens." These Tokens, stamped with the letters "P. P.", signifying Pelham Presbyterian, were given out by the minister at the preparatory service held the week before the communion. If a church member was absent from this service and so received no Token, he could not partake of the communion. After each Lord's Supper the Tokens were collected and placed in the keeping of elder or minister till the next preparatory lecture. After the Pelham Presbyterian Church

was merged in the Congregational denomination, the Tokens, which would have been such priceless relics of a rare colonial custom, were given away as souvenirs by one of the pastors of the church. Two Tokens, however, are still treasured in Pelham.

Was it a Scotch custom also to bury the dead in coffins painted a bright red or

by the wealthy. In Boston a school was established to teach the art of spinning with foot wheels and the highest ladies came as pupils. The women of Pelham sold their fine linen cloth at good prices and flax was the most important crop next to the food grains. Another novelty brought to New England by the Scotch was the potato. It was a coarse



TYPICAL SOUNDING BOARD AND PULPIT OF THE EARLY NEW ENGLAND CHURCH

was paint of that hue the least expensive? We read that coffins of this brilliant color were made by one Ezra Brown at his "turning shop."

The women of Scotland excelled in the spinning of fine linen thread and brought with them to this country the "Little Wheel," called also the "Foot Wheel." This made a finer and more even thread than the cumbersome large wheels used by the English colonists, and the cloth spun from this thread was correspondingly finer and better. "Scotch linens" at once became fashionable and in demand

tuber which the natives refused to eat or even consider fit for the diet of anyone.

The history of Pelham is bound up with the old church which is now called the Town Hall. The Scotch pioneers who settled this tract among the hills came to free America that they might worship according to their own ideas. Because of racial feuds in the north of Ireland, whither they had removed from Scotland at the behest of King James I, they immigrated once more—this time to New England. Five ship-loads of Scots arrived at Boston in 1718. Some re-

mained in that city, some went to Andover and Worcester, while sixteen families dared the wilderness and founded Londonderry, N. H. The Worcester colony was unhappy there and bought the township (a part of East Amherst) that was incorporated as Pelham, January 15, 1742.

The peace which they did not have in Ireland or in Worcester evaded them

preached a sermon calculated to stir the most hardened conscience.

The Presbytery at last took a hand in the quarrel and impeached Mr. Abercrombie on the question of "Infant baptism." When he refused to yield in the slightest degree, they suspended him from his pastorate and appointed certain "Suppliers" to fill the pulpit, ordering



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PRESENT CHURCH AND OLD TOWN HALL, PELHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

after they had founded a town and church to embody their ideals. The call to their first pastor, Rev. Robert Abercrombie, was by no means unanimous; the church was split almost before it was organized. Mr. Abercrombie was a born fighter and his congregation was animated by the joy of combat. There ensued a church war that lasted for eight years, and two lawsuits, the second of which was not settled till 1759! An unhappy outcome of the solemn ordination at which Jonathan Edwards, minister at Northampton,

the selectmen to close the meeting house doors against him. At this the militant minister "saw red" and the selectmen trembled! When the first Supplier appeared on the scene, Mr. Abercrombie refused him the pulpit. The Supplier, much bested, implored the Selectmen to allow him to preach on Monday instead of Sunday, which was granted. On Monday the selectmen kept the doors locked until the preacher arrived, then two of them hustled him into the pulpit while two others *forcibly* restrained Mr.

Abercrombie from entering the same. Supposing the "fighting parson" had mounted those stairs, *what* would have happened in the old Pelham church? No wonder it is recorded that the "Supplier in a most precipitate manner began the service!"

Whatever the rights of the quarrel between pastor, presbytery and congregation it was most unfortunate for the settlement. The reputation for inharmoniousness kept other colonists from joining them and ministers would not accept the pastorate. For long periods the church had no minister but was dependent on Suppliers. During one interim of *nine* years the town was indicted in 1763 by the Grand Jury of Hampshire County and ordered to appear in court to answer for neglect. At last the stormy Pelham church met its "come-uppance" in the person of the unique religious fraud known in history as the "Supplier Stephen Burroughs, alias Rev. Mr. Davis."

On an April morning in 1784 a personable young man of nineteen rode up West Hill to the home of Deacon Ebenezer Gray with a letter of introduction which affirmed that the bearer, "Rev. Mr. Davis," was well fitted to act as Supplier for the Pelham church. Deacon Gray engaged the young man at a salary of \$5 a Sunday beside board and "horse-keeping." Had the isolated settlement of Pelham been more sophisticated, they would have been warned by the unclerical garb of the applicant, for he wore a coat of light gray with silver buttons, a vest of green and breeches of red velvet! The Supplier proved satisfactory, and if he had not been obliged to preach a funeral sermon in a private house he might never have been found out. As it happened, some one looked over his shoulder and saw that the manuscript was dingy with

use and yellow with age. In short, the sermon could not have been written by the young man. Suspicion spread through the community, for the most important qualification for a Scotch Presbyterian minister was the ability to compose discourses. The Pelhamites, accordingly set a trap. The following Sunday the elders halted the young man at the church door, just at service time, and asked him to preach from a clause in the fifth verse of the ninth chapter of Joshua: "And old shoes and clouted up on their feet."

The Supplier, apparently not disconcerted, mounted to the high pulpit and conducted the preliminaries to the sermon, having only this short time in which to think out a discourse on such a barren passage of scripture as had been thrust upon him. He was more than equal to the test, however, and preached such a sermon as convinced all that he was able to think out a discourse on any topic whatsoever. At the close he scored the congregation so that they writhed on their hard wooden seats.

After this proof of his ability as a preacher, Davis was left in quiet until his Dartmouth College friend, Joseph Huntingdon, unexpectedly dropped down on him for a visit. During his stay of several days he repeatedly addressed Davis as "Burroughs," and suspicion was again aroused. Realizing that the game was played out and no doubt congratulating himself that he had preached fifteen of the sixteen Sundays for which he was engaged and that he had collected pay for *all* of them, Burroughs rode away by night to Rutland, Massachusetts. The excited Pelhamites immediately started in pursuit. What they proposed to do with him is not known, but they ached to *lay* their *hands* on him! In the streets of Rutland, Burroughs faced an angry mob, knocked down with a stone Doctor

Hinds, the physician of Pelham, and finally defied them all in a barn where he had the affrontery to preach the "haymow sermon."

At this there was a discussion between the Pelhamites and the Rutlanders, the former insisting that the Supplier was a criminal and the latter deeming it no offence to preach under an assumed name if the preaching was *good*! Or even to collect \$5 in advance! A compromise was reached and all, including Burroughs, went to Wood's Tavern, where he spent the mooted \$5 in refreshment for the crowd. At this juncture Doctor Hinds appeared, smarting in body and in spirit. As he was Pelham's heaviest taxpayer, they decided to arrest Burroughs, whereupon he locked himself into a room in the second story of the tavern, jumped from the window to the shed roof and so escaped.

And who was this young rascal possessing so much courage and brain but no moral responsibility? Sad to relate he was the proverbial minister's son, the only child of Rev. Eden Burroughs, pastor at Hanover, N. H. At the age of seventeen he was expelled from Dartmouth College and in quest of adventure shipped as doctor on a packet bound for France. Returning home he was caught in a robbery and forced to leave Hanover. Then it was that he helped himself to a saddlebag full of his father's old sermons and rode southward through the Connecticut valley until he came to Pelham. The subsequent career of this talented young fraud was notorious. His adventures as clerical imposter, alchemist, passer of counterfeit money, convict, reformed man, and teacher were published in his book called the *Life of Burroughs*.

The private rebellion of the Pelhamites against their religious fraud was soon

followed by another of a more serious nature against the state. Shays' Rebellion, the leader of which was Daniel Shays, of Pelham, was hatched at the old Conkey Tavern in the "Hollow," where the more turbulent spirits met to talk over their grievances. The people were now passing through hard times due to the War of the Revolution. If taxation for the World War appears heavy to us now, what must the taxes have seemed to an impoverished population when one-third of all money raised for the government was by direct taxation—and there were only 90,000 polls in Massachusetts. We should have said, "Fund the war debt, pay interest annually and reduce the principal by instalments," but the instalment plan had not then been invented. Private indebtedness was very large, paper money of little value and specie hard to obtain. The law satisfied neither debtors nor creditors, and the poor hated all courts and all lawyers. The farmers of western Massachusetts came at last to believe that if they could prevent the sessions of the courts in the shire towns of the state, they would end the entry and trial of suits for debt.

With this purpose Captain Shays, of Pelham, and Captain Billings, of Amherst (veterans of the war), raised a body of troops in Hampshire County. During the fall and winter of 1786-7 the insurgents were active, closing so many courthouses that Governor Bowdoin was forced to issue a warrant for the arrest of the leaders and to call out 4400 of the State Militia under Major General Lincoln. After an unsuccessful attempt to capture the State Arsenal at Springfield, during which four of the rebels were killed, Shays retreated through the deep snow to South Hadley and Amherst on his way to Pelham. General Lincoln in pursuit trailed Shays' forces, so the story

goes, in a peculiar manner. One of the rebels wore a knitted woolen cap a thread of which caught on the branch of a tree. As the man walked the cap unravelled and the thread guided the pursuers. This, however, may be only a *yarn*!

On that winter day in January, 1787, the dwellers along the road from Amherst to Pelham saw 1100 men weary and foot-sore, toiling through the drifted snow. The men finally reached the top of West Hill and halted before the old Pelham church, now the Town Hall. Part camped there, and part moved down through the "Hollow" past Conkey's Tavern and up to the summit of East Hill, where they stayed five days. When Shays feared that General Lincoln would rout him from his strong position on the hills, he retreated once more to Petersham. Here Lincoln surprised him and the rebel leader fled, leaving his men to get away as best they could.

This ended the insurrection. The State wished to impress on the people that it was dangerous business to rebel and imposed various penalties. Twelve men were sentenced to be hung though Shays, unjust as it may seem, was not one of them. It is a matter of history that by order of the governor, John Hancock, the condemned men, did not receive their pardon until they had actually mounted the gallows; a rather cruel method of teaching the wisdom of loyalty to the State.

The people of Pelham shared in the "drive" a century ago for the founding of Amherst College, as it is recorded that Wells Southworth gave the first load of granite for the foundations. Two years later Adam Johnson (donor of Johnson Chapel) willed \$4000 to the "Collegiate Charity Institution in Amherst." The will was contested by Johnson's brother, a poor man, who had

received but \$12 from the estate. He declared that he had been cheated out of an inheritance by undue influence and published a pamphlet to let the world know of it. The closing paragraph runs as follows: "Nevertheless, as Amherst Trustees never rested till they got the principal part of my brother's property into their possession and as I am an old man * * * and my earthly property all consumed, yet would will and bequeath this composition of Scripture truth for the benefit of Amherst Trustees * * * namely, "Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the *truth*?"

The tale of the Pelham "Bad Boy" is gleaned from the court records of Northampton. In the early days a family named Hyde settled in the Hollow and one of the children, Samuel, was into all kinds of mischief. He was finally arrested by John Worthington, Esq., attorney for "ye Lord ye King," and taken to court at Northampton. Let the quaint records tell the story:

"De Rex *vs.* Hyde, 1765. John Worthington, Esq., attorney for ye Lord ye King in this behalf comes here and gives this court to understand and be informed that Samuel Hyde, of Pelham, in ye county of Hampshire, yeoman in the night next following the third day of May instant, did with force and arms privately and secretly in the night time set up and erect a large log against one of ye doors of ye dwelling house of William Ferguson of said Pelham yeoman and did also set up and erect as aforesaid a large Hoggs Trough against another of ye doors of said house all with intent to obstruct and hinder ye passage through ye doors aforesaid, and also that s^d Hyde on ye same Night did with force and arms and Secretly as aforesaid take six shirts ye Goods and chattels of ye said William Conkey from a fence near his house

aforesaid where they were hanging and ye same shirts ye said Hyde did then and there in ye manner aforesaid throw on ye Ground or rowl in ye dirt so that said shirts were much *Damnified*. Also that said Hyde did then and there in like manner break and destroy fourteen Goose eggs the proper goods and chattels of said William then being in said William's barn, and also then and there with force and secrecy throw down twenty rods of fence partly surrounding one Close of William Conkey of Pelham Yeoman, and did then and there take off from ye hinges with force and arms and secretly as aforesaid one barn door from ye barn of William Conkey of said Pelham Yeoman, and ye same door put under water in a pond there and heaped stones on ye same to keep it Sunken and Secreted under ye water, all which is against Law and Contrary to ye peace of ye said Lord ye King his Crown and Dignity. The said attorney of ye Lord ye King appears and ye said Samuel being held comes here and being set to ye Bar and put to plead says he will not Contend with ye King. It is therefore considered by ye Court how here that said Samuel for his said

offence shall pay a fine of two shillings to ye King and Costs of prosecution taxed at two Pounds five shillings and four pence two farthings."

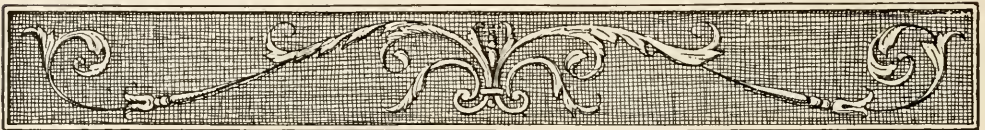
It appears that the naughty Samuel learned well this lesson, for we read that he grew up to be a respected citizen and a deacon in the Scotch Presbyterian church of Pelham and was often Moderator of the town meeting.

To-day in Pelham there are fewer people above ground than lie in the eleven graveyards of the town. One epitaph is often quoted. It is in the burial ground on the Packardville road—a white marble slab about seventy years old.

Warren Gibbs
Died by Arsenic Poison
Mch 23, 1860 aged 36 years
5 months and 23 days

Think my friends when this you see
How my wife bath dealt by me
She in some oysters did prepare
Some poison for my lot and share
Then of the same I did partake
And nature yielded to its fate
Before she my wife became
Mary Felton was her name.

Erected by his brother
Wm. Gibbs





THE KNOX MEMORIAL

By Blanche Waldo Ayers

Ex-Regent of General Knox Chapter



ABOUT nine years ago the subject of a memorial to Gen. Henry Knox was agitated when some money was pledged and given, enough to purchase land not far from the beautiful Knox Mansion, known as "Montpelier."

Work had hardly been started when our country entered into the World War, and all memorial work in Maine ceased, the State Conference voting to give the money, which had been set aside for marking historic spots, to aid our soldiers.

It was not until the spring of 1920 that the work was again taken up, and at our State Conference of 1921 the resolutions committee offered the following resolution, that was carried unanimously, viz.: "That our State Regent, Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, at the expiration of her term of office, be made State Representative for the Knox Memorial work."

Mrs. Hazlett was born in Thomaston, and visited Montpelier frequently until she was fourteen years of age. She was personally acquainted with the daughter of General Knox, and has given an

accurate description of the mansion from personal recollection.

Mrs. Hazlett's father, Reverend Richard Woodhull, was one of the executors of the Knox estate and when the mansion was offered for sale, Mr. Woodhull tried to find someone to buy and preserve it but failed because this was a commercial period without sentiment; and it was sold to a syndicate of

men, who after renting it for a number of years, had it torn down to make room for a shipyard and railroad station.

All that remains of the famous Knox estate is a small brick building, formerly the servants' quarters, but now a railroad station. It is



MONTPELIER

probably the oldest building used for this purpose in the United States.

Beginning the work for the Knox Memorial, our State Representative, with the approval of our State Regent, appointed a large "Board of Assistants," composed of prominent men and women from different parts of the State, whose duty it is to arouse interest in this great work of patriotic education.

Mrs. Henry Knox was a granddaughter of General Samuel Waldo, who

before the War of the American Revolution came into possession of a large tract of land in Maine called the "Waldo Grant." Mrs. Knox, after the death of her mother, inherited part of this land and General Knox purchased the remainder, giving rise to the saying that "Henry Knox owned half of Maine."

Some of this land lay along the banks of the Georges River in what is known as the town of Thomaston and on this land the General built a mansion which was named Montpelier, after a beautiful estate in France, which an intimate friend of Mrs. Knox once visited.

The mansion commanded a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. When the house was completed General and Mrs. Knox invited a few of their most intimate friends to go with them to their new home.

A vessel was chartered and the family with their friends left Boston for Thomaston, and as they sailed up the Georges River around the bend the first view of Montpelier was obtained. Madam Knox was delighted and the guests were astonished to see so beautiful a place among the forests and mountains of that then distant section of the state.

Many of the forest trees were cut down and a beautiful lawn laid out with winding paths leading to the river and to the village. The interior of the house was very handsome, the rooms being much larger than those at Mt. Vernon. On the walls hung many fine pictures, one being a full length portrait of George Washington. The furniture was mahog-

any, handsomely carved, brought from other countries. The large hall in the centre extended from the drawing room to the state dining room, and the stairs went up about half-way to a landing then branched each side to the second story. The light came from the roof giving the hall a spacious appearance. Another entrance to the hall opposite the oval room opened into a smaller hall with a door in the rear, which opened into the main hall. The house had what we call

an "English Basement" used for kitchen, store room, sitting room for servants and one or two bedrooms for the maid servants. There were nine buildings on two sides of the house forming part of a circle.

General Henry Knox was born in Boston July 25, 1750. He received a common school education in Boston, and just as he was about to enter college his

father died, which changed his plans. He helped support his mother and young brother by securing a clerkship in a store. When he was twenty years of age he took part in the Boston Massacre; and a year later opened a book store on Cornhill, Boston. He married Miss Lucy Flucker, daughter of Thomas Flucker, the King's royal secretary of the province.

Before the battle of Bunker Hill, Knox and his wife escaped the guards of General Gage, and with his sword carefully concealed in the folds of her dress, they made their way to Cambridge where he offered his services to the American general, who eagerly accepted them; and the young man's career destined to be-



GENERAL HENRY KNOX

come so brilliant opened at the earliest pages of the Revolutionary War. By his ability he attracted the attention of Washington and other commanders, and from this time began the lifelong intimacy between George Washington and Henry Knox.

During the Revolutionary War Knox was actively engaged from the beginning

to the end, and the valuable service he rendered his country made him generally regarded as Washington's successor as commander-in-chief of the United States Army in case of another war. He served his country for over twenty years.

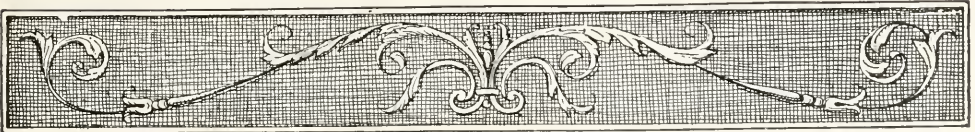
Is it not time for a memorial to be erected in the honor of Henry Knox?



THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

Verses from report of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to the 31st Continental Congress:

“How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
 Who pays in advance of the birth of each year,
 Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
 And casts round the office a halo of cheer.
 He never says, ‘Stop it; I cannot afford it,
 I’m getting more magazines now than I read.’
 But always says, ‘Send it; our people all like it—
 In fact, we all think it a help and a need.’
 How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
 How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance!
 We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
 The steady subscriber who pays in advance.”





Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



IX THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

1. GENERAL.—The most accessible general accounts of the movement for suffrage are to be found in the encyclopedias, *Britannica*, *International* and *Americana*, especially the latter. The article in McLaughlin and Hart's *Cyclopedia of Government* is good. Another good brief account is Ida H. Harper's *Brief History of the Movement for Woman Suffrage in the United States*, published by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company in *Woman Suffrage: history, arguments, results*, edited by Miss Björkman. E. R. Hecker's *Short History of Woman's Rights*, 150-157, and Schirmacher's *Woman Suffrage*, 2-42, bring the story down to 1914 and 1909 respectively. Stanton, Anthony and Gage's *History of Woman Suffrage*, continued to 1900 by I. H. Harper, gives a mass of detail for the period it covers. Belle Squire's *Woman Movement in America* is a much briefer account. Something of the history and an outline of the arguments on both sides may be obtained from *Selected Articles on Woman Suffrage*, edited by Edith M. Phelps in the Debater's Handbook Series; and the Supplement to the *Annals of the American Association for Political and Social Science* for May, 1910.

2. THE PIONEER.—The agitation for a broader suffrage in the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century touched the question, but only touched it. For Frances Wright and her teachings see the references in the Magazine for March, 1922. Another stimulus came from the action of the World's Anti-Slavery Convention at London in 1840 in refusing to admit women as delegates from the United States. The story is told in *History of Woman Suffrage*, i, 50-63, and Squire, *Woman Movement in America*, 64-75.

3. THE FIRST CONVENTIONS.—The social setting of the first organized Woman Suffrage movement is pictured in T. C. Smith's *Parties and Slavery* (American Nation) ch. 19. The story of Seneca Falls Convention (July 19, 20, 1848) and the early forms of the agitation is given in McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, viii, 117-122, and Squire's *Woman Movement in America*, 75-78; for more detail see the *History of Woman Suffrage*, i,

63-88. A full account of the first National Woman Suffrage Convention (at Worcester, Oct. 23, 24, 1850) is given in the *History of Woman Suffrage*, i, 215-226.

4. THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.—The connection of woman and the suffrage with the anti-slavery agitation has already been noted. While the predominance of slavery from 1854 on drew attention from suffrage, the war amendments to the Constitution, granting suffrage to the negro, indicated a method of securing action by the national government. For the period see Squire, *Woman Movement in America*, 92-126. The close of the period is marked by the organization of the two woman suffrage associations, the National at New York in May, 1869, and the American at Cleveland in October of the same year. See *History of Woman Suffrage*, ii, 400-402, 756-766, for accounts of these conventions.

5. STATE AND NATIONAL SUFFRAGE.—The years following 1869 were characterized by movements in two directions, for suffrage in the states and for suffrage by an amendment to the national constitution. Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, ch. 96, summarizes the results up to 1890. Ogg's *National Progress* (American Nation) 151-156, gives an outline of the later period, and another view may be obtained from Earl Barnes' *Woman and Social Progress*, 173-206. The *History of Woman Suffrage* has chapters on individual states. The *Woman Suffrage Year Book* for 1917, p. 26-42, gives in tabular form the stages and results of state action up to 1916. Something more may be found in Shaw's *Story of a Pioneer*, 239-260. For the connection with the Progressive movement see Theodore Roosevelt's *Autobiography*, 161-167, and Dunton-Clark's *Progressive Movement*, 90-108.

6. THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT.—For this consult the encyclopedia articles already mentioned, supplemented by the *International Year Book*. I. H. Harper's *Story of the National Amendment for Woman Suffrage* gives a brief account. The *Woman Suffrage Year Book* for 1917, p. 45-58, gives the story up to 1916. Material for its last stages must be sought in such periodicals as the *Literary Digest* or *Review of Reviews*.



Martin

MARTIN

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Clark

CLARK

"Martin" is a Norman name meaning "Warlike." It was adopted as a surname at a very early date. On the "Roll of Battle Abbey" the name of Le Sire de St. Martin appears. Battle Abbey was dedicated to Saint Martin and the date of its Roll is 1066.

The family is of great antiquity in England and was founded by Martin de Tours, who was born 1030. William Martin of Tours went to England with William the Conqueror, as a general in the Norman army and to his share fell the Barony of Cemmes, of Kemeys, in County Pembroke. He became Baron of Kemeys and also Lord of Combe Martin of Martinshoe, in Devon.

His only son Baron Robert Fitz-Martin (son of Martin) married Maud Peverell, and they had two grandsons, William, 2nd Baron of Darlington born 1160, from whom descend all those of English Lineage bearing the name of Martin; and Oliver, who settled in Galway, from whom descend all those of Irish Lineage.

Martin de Tours and his successors, were members of the King's Council, as Barons of Cemmes, and continued to be lords in the English Parliament.

South Moulton, in Devonshire, was held by the Martin family by service of finding a man with a bow and three arrows, to attend the Earl of Gloucester, when he was hunting in the neighborhood.

Captain John Martin, of Plymouth, England, sailed round the globe with Sir Francis Drake, 1577.

There was a William Martin at London, England, who assisted the Puritans in the preparations for their journey to Plymouth Rock.

Christopher Martin and his family came over in the *Mayflower*. Other Martins came to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, in fact they came in almost every company for some years.

The name Clarke, Clark, etc. was employed in England as early as the eleventh century. It undoubtedly referred in the first place, to the office of a clerk, a clergyman, a clerk in Holy Orders, etc., as at that time the Church was the only source of learning.

One writer states that the name particularly meant a person who could read and write ancient and Medieval lore, and therefore the Medieval bearers of this name were very proud of it. The Clarks lived in East Anglia and were influential in building and managing the priories and abbeys of that part of the country. They had been dwellers in England before the Norman Conquest.

The name of Milo le Clerk is found in the "One Hundred Rolls" compiled in the reign of Edward 1st, which contains the records of persons who owned lands in the time of William the Conqueror, for which they paid rent in money, etc. or gave service as soldiers.

There is a tradition which connects the Clark family by marriage with that of the descendants of Joseph of Arimathea.

Thomas Clark of Bury, St. Edmonds, Gent. mentions in his Will dated 1506, a St. Anthony Cross of gold in the shape of a "T," of great weight, which was borne in an armorial coat, and was worn by Nicholas Drury, his great grandfather, in the expedition of Spain, 1386 with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Many of the name were colonial immigrants to America, among whom we find the mate of the *Mayflower*. Hon. Thomas Clarke of Plymouth, 1623, Hon. and Captain Daniel Clark, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, 1639.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Samuel Doak Chapter (Morristown, Tenn.). In considering the history of our Chapter since the 1920 State Conference, we have the pleasure of reporting a year of activity and interest. Regular meetings have been held monthly; following the business session a program along lines of historical research and on subjects of general interest is carried out. One meeting took place in the evening in compliment to the members who are teachers and business women and cannot be present in the afternoon. A program was conducted on Conservation and Thrift and the Chapter has made the request that exercises be conducted in our schools along this line. This suggestion met with the hearty coöperation of the teachers. In December the Chapter arranged for a commemorative service in one of our churches, to celebrate the Tercenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. In February, in lieu of the Washington Tea, a Sacrifice Luncheon was served at which time we realized \$325. This amount was forwarded at once for the relief of Europe's starving children. Two of our representatives attended the Thirtieth Continental Congress. A prize of \$5 was given to the high school for the best essay on an historical subject, \$5 to the high school student making the highest grade in American history during the year and \$5 to be divided between the two grammar schools for the same accomplishment. We have completed our quota of \$75 on the D.A.R. scholarship in the State University and have finished payments on the \$100 scholarship taken late last year. Coöperating with two other women's organizations, the Red Path Chautauqua was brought to the city for the ninth successful season. The Chapter celebrated Flag Day by serving refreshments at a downtown shop, the proceeds of the enterprise going to Mountain School work.

In June we had the pleasure of entertaining our State Regent and listening to an inspiring address by her. The Extension Secretary of Lincoln Memorial University was also a guest at this time and spoke very interestingly of her work.

A committee of the Chapter assisted in making a social survey of the city, our par-

ticular part of the work being a survey of the churches. Attention was called to Constitution Day and by request of the Chapter, exercises in accord with the day, were held in all our schools.

A year's subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was placed in the High School Library. The Historical committee continues its work, collecting the Military Records of Hamblen County boys in the World War. We have given \$25 for the Monument to Pilgrim Mothers and \$10 for Naval Picture for World War Museum, and \$25 for Americanization. The Chapter has sent its annual quota of \$15 for Mountain School work and in addition \$20 to the Devil's Fork School and has given \$25 for local health work. Our Chapter entered actively into the campaign for Tennessee D.A.R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University and has contributed \$768 to this fund. Treasurer reported receipts for the year amounted to over \$1900. Our Chapter membership is 104, with all dues paid for 1922, and all obligations met to date.

It will ever be our pleasure to coöperate, as best we can, in fulfilling our duty to Home and Country, and we hope that the years which are before us may, for Samuel Doak Chapter, be replete with deeds worthy of Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. EUGENE ECKEL,
Regent.

Kindrick Chapter (Rockwood, Tenn.) was entertained by Mrs. T. A. Wright at her beautiful home on South Ninth Street, Knoxville, Friday, October 7th.

Mrs. Wright is noted for her gracious hospitality, and served a delicious four-course luncheon. The Regent, Miss Tarwater, sang "The Faith of Our Fathers" in a charming manner, and the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain was appropriately observed.

The State Regent, Miss Mary Boise Temple, gave an interesting account of the D.A.R. Hall, located at Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrowgate, Tennessee, and the splendid work being done there. Miss Temple honored the

Chapter by appointing Mrs. R. B. Cassell State Chairman, Magazine.

Our Regent, Miss Tarwater, has a beautiful voice, having studied abroad, and will render a group of songs at the State meeting in Knoxville, November 5th and 6th.

PAULINE HILL,
Historian.

O'Fallon Chapter (O'Fallon, Mo.) has spent a pleasant and profitable year under the leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Jno. Williams. An interesting program was planned for each

at our meetings. We send him cards and greetings and the Chapter has remembered him with a gift of money each year since we gave him up through the Society.

The Chapter has had several delightful social events, chief among them a reception given by the St. Charles Chapter at the home of Mrs. McHilney. This was rather a "get acquainted" affair and we feel that the chapters become one big chapter in this way.

The Chapter has not forgotten its financial obligations and has helped various worthy



MEMBERS OF ELIZABETH CAREY CHAPTER IN PILGRIM COSTUME

meeting, and was carried out successfully throughout the entire year. Some of the topics studied were "Alaska," "The American Negro," "Present-day Immigration," "Indian of To-day," and "Revolutionary Heroes." These were studied with special reference to the growth of our country up to the present time. The same thought is to be brought out in the study of cities for the ensuing year.

Our Chapter has kept in touch with our French orphan adopted during the war. Many of our members write to him regularly and his letters are read with great interest and pleasure

causes both local and foreign. The coming year bids fair to be better than ever before.

MATTIE KEITHLY,
Historian.

Maricopa Chapter (Phoenix, Ariz.). At the celebration last year of the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of our Chapter, Mrs. W. J. Oliver, for many years our faithful treasurer, gave the following report of our work through the years:

A tree has ever been symbolical of growth and stability, and it seems particularly fitting that the charter for Maricopa Chapter should

have been presented under one of Arizona's beautiful palms. The charter was presented by Mrs. Price, State Regent, to Mrs. Talbot, Chapter Regent. At that time no one dreamed that this same tree would one day grace the campus of the large Monroe School, but many changes occur and the home site of Mrs. Millay, where this charter was presented, has now been converted into a fine modern school building.

Maricopa Chapter endeavored to further patriotic education, introducing the flag code in the schools and each year offering a prize for the best essay written in the grade schools on some subject of patriotic interest.

This monument was unveiled by Mrs. W. E. Thomas, one of the charter members, and herself a pioneer woman.

An important work was the raising of \$50 for a scholarship for one of the Southern White Schools in which Mrs. Pryor was particularly interested. Other mementos of the Chapter's efforts, bringing the southwest in touch with its sister chapters, were the gift of a chair and the presentation of two Pima baskets to Memorial Continental Hall, while a still more conspicuous gift was that of a large silken flag presented to the National Congress at its meeting in 1918. This was the State flag of Arizona and attracted a great deal of attention.



HOSTESSES AT COLONIAL TEA AND RELIC EXHIBIT HELD OCTOBER 25, 1921, BY SARAH HARRISON CHAPTER, BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA

During the earlier years most of the dues collected were donated to Memorial Continental Hall Fund. In later years the money has been used for purposes of more local interest.

One of the historical spots marked was the grave of Count Duppa, who is credited with having named Phoenix, but probably the best known work of our State Daughters was the erection of a marker on the Old Trails' Highway near Flagstaff. This is a large boulder with a bronze plate insert on which is inscribed:

In Memory of
the Pioneer Women
of
Arizona.
Erected by the
Arizona Daughters
of the American Revolution.
July 4, 1915.

When Arizona was called upon to offer her young men to her country's service, two State flags were presented by the D.A.R., one to the National Guards and another to the enlisted men from this State. The flags are now in the custody of the Legion of Honor.

When the National Society asked for a contribution of \$1 per member to finish paying the indebtedness on Memorial Continental Hall, Maricopa Chapter decided to increase its proportion and bought a \$50 bond instead. The report of war work is quite incomplete, owing to the fact that the Chapter did not work as an organization, but joined those already organized. During the Red Cross Drive, Maricopa Chapter erected a very attractive booth, from which various members assisted in soliciting contributions, the total amounting to \$485.

An important part of the work of the Chapter

is assisting in the care of those afflicted with tuberculosis, and in raising sufficient funds for the erection of a cottage for the use of a tubercular patient.

For several years past Maricopa Chapter has contributed to a baby chest under the supervision of the Associated Charities, while Americanization work is occupying the most important place at present. The Daughters take turns in teaching English at the Mexican "Friendly House," in this manner doing their bit to lessen our great foreign problem.

(Mrs. C. W.) DELLA W. BOTSFORD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Sarah Harrison Chapter (Blackwell, Okla.), organized February 11, 1914, then the only Chapter in Kay County, drew its membership from the various towns. Two years ago we sponsored the Ponca City Chapter which now has a membership of 35. That we are proud of our relationship to this Chapter but mildly expresses the bond between us.

Our regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of the members with instructive study along patriotic lines and interesting programs with Flag Day, February 22nd, and Statehood Day fittingly observed. Seven teachers, members of our Chapter, are doing excellent work in Patriotic Education, five in the Blackwell Schools, one at Manhattan, Kansas, and one in St. Louis, Mo. Prizes are given annually to the Blackwell and Tonkawa Schools for essays pertaining to good citizenship. We have pledged \$100 to the Mountain School at Tomasee, S. C., \$25 of which was paid early last year, thereby enrolling our Chapter as one of the founders.

With a membership of thirty-five and three additional names ready for the Chapter's approval, we are taking part in State as well as local work. On October 25th we held our first meeting, to which the public was invited, when twelve members were hostesses at a Colonial tea and relic display at the home of the Regent, Mrs. J. A. Riehl. Antiques of educational interest were many and perhaps the rarest was the mite loaned by Rev.

Mr. Wilson. The coin was made 72 B.C. and mentioned in the Bible as "The Widow's Mite." A Roman coin in circulation in the fifteenth century was also the property of Mr. Wilson. Among other relics shown were an Aztec idol picked up in a ruined city of old Mexico by a member of a surveying party many years ago. A crucifix about twelve inches in length rescued by one of our soldier boys from a cathedral wall in France, a newspaper containing an account of the death of Washington, and so forth.

A marriage certificate, bearing date of twentieth day first month, 1739, containing the names of wedding guests, was in good state of preservation, as were the wedding handker-

chiefs of finest linen, that of the groom being twenty-eight inches square, while the bride's was twenty-four inches square and appropriately decorated with two turtle doves. A carved fan of sandal wood carried at German court three hundred years ago was beautiful, while a baby iceder was from the same country and equally old. A collection of bead work and Indian relics,

loaned by Grandfather Brewer, was of exceptional interest because of its connection with the early history of Oklahoma. Mrs. Katherine Schuessler, of Tonkawa, brought her flax spinning wheel and spun throughout the afternoon. A dainty cup of tea, poured from a wonderful Colonial tea service, by ladies gowned in the style of that period, evidenced the hospitality of then and now.

A varied program of instrumental music, songs and readings added much to the pleasure of the afternoon. "My Grandmother's Patchwork Quilt," a reading by Mrs. Thos. E. Kirby, brought vividly to heart and mind memories dear and sacred.

CORDELIA LUNCEFORD BEATTY,
Registrar.

Green Mountain Chapter (Burlington, Vt.) began its year October 11th, with a luncheon, followed by a business meeting with interesting reports, by the Regent and Mrs. Loomis, of the State Conference held at Montpelier. Mrs. Loomis spoke of the many graves of Revolu-



GREEN MOUNTAIN CHAPTER'S ENTRY IN 4TH OF JULY PARADE

tionary soldiers marked by the different chapters in Vermont. In September, under the auspices of the Chapter, there was celebrated at the High School the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. We were honored in December with a visit by Mrs. John Stewart, our State Regent, who proposed that the President General's message be read at the meeting.

We have fulfilled our pledges to the Sarah Thacher Guernsey Memorial for a scholarship, and have given \$10 toward the Burlington Rest Room; \$5 to the International College at Springfield toward their Christmas dinner; a prize of \$5 to the high school student attaining the highest mark in American history; \$8 as usual to the Protective League and \$10 to the college at Springfield.

Our Chapter went on record as favoring the resolution of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter of Montpelier to establish a scholarship for needy boys and girls in our State, also heartily endorsing the measure then before the Legislature of Vermont regarding the regulation of moving pictures. A petition was signed by members to preserve the Moore farm where the siege of Yorktown took place. Thirty dollars was used for the printing of manuals to be given to the immigrants who came to this country; twenty or more books have been sent to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, and eight subscriptions have been sent to Washington, for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by an entertainment and tea, and on Easter Monday the Chapter gave a dance at the Ethan Allen Club on which a large sum was realized to be used for educational purpose.

By a vote of our Chapter, dues were raised

from \$2.10 to \$2.50 and Lineage books to date placed in the Fletcher Library.

We also had a very artistic representation of Martha and George Washington in our Fourth of July parade.

FLORA A. JOHNSON,
Historian.

Priscilla Alden Chapter (Carroll, Iowa). Very profitable meetings have been held during 1920; eight new members were accepted and

seven new members and two transfers in 1921. Constitution day was observed with a luncheon, followed by a pleasing program in keeping with the day. The average attendance has been twenty. The Chapter meets the first Saturday of each month, October to June inclusive. Instructive papers and discussions have been given by different members at each meeting. Our Regent presented beautiful silk flags to the Morris Dunn Post at Carroll, and also to the Mereyl Hay Post at Glidden.

A Colonial tea was given in memory of the landing of the Pilgrims. Invitations were extended to the different literary

societies in Carroll, Glidden, and West Side. In November the Chapter held a bazaar, selling fancy articles, popcorn balls and candy. Twenty-five dollars of the money derived from this sale was sent to the Martha Berry School. Two hundred dainty packages of cakes and candy were sent to Knoxville and Iowa City as Christmas gifts for the World War Veterans. The Chapter has steadily grown and will soon number fifty. All the members are loyal workers, ready for service.

(MRS.) MARY MACOMBER WINTER,
Historian.



AMERICAN FLAG GIVEN TO BLOSSBURG HOSPITAL, TROY, PA.,
BY OS-CO-HU CHAPTER

Os-co-hu Chapter (Troy, Pa.). A memorable occasion during the year in the events of Os-co-hu Chapter was the presentation of a beautiful American flag, 10x20 feet, to the Blossburg Hospital, in loving memory of Dr. William Armstrong De Witt, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William De Witt, of Troy. Dr. De Witt was Surgeon-in-Chief of the hospital at the time of his death, having given ten years of his splendid services there.

The presentation took place on the lawn, where a fifty-foot pole had been newly erected. The Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Van Syckel, gave a fine opening address. The oration, "Modern Chivalry," was impressively given by Charles Joralemon.

Mrs. Wm. T. Gustin, Chairman of the Flag Committee, then made the presentation, in the name of Os-co-hu Chapter. The young son of Doctor De Witt, little "Billy," assisted in holding the flag as it was carried to Dr. Lloyd Cole, Surgeon-in-Chief, who fittingly thanked the Chapter in behalf of the hospital. The "Star Spangled Banner" was played as the flag was being hoisted by the Regent and Mr. Wm. De Witt.

Refreshments were served on the hospital porches to the large number of D.A.R. members and guests present.

SUSAN D. WRENCH,
Historian.

Swatara Pine Ford Chapter (Middletown, Pa.). The organization and growth of our Chapter is the realization of the old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way," for when in February, 1920, our present presiding officer was appointed Organizing Regent of a chapter in Middletown there were but three D.A.R. members in the town. Two of these belonged to a neighboring chapter, and only one was ready to throw in her fortune with the new one about to be formed.

Middletown was founded in 1755 by George Fisher, great-great-grandfather of our Regent, Mrs. Ira R. Springer, and because of its Revolutionary activities, proved fallow ground for the planting of a society of descendants of the American Revolution.

In April, 1920, a chapter was organized consisting of nineteen members and the name "Swatara Pine Ford" was adopted. The old Pine Ford was on the main line of travel between Lancaster and Carlisle and was the only means of crossing Swatara Creek, where it forms the eastern boundary of our town. It was so named because of the sturdy pines which lined the western bank on both sides of the ford. The statesmen and officers of those early days crossed here in their travels back and forth many times and this fact, together with its location, made the name a peculiarly fitting one.

We have grown rapidly and have had delightful meetings. On April 17, 1921, we celebrated our first birthday with a Birthday Social. The Regent was the recipient of a beautiful basket of flowers and the birthday bags with which each guest was provided, netted \$42. A musical and literary program was given and the refreshments were featured by a large cake with one candle, a surprise gift by one of the members.

By the sale of cakes, candy and Valley Forge Christmas cards we have added to our treasury nearly one hundred dollars. We contribute to all the worthy objects that ask our aid and are working at present to have moved to our local cemetery the bodies and tombstones now resting in two abandoned and neglected graveyards in our borough. Nineteen of the said bodies are of Revolutionary heroes.

In June we celebrated "Ancestors' Day" in our historic old church, the cornerstone of which bears the inscription "Sant Peter's Kierch, 1767." We have had the pleasure of entertaining the Regents of eight neighboring chapters, our honored State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, and our beloved Vice President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

On Armistice Day, with flags, banners and pennants flying, we made our initial bow to the public as marchers when we joined in the parade of patriotic societies. The automobiles were gaily decorated and in one of them rode our oldest member (ninety-two), while among those on foot was our youngest, just eighteen.

At the State Conference in Reading our Chapter was signally honored by having the song by our Regent officially adopted as a State Song.

(MISS) GRACE PARKER KEEFER,
Corresponding Secretary.

New York City Chapter (New York). Ours is the "Mother of Chapters," for it was the first one formed in the National Society, having received its name and the appointment of a Regent from the National Society on October 11, 1890, and was formally organized April 19, 1891. It is to-day one of the largest chapters in the Society.

Through a time-honored custom, our annual reception is held on January 6th to commemorate the wedding anniversary of General and Mrs. George Washington. This year it was a *double anniversary*, for we were celebrating the thirty years of our existence as well. The address of the day was "George Washington and His Times," delivered by Dr. James Sullivan, New York State Historian; while the feature of the occasion was the exhibition of Houdon's Bust of Washington which our Chapter has presented to the Hall of Fame, and which will be unveiled in May with impressive ceremonies. It occupied a prominent

place in the reception room with the American Flag for a background, and was the centre of attraction. Distinguished guests from all parts of the country were present, among them National D. A. R. officers, State and Chapter Regents, Presidents of Clubs and of Patriotic, Educational and Charitable Societies.

The sculptor Houdon came from France in 1785 to model a statue of Washington for the State of Virginia which had ordered it. He spent two weeks at Mount Vernon while General Washington posed for the famous full-length statue which stands in

Virginia's Capitol at Richmond, and a second is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. This handsome bronze bust is a replica of the original statue.

It is a happy coincidence that the "Mother of Chapters" should memorialize the "Father of Our Country" by placing this favorite bust in the beautiful memorial cloister of the Hall of Fame, which was the gift to the New York University of the Chapter's member, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

Another historical event was celebrated by the Chapter on Benjamin Franklin's birthday, when a wreath was placed on his statue in "Printing House Square," Park Row, New York City. The President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, could not be present, but was at her request represented by Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran, Regent, accompanied by Miss Amelia Day Campbell, Recording Secretary. The invitation to participate in the ceremonies requested that the floral offerings take the form of some one of Franklin's many occupations or accomplishments, so very fittingly



BRONZE BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESENTED TO THE HALL OF FAME OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY BY THE NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R.

the D. A. R. wreath referred to his invaluable aid to the Revolutionary cause, and to his further service to his country, as one of the Framers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States.

MRS. ALFRED
W. COCHRAN,
Regent.

MISS AMELIA
DAY CAMP-
BELL, *Recording
Secretary.*

Bethlehem Pennsylvania Chapter (Bethlehem, Pa.). On February 20, 1921, a meeting, was held in the Parish House of Trinity Episcopal Church, contemplating the organization of a local Chapter D. A. R. At this meeting it was unanimously de-

cided to call the new Chapter, Bethlehem Pennsylvania Chapter.

The Chapter was organized in Bethlehem, Saturday afternoon, March 19, 1921, in the Auditorium of the Dodson Building, with Mrs. Winter L. Wilson, who was appointed Organizing Regent on February 9, 1921, in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Arthur Glasier, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, this city. Those who worked indefatigably for the organization of a local Chapter were amply rewarded for their efforts with the attendance at this first initial meeting, there being almost four-score interested persons present, including representatives from Easton, Allentown, Philadelphia and Montrose, Pa. Application for a Charter was made by the Regent to the Organizing Secretary General. The Chapter was launched with two beautiful flags in its possession—the National emblem and the State flag, both donated by members. The Dodson Company extended the Chapter their beautiful Auditorium for their permanent meeting place. A small table made from the wood of the his-

toric "Penn Treaty Tree" was used as a desk for the enrolling of the members. This antique table is the property of Mrs. Charles Dodson, granddaughter of General Thomas Craig of Revolutionary fame.

Bethlehem Pennsylvania Chapter began with nineteen transferred members listed as organizing members, all volunteers most of whom came from Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, and thirty-six whose papers were sent to headquarters at Washington, these being the Charter members, the list for such membership having closed February 28, 1921.

Greetings and assurances of hearty support and cooperation were received from Liberty Bell Chapter through Miss Grim, Regent, and Mrs. F. O. Ritter, Honorary Regent, who is also a State Officer. Among the donations received were the printing of one thousand postcards for the announcement of monthly meetings, a bound volume of the Constitution of the United States, entitled "Lest We Forget," a ballot box, the American's Creed, and coverings to protect the flags when not in use.

Our Regent represented the Chapter at the Thirtieth Continental Congress in Washington, also pledged \$10 toward the Indian Institution. Our Chapter not six months old sent their quota of sixty cents per capita for the Pilgrim Foundation to the National Society.

After the second meeting, the Committee appointed on Americanization and Patriotic Education was active in procuring nearly two hundred instructive books, which were placed in a room at the Girls' Club, Bethlehem, South Side, for the use of the foreign children. This room was furnished entirely by the Americanization and Patriotic Education Committee and was formally opened September 15, 1921. Every Thursday, from 4 until 9 o'clock, about two hundred children gather at the rooms, recite the American's Creed, salute the flag and are instructed in American history. Twenty-five nationalities are represented at these meetings. Nearly five hundred books have been donated to the Committee. At Christmas a stocking filled with candy and a book were given to each child and through meeting the children the Committee was able to relieve the distress of several families.

The Regent and six delegates represented the Chapter at the Twenty-fifth D.A.R. Conference at Reading, Pa. Twenty-five dollars was pledged toward furnishing a room at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The Chapter has pledged sixty dollars toward the Near East Relief Fund, requested by the State Regent. Thirty members subscribed to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, five of which are for five years.

At present writing the Chapter numbers fifty-nine members.

(MRS. C. E.) HARRIET E. CHAMBERLIN,
Historian.

South Parish Chapter (Blackstone, Mass.). The one hundredth Chapter of the Massachusetts Daughters was organized at the home of Mrs. Howard F. King, Millville Heights, on January 31, 1921. Mrs. Anna Taft Buck, founder. (She also founded the Old Mendon Chapter January 24, 1912, under the State Regency of Mrs. James G. Dunning, of Springfield.) Our guest of honor was the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, who officially organized the "South Parish" Chapter of Blackstone. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Buck, opening with singing of America, followed by the Lord's prayer in unison. Mrs. Buck then gave a "Welcome" to the sixteen out of the nineteen organizing members who were present. Mrs. Shumway was then introduced by Mrs. Buck. The officers elected to serve were: Regent, Anna Taft Buck; Vice Regent, Cora Warfield Rhodes; Recording Secretary, Minnie Thayer Fuller; Corresponding Secretary, Sadie Rich King; Treasurer, Bertha Whipple Ellsworth; Registrar, Dora Thayer Aldrich; Chaplain, Mary Engley Esty; Historian, Jessie Read Hood. Other members present were Ada Scott Mansfield, Providence, R. I.; May Hervey Wheelock, Hyde Park, Mass.; Carrie Stearns Daniels, Lillian Gates Voelker, Martha Taft Whipple, Sadie Kelley Chase, Louise Whipple Ramsey, Jennie Aldrich Greenman.

Piano solos were rendered by Mrs. Nash and Miss Alice Aldrich during the afternoon. The Regent, Mrs. Buck, announced the chairman of the committees of the Chapter. Following this Mrs. Shumway presented the new Chapter with a beautiful silk flag. The salute to the flag was given. Mrs. Buck thanked the donor in behalf of the Chapter. The State Regent then gave a talk upon the most important work of the D.A.R. for the coming year. A social hour followed. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. King. The house was beautifully decorated with roses and ferns. At the close of the meeting four new names were sent in.

(MRS. C. W.) ANNA TAFT BUCK,
Regent.

Samuel Reid Chapter (Eatonton, Ga.), organized seven years ago, has grown to forty-eight members. Monthly meetings in the homes, with interesting programs, have added a social spirit to the business side. This year a beautiful Year-book subject, "Women of America," is being supplemented as the occasion demands. Patriotic days have been fittingly observed.

For Mothers' Day we had as our guests two

of the oldest mothers of the town. On LaFayette Day a piece was read proving the great Frenchman's love for America, by stating that on his return from his last visit here, he carried back American soil in which to be buried. This fact seems not generally known.

A May Festival, Community Party and sale of poppies for Armistice Day, netted the Chapter a nice sum. We are loyal to our National organization, to our State, and to our home, at all times. One hundred dollars was loaned a girl for Normal course. This is the second girl we have helped. The first one we gave a year at the State Normal. Five dollars given our high school, and \$2.70 to Girls' Club; \$15 to Martha Berry and \$10 more for University fund; \$2.50 to Meadow Garden, the home of George Hatton. A silver loving cup is offered each year for best historical essay. This cup has been won by the same girl three times. In addition to this, \$5 is offered for best average, to stimulate interest in the study of history.

Floral offerings were placed upon the casket of a soldier brought back from France.

During the World War the Samuel Reid Chapter was loyal and true, responding to all calls. The Regent was a strong promoter in organizing the Putnam County Red Cross Chapter, soon after the United States went into war. She was elected Chairman, later serving as Vice Chairman. The members served on important committees, worked with Red Cross, bought liberally of Bonds and Certificates, and helped the American soldier in every possible way. The Chapter bought three Liberty Bonds and some War Saving Stamps. Gave 100 per cent. to the \$100,000 Liberty Bond and to Tilloloy. Fostered a French orphan for two years. Since the war, has given her part to "American Manual" and to "Painting for Soldier's Memorial" in Paris.

A shelf in the City Library is sustained by

Chapter. Lineage and reference books have been secured. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is given to the Library each year.

A fund is on hand for memorial to our boys of the World War, and another fund begun for memorial to Joel Chandler Harris. Eaton-ton is proud to claim the "Uncle Remus," known to all nations as her son.

MARTHA VIRGINIA EDMONDSON,
Regent.

Mount Ashland Chapter (Ashland, Ore.). Our first birthday was most fittingly celebrated, when on October 21, 1921, a beautiful monument of granite and bronze was unveiled by Crater Lake and Mount Ashland Chapters, just south of the old historic Culver Place at Phoenix, Ore., on the Pacific Highway—in commemoration of the fifteen men who blazed the Trail through Southern Oregon and the Rogue River Valley.

During a conversation at a Civic Club banquet, April 25, 1919, it was discovered that a number present were eligible to wear the D.A.R. pin. Mrs. Gordon MacCracken, a member of the Chicago Chapter, wrote for information regarding the formation of a Chapter. On January 17, 1920, at her call, fourteen ladies met

with Mrs. Caroline Schuerman. A second meeting was called May 18th with Mrs. MacCracken as Organizing Regent in the Chair. Seventeen blanks had been approved at Washington. On July 7th the name Mount Ashland Chapter was selected by majority vote and a Constitution and By-laws adopted. On July 8th the first annual meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Dodge. Officers were elected, the oath of office duly administered, and Mrs. Keating, State Regent, pronounced Mount Ashland Chapter officially organized, with twenty-one Charter members.

In March Mrs. MacCracken, Regent, was sent to the Eighth



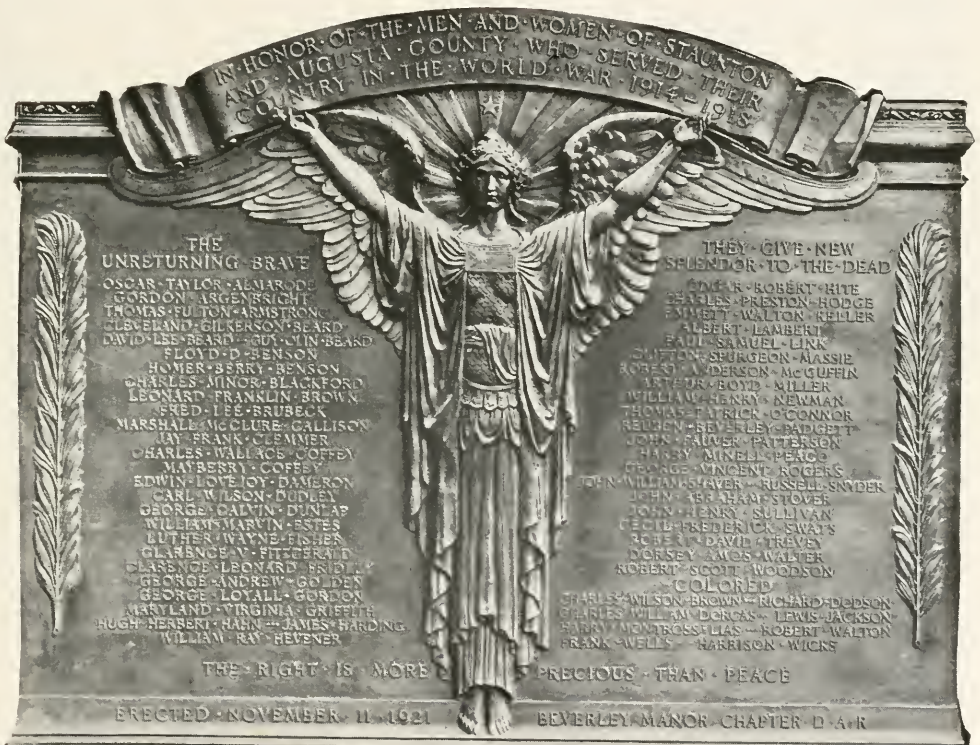
MONUMENT UNVEILED BY CRATER LAKE AND MOUNT ASHLAND CHAPTERS, OCTOBER 21, 1921

Annual D.A.R. Conference at Salem. At this time Mount Ashland Chapter stood sixth in membership among eighteen State chapters. At the Annual meeting May 20, 1921, there was a membership of 41. Ten meetings had been held inclusive of this meeting. Appropriate exercises had marked Constitution Day. Papers especially prepared on pertinent topics had been read at these meetings. The social debut of Mount Ashland Chapter was made February 22, 1921, with a banquet to 125 guests, at which interesting addresses were made.

We have planned our Year-book to conform to suggestions given by the Historian General. After the first meeting, September 16, 1921, devoted to the Constitution, the general topic is "Early Oregon History."

There has been the greatest unanimity of effort during this first year and we are entering our second, anticipating it as one of hopeful endeavor and still greater accomplishment. (Mrs. H. W.) GRACE ELEANOR OWENS-ANDREWS,

Historian.



TABLET PLACED ON THE COURT HOUSE IN STAUNTON, VA., BY BEVERLEY MANOR CHAPTER

A committee from the Chapter, conferring with school officials, arranged for prizes to be given in Junior High for the best work in American history and for work of patriotic nature in Senior High School.

The Chapter contributed to the monument placed by the Legion in honor of our patriot dead in Ashland cemetery. Established a flower fund, met all calls of State Chapter, and lastly, raised by voluntary subscription of membership more than enough to meet our half of the expense of the granite and bronze monument, the unveiling of which so fittingly commemorated our first anniversary.

Beverley Manor Chapter (Staunton, Va.). The principal work of our Chapter during the past year has been the raising of funds for a bronze memorial tablet to all residents of Staunton and Augusta County who served their country during the World War. The unveiling of this tablet was the chief event in the local celebration of Armistice Day, November 11, 1921. The tablet was placed upon the wall of the Court House in Staunton, Va.

It bears the following inscription: "In Honor of the men and women of Staunton and Augusta County who served their country in the World War, 1914-1918."

Heading the list of 58 dead in the upper left

space is "The Unreturning Brave," and in the upper right space this quotation from a Greek poet, "They Give New Splendor to the Dead." At the bottom is the inscription, "The Right is more precious than Peace," and the legend, "Erected by the Beverley Manor Chapter, D.A.R., Nov. 11, 1921."

Special stands were reserved for former service men, members of patriotic and civic organizations, cadets of Staunton Military Academy, students of Mary Baldwin Seminary and Stuart Hall. The following program was carried out:

"America," Stonewall Brigade Band. Invocation, Dr. D. R. Wallthal. Introduction of speaker, Judge Henry Holt. Address on "National Defense," Dr. John Calvin Metcalf of University of Virginia. Presentation of tablet, Mrs. John Adam Alexander, Regent of Beverly Manor Chapter. Unveiling of tablet, Mrs. Wilbur Phelps, Mrs. Charles Roller. Calling the roll of "Unreturning Brave" and closing "Interpreting the Ideals of Pershing's Crusaders," Col. Hierome L. Opie. Star Spangled Banner, Staunton, Military Cadet Band. The President's Proclamation and benediction, Rev. J. Lewis Gibbs.

At 12 o'clock the audience bowed, with the American nation, in silent prayer for a space of two minutes that the ideals, fought for by these men and the men whose representative was interred at Arlington Cemetery, might be realized through the World Conference at Washington for disarmament.

In his address, Doctor Metcalf said he believed we must still have regard to National defense in case of attack and we could do so without antagonizing in thought or deed the deliberations of the Armament Conference. His address was most scholarly. The successful consummation of the tablet plans was due to the untiring efforts of our Regent, Mrs. John Alexander.

Our Chapter has 47 members with papers in preparation to bring the membership to fifty-five. We give a medal each year for the best essay from the third and fourth year high school upon some historical subject assigned by the Chapter.

The Chapter celebrated Constitution Day, September 17, 1921, in a most appropriate way. The Honorable Harry St. George Tucker, of Lexington, made an address, the main theme of which was "Back to the Constitution."

Another important part of our historical work has been the filling out of blanks for the World War Honor Roll. There are 29 men eligible, including men in all departments of the Army and Navy and many officers of note.

MRS. L. L. SUTHERLAND,

Historian.

Janet Montgomery Chapter (Montgomery County, Md.) celebrated the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the erection of said county, September 6, 1921, at the court house in Rockville, Maryland, in the presence of a large gathering of persons from the county and elsewhere.

Mrs. Frank P. Stone, Regent of the Chapter, presided over the exercises, which were held in the Circuit Court room, decorated with United States and Maryland flags and D.A.R. pennants. The invocation was by Rev. John B. Henderson, of Rockville. In the absence of Judge Peter, Mr. Preston B. Ray, clerk of the Circuit Court, delivered an address of welcome to the Daughters, which was followed by an address of welcome to the audience by the Regent of the Chapter. President Harding's regrets and his message of greeting were delivered by his personal representative, Mr. E. L. Stock.

Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., a descendant of Allen Bowie, delivered an address on "Early Maryland History," and Hon. David J. Lewis made an address on "Government." An enjoyable feature of the occasion was the singing of patriotic songs by the audience under the direction of Mr. William F. Prettyman and Mrs. J. Somerville Dawson, of Rockville.

Following the exercises in the court room the crowd gathered on the court house lawn, where properly inscribed bronze markers were placed on ten large trees in honor of the following ten commissioners who founded the county: Nathan Magruder, Allen Bowie, Zadok Magruder, Thomas Cramphin, Jr., John Willson, John Murdock, Henry Griffith, Joseph Willson, James Perry and Richard Wooten.

The markers, which were in the shape of a shield, were nailed in place by descendants of the men thus honored and contained the following inscription: "Memorial Tree Dedicated to —, Commissioner, Montgomery County, Maryland, September 6, 1776, by Janet Montgomery Chapter, D.A.R., September 6, 1921." The ten trees will be Rockville's "hall of fame" and have been registered by the American Forestry Association, being the first "hall of fame" idea carried out in the East.

A special delivery letter from Mrs. Harding, regretting her inability to be present, was received too late to be read to the assemblage.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. P. R. Wagner, of Rockville, and thus ended a most delightful occasion, the success of which was due to the faithfulness and efficiency of our Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Stone, and of the chairman of our committee on Historic Spots, Mrs. Walter E. Perry.

For the first time in its history, the Mont-

gomery County fair, lately held at Rockville, had a very creditable exhibit of Revolutionary relics under the auspices of our Chapter. (Mrs. L. G.) RUTH BELCHER VAN FOSSEN, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter (Grafton, W. Va.) was organized July 19, 1921, in the home of Mrs. Harry Walter, a niece of the Regent, Prudence Sarah Hinkle. The first meeting of the Chapter was held at

for Armistice Day was held. The Chapter decided to be listed among the other organizations of the city, and demonstrate in the procession on Armistice Day, and did so by putting on a float which was conceded to be the most artistic and significant one in the march. On the float was a Dove, Uncle Sam driving on, Peace, Dame at the spinning wheel, George Washington and Betsy Ross, Betsy cutting the star with five points and assuring Washington that the flag would be well made.



FLOAT OF THE ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON CHAPTER IN ARMISTICE DAY PARADE AT GRAFTON, W. VA.

the home of Mrs. Vesta Beagle, Vice Regent, the 17th of September, Constitution Day, and was fittingly celebrated. On the 4th of October, the Regent and two delegates attended the State Convention at Huntington, West Virginia. October 18, 1921, a silver tea was given at the home of Mrs. Jed Robinson, which was a success, and a pleasing sum realized. The Chapter sent a box of West Virginia's rich soil to the Regent of the Milledgeville, Ga., Chapter of the D.A.R., to be mixed with loam from all states in the Union, in which the Milledgeville D.A.R. planted a Liberty tree.

The Chapter has thirty-one organizing members, and seven non-resident members. It is supplied with rituals, all members read the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and twenty-two informal badges are used.

On November 1st a called meeting to plan

The designing, lettering and painting was done by a great-great-grandniece of Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, Mrs. Anna B. Phinney.

Committee: Mrs. Jed Robinson, Mrs. B. Phinney, Mrs. Vesta Beagle, Mrs. Florence Donohue, Mrs. Mary Hyde Reddick.

PRUDENCE S. HINKLE,
Regent.

Lake City Chapter (Lake City, Minn.) has this year realized one of its greatest desires to leave its stamp upon the community in some outstanding way. This it has done by placing a monument by the shores of historical Lake Pepin. Through the untiring efforts of the Regent, Mrs. C. W. Woodford, whose splendid enthusiasm has held the scattered Chapter together for a period of several years, the work of the Daughters has thus been marked.

As the city has never placed a memorial

of any kind to its soldiers, it is especially fitting that this monument should be dedicated to the veterans of the three wars—the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War. On Armistice Day, in the presence of the citizens of Lake City, the monument was presented by the Regent. The bronze tablet, covered by a colonial flag, was unveiled by Mrs. J. M. Underwood, first Regent of the Chapter. Mr. C. W. Woodford, of the Garfield Post, St. Paul, Minn., accepted the monument in behalf of the Civil War veterans, Dr. W. P. Durree for the veterans of the Spanish-American War, and Mr. H. C. Timberlake for the veterans of the Louis McCahill American Legion Post. The State Regent then dedicated the monument to the soldiers, living and dead, who had fought for their country.

Following the dedication was the program, consisting of patriotic songs and readings. The State Regent gave a clear and very interesting account of the work of the Society, bringing in the favorite story of Maria Sanford's trip to the National Congress and of her Apostrophe to the Flag. Through the courtesy of the Chaplain, Mrs. W. E. Perkins, copies of the American's Creed were distributed, and read by the audience. The afternoon closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

So the ultimate aim of the little Chapter has been accomplished. A splendid boulder from the hills has been secured, the bronze tablet is in place. There the monument stands on a piece of land deeded to the Society by the City fathers, where all may see the tribute paid our American soldiers.

CONSTANCE A. WOODFORD,
Historian.

Wauseon Chapter (Wauseon, Ohio). In her report to the Twenty-second Annual Ohio Conference, our Regent reported a membership of 54, 17 of whom are non-resident members. As a means of raising funds we use the mite box system; over \$67 were raised by this method, half of which amount was sent to the Shaffler School and the remaining half was divided equally between the Hinman and Berry schools. The Chapter gave a gold medal to the high school student of American history having the highest average grade.

Clippings and booklets of historical interest were sent to the Librarian General and several pieces of old china to the National Museum. The china was donated by Mr. George Green, whose wife now deceased, was a charter member of our Chapter.

Several beautifully bound "Journals of American History," a gift of Mr. Green, were placed in the Wauseon Public Library, also the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was placed there as usual. Unbound volumes of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE were bound and added to the Library's book racks.

(MRS. W. H.)
FLORENCE SPRING
MADDOX.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY POND CREEK CHAPTER,
POND CREEK, OKLA.

Pond Creek Chapter (Pond Creek, Oklahoma). More than a thousand persons, many of them from neighboring counties, witnessed the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Grant County Memorial Monument at the Pond Creek Cemetery, Sunday afternoon, July 17, 1921.

The monument was erected under the direction of the Pond Creek Chapter in commemoration of those from Grant County, who gave their lives for the cause of Civilization and Democracy during the late World War. Thirty-two names are inscribed.

The monument is of gray granite, four by

six foot base and ten feet high, and cost \$4500. The money was raised by popular subscription, solicited by the members of the Chapter. The Chapter has also erected near the monument a steel flag pole fifty-two feet high.

Members of the various American Legion Posts and Boy Scouts of the county were present in uniform and assisted in the service.

Mrs. Margaret McDaniels, nee Wiseman, who died the twelfth day of January, 1922, was a charter member of our Chapter. She

all join in the celebration of Mrs. McDaniel's hundredth birthday. The schools were closed and everyone far and near gathered at her home to pay their respects to her age. She was the recipient of many gifts, among them two immense frosted cakes, each adorned with one hundred tapers.

The K. C. Commercial Club band made a special trip to her home, where they played "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and other appropriate selections. The Club also presented



FLOAT OF PHILIP FREEMAN CHAPTER IN PARADE

was born in Virginia, May 18, 1815, just four months before the birth of Mrs. Mary Pike; and when death claimed her, after a brief illness, her exact age was 106 years, seven months and twenty-four days.

Probably no other Daughter could boast of having lived continuously on one farm for more than seventy years in succession; but this was the remarkable record made by Mrs. McDaniels. She was married at an early age to a farmer near Gallia, Ohio, where she remained for seven decades and reared eleven children. Sixteen years ago she came to Pond Creek, and during the presidential election in 1920, she cast her first ballot at the age of 104 years.

Six years ago our city mayor, F. J. Gentry, proclaimed a holiday in order that we might

her with one hundred carnations, and on each succeeding birthday they have remembered her with flowers and congratulations.

Mrs. McDaniels was very abstemious throughout her long life; she believed in promoting habits of health, and had an abiding faith in her Creator. This probably accounts for her longevity and the fact that she retained to the last the intelligent use of her faculties.

MRS. ALICE H. DOW,
Regent.

Philip Freeman Chapter (Connellsville, Pa.) was organized May 20, 1916. Organizing Regent, Miss Clara B. Pritchard; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Rose Marietta Dull; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Almeda Baer Lyon; Secretary, Mrs. Bessie Hamilton Hays; Treasurer, Mrs.

Eliza Balsley Percy; Registrar, Mrs. Eliza Marietta Foust; Historian, Mrs. Emma Buttermore Erbeck; and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Marie Wilson.

The Chapter was named for Philip Freeman, who enlisted in 1776 in the company commanded by Capt. Samuel McCune, Colonel Watts' Regiment—in what was termed "The Flying Camp." He served out his enlistment of six months when he was discharged. In 1776 he enlisted in Virginia in the company commanded first by Capt. George Rice, next by Capt. Charles Porterfield, and afterwards by Capt. Gamble. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Stony Point, and served three years, the full time for which he enlisted. The Regiment was commanded by General Daniel Morgan, but upon Morgan's promotion it was commanded by Colonel Feelerger, from whom Freeman received an honorable discharge in Philadelphia, Penna.

We organized with forty-four members, sixteen of which were descendants of Philip Freeman. The first work we did was war work. We made bandages for the boys at the Mexican Border. Later, when our boys went to the World War, we joined the Red Cross. The Governor appointed one of our members on the Safety Board. Many of our members received from the Red Cross cards in recognition of service faithfully performed in behalf of the nation and her men at arms, signed by President Woodrow Wilson, of which we are justly proud.

The majority of our members take the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We have a membership of 72.

We had our regular meetings. We celebrated Flag and Constitutional Days. We had a knitting tea and card parties, sold food and gathered clothes for the poor. Eleven mothers of Democracy are members of our Chapter; they had twelve sons in the war. We joined with

the Red Cross in a silent parade. There were thirty-eight hundred. We helped to make thousands of flags for the parade and forty large flags to decorate the Red Cross work rooms. We had a beautiful float, representing Betsy Ross making the first flag, our young ladies representing General Washington, Hon. George Ross, Robert Morris and Betsy Ross.

CLARA B. PRITCHARD,
Organizing Regent.

The Polly Hosmer Chapter (South Haven, Mich.) was organized May 8, 1918, and now has fifty members. During the past year this Chapter has sent the usual quota for the State budget, and for work abroad has sent sixty garments to Serbian orphans. The members also sold many Red Cross Seals and at the last meeting voted to plant a tree in the home town of each Gold Star Boy of our Country; also the marking of old Indian trails. Flag Day was observed with a well attended picnic, as was also Washington's Birthday with a banquet to which the husbands were invited.

As South Haven is on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan we have many summer visitors and as the D.A.R. members of many other cities are always made welcome at our meetings they aid much in exchange of greetings and ideas.

One of our members, Miss Genevieve Hartman wrote a three-act play entitled "The American Evolution" especially for the Chapter, to be given as our program at Scott Club, one of the leading literary clubs of the city. It proved a real success and was later repeated to entertain the Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter of Allegan, Michigan. A luncheon preceded the play.

Mrs. John W. Hardt ably serves as our Regent and the Year Book for the coming year bespeaks a helpful and pleasant program.

LUCY EDSON CARNES,
Historian.



GIVES TABLET TO D.A.R.

A joint resolution introduced on April 10th in the United States Senate by Senator Curtis, of Kansas and adopted by that body proposes that the government present to the Daughters of the American Revolution a suitable tablet

in recognition of the courtesy shown by the organization to the conference on the limitation of armament.

Sessions of the arms conference were held in Memorial Continental Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

3947. SEVIER.—The name is French and was 1st written Xavier. Sevier fled from France during the Huguenot disturbances, to England where the fam lived for some years, leaving France in 1572. In 1685 a Sevier who had m in London, a Miss Smith, came to North Carolina. His two sons, b in London were in Baltimore Md. abt 1740. They were Wm. & Valentine Sevier. They settled in Rockingham Co., Va. where Valentine m Joanna Goade. General John Sevier b in Va. Aug. 23, 1745 m 1st 1761, in North Carolina Sarah, dau of Gov. Benjamin Hawkins of Ga. there were ten ch by this m. Married 2ndly Aug. 14, 1780 Katherine Sherrill. Elizabeth Sevier, in Pickens Dist. S. C. 1791 m Wm. Clark who had been a Rev sol under Gen. Sevier. Sarah Hawkins Clark b Washington Co., Tenn. Oct. 25, 1782—84 d Clarksville Ga. June 29, 1867 "a dau of Wm. & Elizabeth Sevier Clark" m June 1, 1802 in Pendleton Dist. S. Car. James Rutherford Wylly Jemima (5) Benjamin (4) John (3) Alexander (2) Alexander Cleveland Wylly of Virginia) who d in Clarksville Ga. March 16, 1854 aged 72. Their youngest s was General James Rutherford Wylly of the Creek Indian War. References:—Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, Allen's Biographical Dictionary Drake's Dictionary of Biography, Reminiscences of the Cherokees, by Hon. John Wm. Henderson Underwood, in the Comant of Cartersville, Ga. May 7, 1885. Cleveland Genealogy, Vol. 3, p. 2114.

4743. CLEVELAND.—John Cleveland b Nov. 8, 1769, Culpeper Court House, Va. m Rhoda Kidd b Feb. 8, 1779. She lived in Elbert Co. Ga. John was the s of Jacob Cleveland (not Reuben as named in query) who d near Elberton, Ga. abt 1790 aged 51. He m in Culpeper Co., Va., Millie White Oct. 10, 1756. She was b in New York State March 20, 1739 & d in Elberton Ga. abt 1805. She was the sis of Rev. John White a Baptist minister of Va. Jacob Cleveland had 13 ch. Ref:—Cleveland Genealogy Vol. 3, p 2099.—Mrs. Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.

6318. HALL.—Deborah Hall b abt 1740—5 m Thaddeus Davis. Deborah was of Fairfield, Co., Conn. but probably the fam came from farther east earlier, as did the Davis's. This Deborah had a sis Olive who m Thomas Beebe & they had grandson Joshua Hall Beebe. Her bros were Thos. & Joseph Hall. I find in the History of Fairfield Co., the baptisms of three ch of a Joshua Hall, in 1733, '34 & '36 (daus) I do not think your Joshua, was the father of Deborah but he may have been a bro & both ch of an older Joshua, possibly the one who moved to Fairfield County.—Mrs. Burton A. Crane, 517 West 18th St., Erie, Penna.

6531. WHITE.—I can furnish the will of Jeremiah White whose dau m—Cleveland. This will be of great interest as you place your White ancestry in New York State instead of Virginia. His ch were Reuben, John Martin, Betty m Webb Kidd, Letty Melton, Ann Shackelford, Milly Cleaveland, Mary Martin & grandson George Martin. The w of Jeremiah

White was Mary Martin of that fam of Martins of whom so many inquiries have been made. The will of Jeremiah Martin is in Albemarle Co., Va. made 1774 probated 1777.—*Mrs. Alice V. D. Pierrepont*, Violet Bank, Petersburg, Va.

6581. ALLISON.—If J. S. R. will write to me I can help her with Alexander Allison who moved from Maryland to York District S. Car. I am a descendant of his s Thos. who m Jane Carruth.—*Mrs. David Wall*, Marianna, Ark.

10121. LEE.—There was a Lucretia Lee b June 4, 1766, dau of Abijah & Abiah (Smith) Lee whose fam is recorded at Middletown, Conn. The record is given in the Appendix to the Lee Family Gathering, a small book published in 1884, p 102. Abijah was the bro of this Lucretia. The fam moved to Western Connecticut prior to the Rev.—*Mrs. G. F. Crippen*, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

10126. FARROW.—Judge John Belton O'Null's "Bench and Bar of South Carolina, p 159, gives a short biography of Samuel Farrow, a s of John whose record is asked for. On p. 503 is a sketch of Patillo Farrow (s of Thos. & grandson of John) on p. 159 is the following: His mother was Rosamond Waters, a sis of Col. Phil. Waters mentioned in O'Nulls Annals of Newberry Co." p. 218. His father, John removed from Va. to S. Car. abt 1764—65 & set on the Enoree, in what is now Spartansburg Co., S. Car. About the beginning of the Rev he returned to Va. to settle up his unfinished business and on his way home was stricken with smallpox & d in North Carolina. He left the following ch:- Thos., John, Landon, Samuel, Wm., Sarah, Mary and Jane. Then follows a summary of Samuel's Rev rec & this account of his mother's service, which I should think would entitle her to a Rev rec. Samuel, John & Landon were taken prisoners & confined to Ninety-Six gaol. Their mother who like her bro Col. Waters, was endowed with unconquerable courage & perseverance, obtained their release by delivering to Col. Cruger six British prisoners. There is no mention of John's Rev ser so I infer he had none.—*Mrs. Susan B. Hull*, Edgefield, S. Car.

10127. LITTLE.—David Buttolph b Mar. 24, 1791, d June 30, 1869 in Middlebury, Vt. m 1st in Shoreham, Vt. Dec. 4, 1817, Almira Little b 1796 d Aug. 13, 1841. Her father was John Little & her mother probably belonged to the Bissell fam as she was living at the home of Solomon Bissell at the time of her m. John Little was teaching the school and she was a pupil. Her mother was dead and her father had m again. The Vermont Census 1790 in Sudbury gives a Joseph Little who had 3 males 16 & upwards, one male under 16 & 4 females. Joseph Little (2) one male 16 & upward, one male under 16 & 2 females. Sudbury, Vt.

is but a short distance from Shoreham Vt. I have the data of Thomas Little of Eng. who came to Plymouth, Mass. in 1630 & m Anne, dau of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*. They all lived about Lebanon, Conn.—*Mrs. Calvin Rayburn*, 1203 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

10127. LITTLE.—Sudbury Vital Records:- Asenath Little b in Springfield, Vt. May 8, 1770. Children of Rufus & Ennis Little were Henry b Sept. 11, 1798, Ennis b Jan. 2, 1800, Alsina b Oct. 4, 1801, Susanna b Aug. 14, 1803 & Melicent b June 2, 1805. The ch of Abijah Little & Polly—were:- Sally b June 30, 1808; Willard b Sept. 29, 1809; Elisha b May 7, 1811; Sophronia b Jan 9, 1813 (Abijah & Polly); Betsy b Oct. 8, 1816; Thedalia b May 18, 1818; Abijah b Dec. 17, 1820; Mary Ann b Nov. 20 1824. The ch of Joseph W. Little & Penelope—were:- Thaerina b Feb. 1, 1789; Wm. b Feb. 2, 1791; Sophia b Feb. 26, 1801. Children of Joseph Little & Mary Ann—were:- Abigail Judson Little b Dec. 17, 1826. Ennis Little d July 1, 1805. Flora Little dau of Joseph W. d Mar. 10, 1803. The following marriages are also to be found in the Vital records:- Abijer Little of Sudbury & Polly Warner were m Oct. 19, 1806. Asenath Little of Sudbury & Jonathan Raylor, Feb. 12, 1818. Justis Little of Sudbury & Deborah Haven Sept. 8, 1803. Nancy Little of Sudbury & Caroline Kelsey July 23, 1820. Therina Little of Sudbury & John Goodail May 9, 1806. Tarrah Little of Sudbury & Wm. B. Goodell May 12, 1806. The foregoing vital records of Sudbury seem to indicate that some Littles came from Springfield, Vt. A Joseph Little was an early settler in Springfield. He was a chartered proprietor & the only one who settled in Springfield as most of the proprietors lived in Northampton Mass. The Charter was given in 1761 & Joseph drew his lot soon after & in 1771 he drew again & was in town then.—*William H. Eldridge*, Twin Falls, Idaho.

10133. HYDE.—Jonathan Hyde 1684-1726, removed from Newton, Mass. with some of his younger ch to Canterbury, Conn. His s Jonathan b 1703 *not* 1707 (Ephraim was b 1707) m Mrs. Abigail Hyde, settled in Brookline, Mass. & left sons Caleb, Thaddeus & Nehemiah, *but no John*. Jonathan Hyde 1711 (s of James of Canterbury, s of Jonathan & Dorothy) m Thankful Island, left 7 ch including Jonathan 1748, *but no John*. Ebenezer (s of Jas. of Canterbury) m 1742 Mercy Thatcher & had s John b 1747, too young to have Wm. b 1764. Elisha (s of Timothy 1689) had Elisha 1730 m Mary Knapp in 1751 & had John b April 30, 1760 he was m 1782 & d 1802. I do not find any other Johns thru the line of Jonathan of Canterbury. It might be well to trace the

line of John b 1681, m Sarah Prentice, who was a bro of Jonathan of Canterbury both sons of Job Hyde 1643-1685, who m Eliz. Fuller, dau of John Fuller of Newton. You will find one branch of Hydes in Jackson's History of Newton and back of Jonathan in Walworth's Hyde Family Genealogy.—*Mrs. B. A. Crane*, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10137. DEITZ.—Johannes Deitz came to New York State from Fulbeck Germany. He was b 1703 & d 1780, m Engelto Weiner in 1721 & lived near Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. Account of massacre gives place as nr Rensselaerville. A description of the "Deitz Family Massacre" by Tories & Indians is given in "Frontiersmen of N. Y." p 591. Not only were Johan & his aged w killed but also the w & four ch of his s Capt. Wm. Deitz, who was bound & compelled to witness the torture & death of par, w & ch. Wounded & tortured he was carried captive to Canada where he d. Another s Johan Hendrick, not Jacob, (though possibly there may have been a Jacob) was a Lieut. in 15th Regt, Albany Militia. See p 128, New York in the Revolution. He was b 1721, d Dec. 14, 1800, m 1st 1745 Elizabeth Ecker, 2nd 1749 Catherine E. Houck. She was the mother of Elizabeth, b at Cherry Valley June 10, 1752, bapt. July 20, 1753, d Jan. 12, 1825, m 1770 Phillip Nellis of Stone Arabia, s of Andrew Nellis & his w—Fox. Their home near Palatine Church was burned by Indians at the time of the Stone Arabia raid, & Elizabeth with five ch fled to Fort Nellis. Philip was with the Palatine Regt. having been a Minuteman, since his ser in 1777 at both Oriskany, when he was wounded & at Saratoga. Their s Peter P. m Margery Spraker dau of John Spraker & granddaughter of George Spraker, both members of the Palatine Regt. The s of Peter P. & Margaret Spraker was John Deitz Nellis who m Samantha dau of Elijah Stanton, a Rev sol enlisting from Preston, Conn., who afterwards lived & d near Little Falls, N. Y.—*Miss Frances E. Gregory*, 106 E. Concord Ave., Orlando, Florida.

This query was also answered by *Mrs. John Gibson*, 162 California St., Huntington Park, Calif.

10192. MURRAY.—"April 3, 1772, Elizabeth Syng & John Murray" Ref.—Penna. Marriages prior to 1810. Vol. 1, p. 249. Christ Church Records, Phila.

(a) RUDOLPH.—Ref. Christ Church Records, Phila. "June 6, 1771 Zebulon Rudolph & Martha Syng." (prob. sis. of Eliz.) Swedes Church Records, Phila. "Dec. 31, 1797, Michael Rudolph & Elizabeth Young" "Dec. 18, 1792, Mary Rudolph & George Stuart." "March 17, 1794, John Rudolph & Mary Wells." 1st. Baptist Church Records, Phila. "Feb. 14,

1794, Tobias Rudolph & Martha Milner" Ref. Penna. Marriages Vol. 1 (prob. ch of Jacob Rudolph).—*Mrs. J. B. Moyer*, 3322 Lombard Ave, Everett, Washington.

8810. WRIGHT.—Richard Wright m Abigail Wigerly, June 8, 1757. Ref.—Penna. Marriages prior to 1810, Vol. 1, p. 559. Records of Swedes Church Phila.

10331. DINSMORE.—Aug. 26, 1788, Wm. Dinsmore & Isabella Porter, (not Parker) Ref. Penna. Marriages prior to 1810. Vol. 1, p. 559.—*Mrs. J. B. Moyer*, 3322 Lombard Ave., Everett, Washington.

10266. PRICE.—The following is copied from the Sharpless Genealogy, pub. in Phila. Pa. 1887. John Price m Abigail, widow of Enoch Job, and dau of Elisha & Rachel Gatchell of East Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa. & had sons Elisha & David. Her father was a prominent magistrate in his day & an active participant in the border troubles with Maryland. She appears to have been a 7th day Baptist & meetings were held in her house abt 1770, she removed to Chester before her d which occurred abt 1784. Her s Elisha was one of the first resident lawyers of Chester, who was a native of the County. David Price m 14 November 1765 in Cecil Co., Md. Ann, dau of Wm. & Mary Husband and their ch were Abigail, Wm., Mary, David, Elisha, Ann & Margery. He d at Redstone, in the southwestern part of Penna. 7 Nov. 1773 and his widow m Josiah Haines, who afterwards removed to that part of the State. Redstone is now Brownsville, Fayette Co. & Chester is Old Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.—*Mrs. H. C. W. King*, Dietrich, Idaho.

10290.—A Gertrude Van Voorhis is mentioned twice in the will of her father, Jacob Van Voorhis, who was b Oct. 14, 1723, d Jan. 17, 1780. Gertrude was b between Oct. 1765 & July, 1769, & was the dau of his second w, Trocy Myer.

Jacob Van Voorhis left Fishkill, N. Y. in early life & was a Merchant in New York City, & was a member of the Provisional Committee of One Hundred, appointed by the citizens, May 5, 1775.

His will dated Sep. 1, 1775, was proved Apr. 5, 1784 & recorded in the Surrogates Office of the City & County of New York in Liber 36, p. 369.

His father was Johannes Coerte Van Voorhees, b Apr. 20, 1683. Married Nov. 19, 1703, & d Oct. 10, 1757. His will is recorded in New York, in Liber 21, p. 19.

His mother was Barbara Van Dyck, dau of Achaia Van Dyck & Jannetje Lamberts, b Dec. 20, 1682, who d April 18, 1743.

Johannes Coerte Van Voorhees was s of Coert Stevense Van Voorhees & Marretze Gerretse Van Couwenhoven; & grandchild of

Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, who immigrated from Holland in Apr. 1660 & settled at Flatlands (part of Brookline) Long Island, N. Y.

Authority for the above. "A Genealogy of the Voorhees Family in America" by Elias W. Van Voorhees. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London, 1888.—*Paul Voorhees*, Resident Engineer, Phila. & Reading Ry. Co., Reading, Pa.

10312. HALL.—In "The Story of the Declaration of Independence" by Wm. H. Michael, it gives Lyman Hall b at Wallingford, Conn. Apr. 12, 1724 d in Burke Co., Ga. Oct. 19, 1790. American Biography Vol. 3, by Robt. Waln, Jr. (1823) says that Lyman Hall m in his native province & in 1752 removed to South Carolina, later to Georgia where he set at Sunbury. This vol says he d at abt the age of sixty. "His only s d not long before and he left a widow in independent circumstances." Waln had stated that Lyman Hall was b abt 1731 & that he m bef. the age of twenty-one.—*Mrs. V. E. Wyman*, 625 Mentor Ave., Painesville, O.

10313. FORD.—Write to E. R. Ford, Oneonta, N. Y. He is a desc of Jacob Ford & has compiled a genealogical record of the Ford fam.—*K. W. Ford Eaton*, 45 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10331. GILLET.—Mercy Gillet Bishop was the dau of Nathan Gillet & was b at Salisbury, Conn., May 28, 1766. The fam consisted of eight daus & one s. Mrs. Bishop was the oldest & was m to Richard Bishop at Phillipstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Mar. 31, 1785 & d at Perry, N. Y. (Genesee Co.) Oct. 5, 1861. Have not been able to find that Nathan Gillet had a Rev War rec but am still searching. If you know of one I will be glad to hear from you.—*Mabel E. Reynolds*, 232 Calumet St., Laurison, Mich.

10331. GILLET.—*Marriages*. David Gillet (b Nov. 6, 1747) & Freeloove Maxam (b Feb. 24, 1750,) m Dec. 13, 1772; Daniel Gillet & Sallie Warner m Dec. 29, 1805; David L. Gillet & Catharine Ludington m Nov. 23, 1829; Daniel M. Gillet & Fanny E. Dudley m March 7, 1838; Thomas W. Gillet & Rebecca R. Sherman m Sept. 2, 1840; Harvy Gillet & Maria Elton m Aug. 1844.

Deaths. David Gillet d Feb. 17, 1827; Freeloove Gillet d Mar. 28, 1836; Daniel Gillet d Jan. 30, 1873; Sally Gillet d June 24, 1859; David L. Gillet d May 13, 1839; Thomas W. Gillet d Feb. 15, 1863; Harvy Gillet d Sept. 5, 1873; Fanny E., w of Daniel M. Gillet d April 2, 1874; Thomas Warner d Jan. 26, 1836; Sarah, w of Thomas Warner d Apr. 16, 1844.

Births. Rhoda b Dec. 13, 1773; Lois b Oct. 19, 1776; Lydia b Aug. 20, 1778; David b Aug. 28, 1780; Sarah b May 30, 1782; Daniel

b Apr. 17, 1784; David b Sept. 3, 1785; Eunice b Sept. 2, 1787; Electa b July 15, 1790; Betsey b Apr. 7, 1792.

Children of Daniel & Sally Gillet; Harvy Gillet b Dec. 8, 1806, Maria, w of Harvy; David L. June 30, 1808, Catharine, w of David, b Sept. 8, 1804; Thomas W. Sept. 21, 1810, Rebecca R., w of Thomas, Sept. 2, 1819; Daniel m May 20, 1812, Fannie E., w of Daniel, Sept. 11, 1811; Austin H., s of David & Catharine Gillet, b March 30, 1834.

Children of Daniel & Fannie Gillet; Sarah E., b Apr. 26, 1841; Horace D., b Dec. 30, 1846; David L., b Dec. 18, 1848; Jerome L., b May 30, 1852.

Children of Daniel M. & Fannie Gillette; Sarah E. Gillette & Truman F. Judd, Feb. 10, 1864; Horace D. Gillette & Alice Warner; David L. Gillette & Josie Wilcox. The above data taken from a Bible in the possession of Mr. J. L. Gillette.—*Miss M. A. H. Smith*, 432 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

10337. CRAWFORD.—Col. Wm. Crawford m Hannah Vance in 1744. He led a force of 480 volunteers against the Indians in 1782, was captured & tortured to death. This & other interesting facts are given in "Historic Shepherdstown" by Dandridge & will be copied if desired.—*Mrs. Robt. Ferris*, Laddonia, Mo.

10345. HARRIS.—Isaac Johnson, s of Capt. Isaac & Elizabeth (Porter) Johnson m at Roxbury, Mass. Dec. 26, 1669, Mary dau of Capt. Daniel & Mary (Weld) Harris of Roxbury & Middletown. Isaac Johnson is bur in Riverside Cemetery, Middletown, Conn. nr the depot, under a tree.—*Mrs. Joseph F. Porter*, 825 N. 36th St., Kansas City, Mo.

10342. ARNOLD.—Write to Mrs. C. L. H. Randon, Mohawk, N. Y. she may be able to give you the desired information about Edwin Arnold b at Little Falls, N. Y.—*K. W. Eaton*, 45 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10345.—This query was also answered by *Mrs. John J. Stubbs*, 108 South 25th Ave., Omaha, Nebraska, giving as reference "Maternal Ancestry of Ezekial Gilbert Geer, D.D."

10374.—BUSHNELL.—On p. 248, Connecticut Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolution, is this item:—Daniel Bushnell of Hartland, Conn. enlisted April 13, 1778. Also have in my possession a letter written by Lydia Kilborn McMann dau of Johanna & Loman Kilborn and granddaughter of Daniel & Hannah Bushnell, in which she says she often heard her mother tell about his being in the Rev & that he learned to turn wooden plates for the sol to eat from. In your query the name Freeman should be Troman. Norman & Troman were twins. I am gr. gr. dau of Norman Bushnell.—*Miss Effie E. Knight*, Livonia, N. Y.

10375. NORRIS.—Patrick Norris was 16 years

old when the Rev War started, being overgrown for his age. He volunteered as a sol 1776 under Capt. Patrick Calhoun against the the Cherokee Indians & served two months. He received a Pension from Sept. 22, 1832 until his death which occurred Feb. 12, 1840. Patrick later served as Colonel, had his horse shot from under him. His father Sir Robert Norris also ser in the Rev. Patrick m Racheal, dau of Wm. b 1723 & Agnes (Long) Calhoun. He was the ch of his father's second m to widow Calhoun. His record can be found at the Pension Office, Washington, D.C. Your names of Patrick's wives do not correspond with my records, perhaps there were two patriots.—*Mrs. W. P. Reed*, Seneca, S. C.

10359. COINER.—Michael Coiner b in Germany 1720 d in Va. 1796. Margaret Diller b Lancaster Co., Pa. 1734 d 1813 Va. Their ch were George Adam 1773-1820 (Rev rec) m Barbara Smith; Conrad 1775-1816 (Rev rec) m Elizabeth Stunbaugh; George Michael 1758-1840 (Rev rec) m 1st Miss Fosler, 2nd Susanna Hawpse Elizabeth 1760, m Christian Balsley (Rev rec); Mary b 1762 m George Hedabaugh; Casper 1764-1855, (Rev rec) m Margaret Barger; Catherine b Lancaster Co., Pa. 1766 moved with her parents to Cumberland Co., 1773 m George Slagle & removed to Augusta Co., Va. 1782 or 1789. George Slagle d 1820; John 1768-1852 m Hannah Lael 1778-1856; Martin Luther 1771-1842, m Elizabeth Rea; Jacob 1771-1826 m Mary Biers 1774-1840; Christian 1774-1857 m Jane Erwin 1784-1846; Philip 1777-1849 m 1st Catharine Taher, 2nd Mrs. Catherine Miller; Fredrick. The ch of George & Catharine Slagle were John, Jacob, Christian, Franklin, David & George, twins, Henry, Susian, Catharine, Mary & Joseph. The name Coiner is spelled various ways. Michael Coiner served in the Rev War.—*Mrs. Edith P. Head*, Catonsville, Md.

10380. LINENSHEET.—These records are from the Church Records at Barron Hill, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, founded 1752 by H. M. Muhlenburg, D.D. Wm. Linenschied, w Catharine; s John b 12 Dec. 1775: bapt. 28, Apr. 1776: sponsors, parents. Charles Linenschied, w Margret; twins Wm., Catharine b 28, July 1769 bapt. 13, Aug. 1769; sponsors Wm. Linenschied & w Catharine. Wm. Linenschied, w Catharine; dau Margret b 4 July 1769; bapt. 13, Aug. 1769 sponsors Charles & Margret Linenschied. Charles Linnenschütz, w Margret; dau Elizabeth b 1, July 1766; bapt. 31, Aug. 1766; sponsors W. Lebing & w Elizabeth. Also in the churchyard bur plot of St. Peter's Church is a headstone erected to Elizabeth (Linsheet) Knous w of Jacob Knous who d March 10, 1840 in the 75th year of her age. Jacob Knous d Nov. 30, 1846 in the 86th

year of his age. These entries in the Church records would indicate that the Catharine who m Samuel Carpenter was a sis of Elizabeth who m Jacob Knous of Knaus Hill, Roxborough. —*Mrs. Mary E. Knous*, 265 Basset St., New Haven, Conn.

10391. WOLVERTAN.—This query can probably be answered by A. N. Wolvertan, Suite 704, Davidson Trust Bldg., Vancouver, British Columbia, who has worked on the Wolvertan fam for years.—*H. E. Deats*, Flemington, N. J.

10391. WOLVERTAN.—Undoubtedly you are descended from Judge Charles Wolvertan of N. J. as he is the progenitor of all Wolvertons in America. I am a desc. of Rachel Wolvertan b 1766, dau of Charles b 1741, s of Roger b 1700 s of Charles 1st.—*Addie W. Crawford*, Canton, Pa.

10394. HALSEY.—Thomas Halsey b Jan. 2, 1592, England, came to Lynn, Mass. 1637. Was one of the founders of Southampton, L. I. Married Phoebe—bef. 1627. Isaac Halsey b prob. 1628—9 d 1725 m Mary —. Samuel Halsey mentioned in Records of Southampton, Vol. 2, p. 146. Jerusha Halsey b abt 1728 d 21, April 1803 at Morristown, N. J. m Jonathan Wood who d Jan. 2, 1804. Ref.—pp. 37, 38, 43, 53. "Thomas Halsey & His Descendants in America."—*Mrs. Arthur M. McCrellis*, 42 Cole Avenue, Providence, R. I.

10401. WILSON.—Robert Walm, Jr. in his "Lives of the Signers of The Declaration of Independence" (American Biography) says James Wilson was b in 1742 in the neighborhood of St. Andrews, Scotland. He came to New York at the age of 21 years & later settled in Philadelphia. He d at Edenton, N. C. Aug. 28, 1798 while on his circuit as Judge of the Supreme Court and was bur at Edenton. He was m 1771—2 to Rachel, youngest dau of Wm. Bird of Birdsborough, Bucks Co., Pa. She d 1786. Their ch were Mary m Pascal Hollingsworth; Wm. d at Kaskaskias; Bird, clergyman of N. Y. 1824; James, Lieut. in Army d 1808 at San Domingo; Emily d at Norristown 1809; Charles, midshipman, d at Havana 1800. The ch who d were not m. For his 2nd w James Wilson m Hannah Gray of Boston. Their s Henry lived but a short time.—*Mrs. V. E. Wyman*, 625 Mentor Ave., Painesville, O.

10409. LINEBERGER.—The name was originally spelled Lionberger. It is stated that three bros Lewis, Peter & John immigrated from Germany to England & from there to America prior to 1768. The parents started with them but both d at sea. Lewis was a captain in the Rev in North Carolina & afterwards settled there. It is supposed that the John of the three bros, was John the father of John mentioned in the query. The first one was executor of a will in Va. in 1746. The second John was in Va. in 1771

in which year he was authorized to divide his father's property. This second John had three wives, all named Barbara. Presumably Barbara Storr, of the inquiry, was the first. The last was Barbara Harshberger whom he m about 1789 as her first ch was b 1790. As the first John d 1771 (*i. e.* estate divided then) he could not have been a sol in the Rev. I have not the date of b of the second John or of his w Barbara Harshberger, would be glad to receive it.—*Mrs. Helm N. Rupp*, 304 S. Main St., Monmouth, Ill.

10410. HILL.—If Levi Hill, s of Samuel had connections or ancestors in Conn. as follows—Ebenezer, Luke, Zenas, Ira or Ebenezer, Jr. who was b in 1717 & d in Stephentown, N. Y. should be glad to correspond with you concerning the Hill gen. & Hist. My records go back to Guilford, Conn. 1687.—*Mrs. C. R. Sloan*, 215 4th St., Marietta, O.

QUERIES

10452. GRAHAM.—Wanted par & name of w of Robert Graham. Wanted also dates of b & m. He was a sol in John Haslips Reg Capt. Jonathan Caldwell's Co. in Barracks at Dover, Apr. 12, 1776. Mustered Jan. 16, d 1814 in Delaware.—D. W. S.

10453. LOVETTMAR.—Hopedill Tyler & Mary Lovettmar were m in Mendon Mass. 1668. Wanted Mary Lovettmar's ances.—P. S. L.

10454. CUSTER.—Wanted ances & to correspond with desc of Capt. Henry Custer who was in command of a Co. from Lancaster Co., Pa. Was he of the same line as Gen. George A. Custer? —E. Z. C.

10455. STULL.—Wanted any information of Juln Stull supposed to have ser as a sol in the Rev War. Came from Pa. Had a grandson who lived in Ohio.—E. K. S. C.

10456. JONES.—Wanted Rev rec of Gen. Allen Jones at one time res of Yorktown, Va. Safell's Records of the Rev War p. 113 contains a letter to Gen. Allen Jones from one John Pierce. Allen Jones owned warehouses at Yorktown which he turned into Hospitals during the Rev. Wanted any information of him.—F. L. B.

10457. GIRDNER-GOERTNER.—Wanted any information of the Girdner fam. Michael, s of David Girdner of Pa. ser through whole period of Rev. He m Hulda Beach of Maine.—C. G.

10458. OLIVER.—Wanted par of James DeGray of N. Y. b Dec. 13, 1792 d Feb. 4, 1871, m Sept. 25, 1813, Sarah Wright. Wanted also Rev rec of his father.

(a) SHEFFIELD.—Wanted par & Christian name of—Sheffield of Hartford, Conn. who m Besie Fowler who d 1867, 70 years old. Their dau Jane b 1814 m July 1830 Rodney Parker Lugar. Wanted also par of Bessie Fowler,

did her father have Rev rec? Her sis & bro lived at New London, Conn.

(b) WEST.—Deacon Joseph West & w Jeanne Delano had s Joseph of Tolland, Conn. b Nov. 2, 1728 d Sept. 25, 1825. Married Lois Strong of Lebanon, Conn. Wanted Rev rec of Joseph West and par of Lois Strong. Their s Joseph b June 3, 1766 d June 9, 1860 at Granville, m Olive Rose or Ross. Wanted her par.

(c) WRIGHT.—Wanted Rev rec of Jonathan Wright b 1708 d 1777 m Tabiatha Sammis of Huntington, L. I.—E. K. W.

10459. DEVINS.—Wanted par with dates also names of ch of John Devins, 2nd Bat. 2nd Establishment, 2nd Reg. N. J. Men in the Rev.—H. M. W.

10460. SMITH - ERWIN - WILLIAMS - CLIFFORD - BLAISDELL - KEYS - KENDALL - SANBORN - HALEY - HITCHCOCK - HOLLISTER.—Wanted par & ances of the following, giving when possible Rev rec. Samuel Smith, b Sept. 3, 1731 m Nov. 16, 1749, Abiah Chapin; Annie Erwin, m July 1808 Isaac Griswold; Abigail Williams, m Aug. 10, 1780 John Griswold; Sarah Clifford m Aug. 12, 1741, Nathaniel Ladd of Kingston, N. H.; Dolly Blaisdell m Isaac Ladd of Alexandria, N. H.; Hannah Keys, m Uriah Pike of Hebron, N. H.; Sarah Kendall m Daniel Pike, Dunstable, Mass. 1746; Elizabeth Sanborn, m Apr. 11, 1714 John Ladd of Kingston, N. H.; Edmund Haley m 1825 Lucy Sherwood, N. Y. later of Ill.; Hannah Hitchcock m Abel Chapin of Springfield, Mass.; Lucy Hollister m July 8, 1790, Nathan Sherwood of N. Y.—L. A. S.

10461. ROGERS.—Wanted par of Zenas Rogers b in either Vt. or N. H. July 8, 1770 m Aug. 23, 1791 Hannah dau of Phineas & Hannah Annis. Removed from Vt. to Chautauqua Co. N. Y. in 1814 & d Oct. 16, of same year. Their ch were Phineas, James Porter, Harry, Chauncey, Lorenzo & Mary. Was his father in Rev War? From records in the old Bible it would seem that Rev. Daniel Rogers of Exeter, N. H. was either his grandfather or great-grandfather.—N. E. J.

10462. CRANSTON.—Wanted ances of John Cranston who d 1828 age 71 and of his w Abigail Tisdale who d 1847 age 86. Both are bur in Hancock, Mass., where they are supposed to have immigrated from R. I. John was a tax payer in Stephentown, N. Y. as early as 1789.

(a) ARNOLD.—Wanted ances of Tabitha Arnold b 1779 m Feb. 14, 1796 d 1861 & of her husband Christopher Brown b 1772, d 1862 in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

(b) WINSOR.—Wanted ances of Margaret Winsor b 1798 d 1854 m David Kendall b 1796 d 1842. Both are bur in Poestenkill,

N. Y. David's par were David & Abigail Spicer Kendall.

(c) SWEET.—Wanted ances of Amos Sweet who d 1793 & of his w Betsey. They were tax payers in Stephentown, N. Y. as early 1789. Were they the par of Lydia Sweet who m Abel Tanner?

(d) RANDALL.—Wanted ances of Lucy Randall b 1760 d 1841 m 1780 Hezekiah Hull of Berlin, N. Y.—A. C. L.

10463. TUCKER-LITTELL.—John Tucker lived at Stony Hill, N. J. m Catherine Line had ch Mary, m 1790 Joseph Camp; Susannah m Cornelius Littell, s of Jonathan; Nancy, m Joseph Morse; Chole, m Wm. Ryan; Henry, m Polly McDaniel; Moses, m Betsey Lyon; Joseph, m Deborah Line; Elizabeth, m John Cilyon; John, m Betsy Stewart; Rebecca, m Joseph Bingo; Patty, m Samuel Tucker. Cornelius & Susannah Tucker Littell had ch Catherine & Rebecca Catherine m Samuel Fraisee; had 10 ch the 4th, Rebecca b Aug. 1805 in Ohio m Garrett Vliet. Was there Rev ser for John Tucker. Cornelius, Jonathan Littell or Samuel Frazee? —M. V. N.

10464. LANE.—Wanted names of ch with their dates of Isaac Lane, a Rev sol. Wanted also date of m of Elizabeth Lane to Joab Hill. They lived in McMillan Co., N. C. later changed to McMillan Co., Tenn.—G. D. C.

10465. BORDEN.—Wanted rec of Joseph Borden b abt 1726 in Augusta Co., Va. later moved to Irredell Co., N. C. He m Jane Warren. Their ch were Lewis, Benjamin, Mary & Rebecca.

(a) PARKER.—Wanted dates of b & m of Jacob Parker, Somerset Co., Md. who d 1791. He m Sophronia Terrell. Wanted her dates also.

(b) RUTHERFORD.—John Rutherford, b 1759 d Oct. 31, 1833. Buried 3 miles from Sandersville, Wash. Co., Ga. Had he a s named

Nathaniel Greene Rutherford? If not what was their relationship?—J. W. H.

10466. FRIZEL.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Frizel who was living at Wiscasset, Lincoln Co., Maine, 1792. Wanted also any information of his w Mary Langdon's fam. Her mother was a Pembleton.—L. R. I.

10467. DAUBIN-D'AUBIN.—Wanted any information of Sylvester Daubin or D'Aubin who m Martha Kidd & who lived in Va. Their ch were Major Moore Daubin, Martha, Mary & Abner Daubin.—J. S. H.

10468. WOODS.—Mrs. Anna Berry Woods desires to correspond with anyone having Berry gen. Her ances came from Va. to Pa.

10469. WILSON.—Wanted all the data available regarding—Wilson who acted as Aide de camp to Gen. George Washington.—M. B. B.

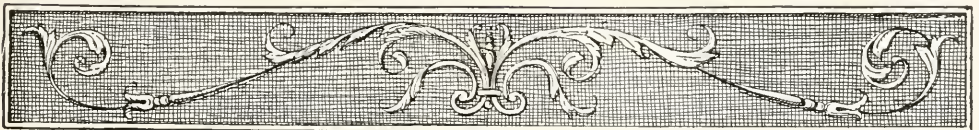
10470. NELSON.—Wanted par of Catharine Nelson b in Md. abt 1780 m abt 1800 Wm. Knight of Ga. & set in Barbour Co., Ala. where she d & is bur.—L. C. H.

10471. BEVENS.—Wanted any information concerning Wm. Bevens who m Eliza—probably in Phila. abt 1790. He was the s of Sir Wm. Bevens & had 3 ch Wm.; Eliza; & Harriet.

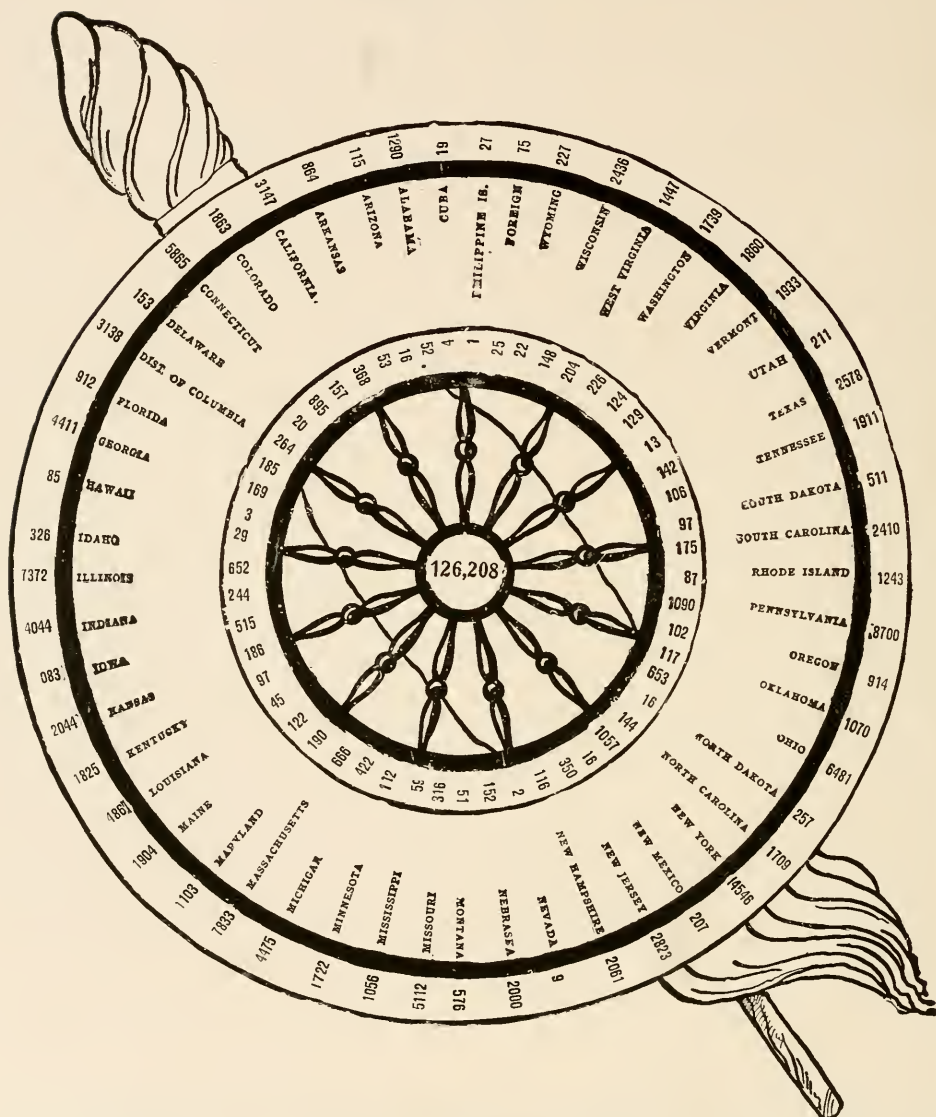
(a) ALLEN-POTTER.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Allen b 1795 m Thomas Potter b 1797, probably in Knox Co., Ky.—F. E. E.

10472. SMITH.—Wanted par & gr par of Wm. Finney Smith b in Ky. 1812 d in Wash. Co., Miss. 1889; Andrew Wood Smith b Ky. abt 1814 d Wash. Co., Miss. 1865; John Ellison Smith b Ky. 18— d Wash. Co., Miss. 1859; James Dryden Smith b Ky., 18— said to have moved nr Brownsville, Tenn. 1840.—I. L. S.

10473. McCALL.—Wanted par of Edward Rutledge McCall b Charleston, S. C. Aug. 5, 1790 d Bordentown, N. J. July 31, 1835. Congress gave him a medal of honor for bravery in the War of 1812. Would like to correspond with his desc.—L. C.



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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JUNE, 1922

WHOLE No. 358

THE CELEBRATED EDENTON, N. C., TEA PARTY

By Fred A. Olds



ONE of the oldest, quaintest and most charming towns in North Carolina is Edenton, for many years the seat of government of this Colony or Province. Happily there have been preserved many of the buildings of its early period. No event in its two hundred and fifty years' existence is better known than what is popularly termed "The Edenton Tea Party," of date October 25, 1774; apparently the first declaration by the women of America of their patriotism and desire to aid their country.

October 16, 1765, North Carolina men, at Wilmington, took bold action to prevent the use of the much detested stamps prescribed by the "Stamp Act," made an effigy of Lord Bute and burned it in the public street and made the collector of customs swear that he would have nothing to do with the stamps. The defiance was positive and it won.

The first provincial congress, or convention, of North Carolina, composed of deputies of the inhabitants of the Province, held at New Bern, August 25, 1774, in bold and open defiance of the Governor and of his proclamation, declared in the plainest terms that it claimed only the rights of Englishmen and that it was the very essence of the British Constitution that no subject should be taxed except by his own consent; that the tax upon tea and other articles consumed in America for the purpose of raising a revenue was highly illegal and oppressive. It then resolved:

"That we will not, directly or indirectly, after the first day of January, 1775, import from Great Britain any East Indian goods, or any merchandize whatever, medicines excepted. That we will not make use of or suffer to be used East Indian tea after September 10, next and we will consider all persons not complying with this resolve enemies to their country. That we will not export any of our commodities to Great Britain after October first, 1775."

On the 23rd of October Mrs. Penelope Barker, a leader in society and of marked force of character and distinction, called a meeting of the ladies of Edenton on the 25th, at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth King. This house in which the Tea Party was held was quaint and handsomely built of wood and stood facing the court-house green, between the court-house and Edenton bay. Fifty-one ladies responded to the call and they were thoroughly representative of the finest influence and sentiment in the Colony. Mrs. Barker was chosen as the presiding officer and Mrs. Winifred Hoskins, secretary.

The meeting adopted a resolution warmly commending the action of the Provincial Congress above quoted, and declaring: "We will not conform to that

pernicious custom of drinking tea and will not promote the wearing of any manufactures from England." The meeting then adopted the following as its solemn declaration and those present signed their names thereto:

"Edenton, North Carolina,
October 25, 1774.

"As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears to affect the peace and happiness of our country and as it has been thought necessary for the public good to enter into several particular resolves by a meeting of members deputed from the whole Province, it is a duty which we owe not only to our near and dear connection, who have concurred in them, but to ourselves who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do everything as far as lies in our power to testify our sincere adherence to the same and we do therefore accordingly subscribe this paper as a witness of our fixed intention and solemn determination to do so:



BRONZE TEA POT AT EDENTON, N. C.



A SOCIETY of PATRIOTIC LADYS.

AT

EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Plate V.

From the original in the North Carolina Hall of History. See the Act dated 18 March 1775.

CARICATURE OF THE EDENTON TEA PARTY. ORIGINAL IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY

Abigail Charlton	Lydia Bonner
Elizabeth Creecy	Anne Horniblow
Anne Johnstone	Marion Wells
Mary Woolard	Sarah Matthews
Jean Blair	Elizabeth Roberts
Frances Hall	Rebecca Bondfield
Mary Creecy	Sarah Howcott
Mary Blount	Elizabeth P. Ormond
Margaret Cathcart	Winifred Hoskins
Jane Wellwood	Sarah Valentine
Penelope Dawson	Mary Bonner
Susannah Vail	Mary Ramsey
Isabella Johnston	Teresa Cunningham
Elizabeth Patterson	Lydia Bennett
Margaret Pearson	Anne Haughton
Sarah Beasley	Ruth Benbury
Frances Johnston	Penelope Barker
Grace Clayton	Mary Littledale
Mary Jones	Elizabeth Johnston
Anne Hall	Elizabeth Green
Sarah Littlejohn	Sarah Howe
Sarah Hoskins	Mary Hunter
M. Payne	Anne Anderson
Elizabeth Crickett	Elizabeth Bearsley
Elizabeth Vail	Elizabeth King."

It will be observed that the signers were English and Scotch entirely. Isabella Johnston, a sister of Samuel Johnston, one of the most notable men in the Province, was the fiancée of Joseph Hewes, whose home in Edenton was near the meeting-place of these determined women. Hewes was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia July 4, 1776.

The news of this action by the Tea Party was carried to London with great quickness, for an English account of the affair says:

"The news of the meeting of the Society of Patriotic Ladies at Edenton appeared in various English papers about the middle of January, 1775. Possibly the imposing list of signatures attached to the resolution passed at the gathering caused our cartoonist to select this incident as fairly representative of the moral and physical support the women of the Colonies were contributing to the common cause."

Another account, in the Morning Chronicle and Advertiser, says: "The following is an extract from a letter from North Carolina dated October 27, 1774: 'The Provincial Deputies of North Carolina having resolved not to drink any more tea and to wear no more British cloth, many ladies of this Province have deter-

mined to give a memorable proof of their patriotism and have accordingly entered into the following honorable and spirited association. I send it to you to show your fair countrywomen how zealously and faithfully American ladies follow the laudable example of their husbands and what opposition your matchless [italicized] ministers may expect to receive from a people thus firmly united against them.'" (Then follow the signed resolutions).

The news of this action by the women was also carried to London in other ways, for a letter from Arthur Iredell, of London, to his brother James, at Edenton (who married a sister of one of the signers), said:

"Is there a female Congress at Edenton, too. I hope not, for we Englishmen are afraid of the male Congress, but if the ladies, who have ever since the Amazonian era been esteemed the most formidable enemies; if they, I say, should attack us the most fatal consequences are to be dreaded. The Edenton ladies, conscious that the more we strive to conquer them the more we are conquered, are willing, I imagine, to crush us into atoms by their omnipotency. The only security on our side to prevent this impending ruin, that I can perceive,



THE TEA CADDY FROM WHICH THE TEA WAS POURED ON THE FLOOR AT THE TEA PARTY. ORIGINAL IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY, RALEIGH



REPLICA OF THE HOUSE OF MRS. ELIZABETH KING AT EDENTON, IN WHICH THE TEA PARTY WAS HELD.
THIS REPLICA IS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY



THE PUNCH BOWL OF MRS. WINIFRED HOSKINS, SECRETARY OF THE EDENTON TEA PARTY, IN WHICH
PUNCH WAS SERVED ON THAT OCCASION. ORIGINAL IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY

is the probability that there are but few places in America which possess so much female artillery as Edenton."

It is quite evident from reading these London comments that a picture had been made of the Tea Party. In 1828 Lieutenant William T. Muse, of the United States Navy, whose mother was Miss Blount, of Edenton, while on a cruise stopped at the island of Minorca and there saw in a barber shop a caricature of Edenton Tea Party, a mezzotint in lively colors. Lieutenant Muse bought it and in 1830 took it to Edenton, where it was placed in the court house and was viewed with very great interest. The caricature is ten by fourteen inches in dimensions. Mrs. Barker, the presiding officer, is shown, gavel in hand, her negro maid, Amelia, standing behind her chair. The rector of St. Paul's Church at Edenton is shown as kissing the lovely secretary, who turns a rosy cheek toward him. The costumes of the period are faithfully depicted. One lady is pouring tea from a caddy upon the floor, another in handsome costume is signing the resolves, while under the table is a child playing with a string and a dog asleep. Under Mrs. Barker's chair is a hot water

jug to warm the air. There are fifteen figures in the picture, some of them slaves. Mrs. Barker is portrayed in a dignified and effective manner. Below the picture is the following inscription:

"A Society of Patriotic Ladys at Edenton, North Carolina. London: Printed for R. Sayer and D. J. Bennett, No. 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 25th March, 1775." The

printer, whose name appears in a corner was Richardson, who printed the famous "Letters of Junius."

Mrs. Barker was possessed of dignity, courtesy and courage. During the War of the Revolution when a servant ran into the house and told her that some British soldiers in charge of an officer were taking her carriage horses from the stable, she snatched her husband's



BRONZE MEDALLION IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE STATE CAPITOL, RALEIGH, N. C. COMMEMORATIVE OF THE TEA PARTY

sword from the wall, ran to the stable, cut the reins, drove the horses back into the building and informed the astonished men that they could not molest her property without peril. The officer actually apologized and informed her that she would not again be molested. She was married three times, her second husband having been a nephew of Earl Craven. She and Mr. Thomas Barker, her last husband, are buried in Edenton, in the private cemetery at "Hays," the residence of

Samuel Johnston; one of the finest colonial homes in America. In the same cemetery lies Joseph Hewes, who died of a broken heart not long after the death of Miss Johnston, his fiancée, and her remains are interred there also. In death they are not divided.

In the North Carolina Hall of History at Raleigh are the tea caddy from which the lady poured the tea upon the floor; the punch bowl which was provided by the charming secretary, who had brought it from "Paradise," her home nearby;

the portrait of Mrs. Horniblow, one of the signers, and the caricature; together with a perfect copy in miniature of the Tea Party house, which was torn down in 1875. In the rotunda of the State Capitol is a bronze tablet bearing a teapot, commemorative of the Tea Party, and on the site of the Tea Party House at Edenton is a large bronze teapot surmounting a cannon of the Colonial period. It should be stated that Edenton, so long the Colonial capital, was a social rival of Williamsburg, before the Revolution.



MRS. ANNE HORNIBLOW. A SIGNER OF THE RESOLVES AT THE EDENTON TEA PARTY. FROM OIL PORTRAIT IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY, RALEIGH

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



WHILE reminiscences of the Congress are still echoing through the Society, it is timely in this message to stress certain outstanding thoughts which come to my mind in connection with it.

It was a wonderful Congress, pervaded by a fine, earnest, uplifting spirit. Many came to me afterwards and spoke of the inspiration and help it had been to them. Many more have written to me about it. The earnest purposes, the sound patriotism, the clear-cut Americanism of our great Society were never so evident. What we stand for is voiced by our Congress, and more and more are the things that are said in our Congresses being heeded by the general public and spread far and wide by the press. More and more our Congresses are becoming recognized as the voice of America speaking in no uncertain terms. Our endorsement of projects of all kinds is being sought to such an extent that we have to be very guarded in according it lest we cheapen our influence by too frequent and indiscriminate support. Speakers seek the prestige of our platform for the advancement of their various causes.

The Government turns to us for coöperation, seeing in our Society a body of women untouched by socialistic, pacificistic or other radical and visionary theories of human "uplift" and ready to lend its powerful aid to the furtherance of a sound and intelligent civic responsibility, common sense, honesty and justice in the administration of public affairs, a true patriotism and an abiding loyalty to American principles of life and government.

Our aid is sought—and gladly given—in the struggle against the radical menace of the times. This danger cannot prevail against our country if we remain true to the principles of the fathers and founders, but this is no reason for minimizing or underestimating its grave and sinister aspects. On the contrary, this is the very reason we should constantly appeal to this underlying loyalty to American institutions in order to counteract this danger. Believe me when I say that it is a danger more real than many realize or will admit. No chapter in our Society should rest until it has thoroughly investigated the conditions within its reach and made sure that there is no in-

cipient disloyalty to America in its own community. No time should be lost in exposing the poisonous doctrines of socialism that are spreading everywhere and trapping the unwary under the guise of a false Americanism or some apparently innocent and desirable reform. There are other utterly un-American movements on foot but space forbids mentioning them at this time. Socialism is preëminently the open foe of our form of Government and Constitution, of our home and family life, of our religion and all that we hold most sacred. You will find it in the big men's and women's organizations of to-day, in our churches, in our schools, in our colleges, in the house of your next-door neighbor. You will hear it preached by apparently sane, loyal and reputable Americans whom you know; you will hear people babbling of it as a great Christian ideal, heedless of the terror they are playing with, unmindful of its ghastly work in Russia where Bolshevism is pure socialism in action, developed to its logical results.

This fight against socialism and all forms of radicalism must be taken up in earnest by all who love our country.

I strongly recommend coöperation with the National Security League and the National Association for Constitutional Government in their campaigns against socialism in all its many and insidious forms. Read their literature and secure their speakers. Make a study of our Constitution and the principles on which it rests and of Magna Charta from which it springs and teach these principles to others. Be able to refute the plausible deceits that seek to undermine our Government. This is no time to be silent or indifferent or sceptical of the need of action.

Our aid is also sought against pacificism which is again rearing its head against all sane methods of national defense, willing to commit again the crimes and blunders of unpreparedness and to sacrifice our youth to the mad folly of defenselessness against a foe.

The sentiment of our Society against this folly was again evidenced in this last Congress by the introduction of no less than three resolutions from as many different sources independently of one another, protesting against any cut in our Navy below the strength laid down by the treaties signed in the Conference on

Limitation of Armament, and in our Army below what is reasonably necessary for national defense. Many women's organizations are becoming the victims of the notion that total disarmament will prevent war and are lending themselves to a course that leads to untold dangers in the mistaken belief that they are promoting the objects of the Arms Conference in behalf of peace. In direct protest against such a policy, our Congress moulded these three resolutions into one and adopted it, thus putting our Society once more on record as opposed to pacifism and in hearty accord with a strong, sound policy of national defense, "to the end that permanent peace may be maintained with safety and honor."

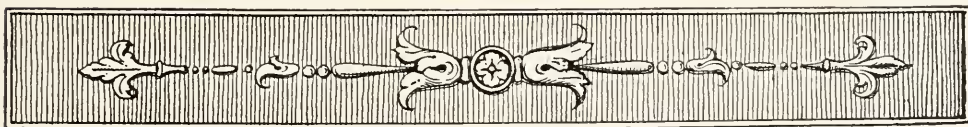
Another subject needs a word of warning. There is great hue and cry just now against certain modern American histories written for our public schools, the charge being made that they contain misleading statements detrimental to the patriots of the Revolution. A resolution of our Congress referred the matter for careful investigation to our national committee on patriotic education. Before believing these charges which are being circulated broadcast against these histories—all of them with the earmarks of a common source—first read the histories themselves and judge for yourselves whether or not the charges are well-founded, and then investigate the source of the charges and see whether or not they arise from a group of people more interested in stirring up old hatreds of England than they are in promoting truth in history or patriotism in the rising generation of Americans. Twisting the British lion's tale is the last resort of cheap oratory and the anti-British propagandist. German propaganda, Sinn Fein propaganda and other

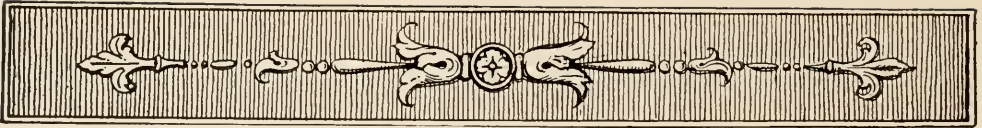
equally insidious forms of propaganda against our Allies in the World War, and especially against Great Britain have by no means died out in this country. These attacks on our school histories from all over the country, yet all having a very suspicious similarity of charges, lead one to suspect the source and motive of such a sudden and well-organized movement, and to feel that it deserves careful watching lest we be made the easy victims and tools of some false group of agitators whose object is far from an honorable love of truth.

I took occasion to speak of this matter in my address to the Congress, and I say again, we want only the truth in our histories no matter which side it favors; and beware of being led into that cheap and tawdry jingoism that tries to pass itself off as patriotism. The attacks and insinuations are so subtle that one is likely to be trapped into making just the kind of unthinking response most desired by the agitator, and until these attacks are exposed, our histories, which have been already ably defended by historians, are likely to become the victims of the pernicious race hatreds and antagonisms that are the bane of this country and a continual menace to our peace.

As a Society we are to-day being called upon to defend our country as truly as were our ancestors in 1776, only the defense is not now against bullets but against the far more deadly weapon of lies, of poisonous propaganda and of traitorous innuendo. Let us answer the call with the same loyalty, vigilance and faithfulness. Let us not be found wanting in our country's defense.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.





THE THIRTY-FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

INSPIRING reports of the National Committees, truly indicative of the progressive work of the National Society, featured Tuesday morning's session, which found the delegates nearly 1500 strong and ready for the serious work of the Congress.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the report of the Committee, the resolutions being taken up one at a time. The first was the recommendation of the President General, *that this 31st Congress authorizes and directs the establishment of a standing committee to be known as the Liberty Loan Fund Committee, which committee shall consist of the President General and the Treasurer General, ex-officio, and five other members to be appointed by the President General, and shall have charge of the administration of the income from this fund in accordance with the purpose designated in the vote of the 27th Congress, and subject to the approval of the National Board of Management.* The resolution was put and carried. The President General, when reporting to the Congress on Monday afternoon as chairman of the National Board of Management, had stated that the Liberty Loan fund had been completed and the income was now available for the patriotic work of

the Society. Great applause had greeted the announcement.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Joy's report, the President General, as chairman of the committees for Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting for the War Museum in France, stated that both these funds are nearing completion also.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and State Regent of Kansas, read the report of the Administration Building Committee as its chairman, in which she told of the progress made during the past year. Many states have applied for the privilege of equipping and furnishing various offices in the new building. Mrs. Guernsey reported that payments had been made by the Treasurer General at stated intervals as the construction of the building progressed to the amount of \$187,000, of which \$26,725 should be charged to repairs and improvements to Memorial Continental Hall and not to the Administration Building. Mrs. Guernsey concluded her interesting and comprehensive report with the recommendation that the 31st Congress empower the National Board of Management to negotiate a loan to the amount of \$185,450 or such part thereof as will be necessary

NOTE. Continued from the May, 1922,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE.

to complete the building. Her recommendation, referred to the Resolutions Committee, was later presented to the Congress and adopted.

The next report on the program was that of the Historic Spots Committee, Mrs. James T. Morris, chairman. Mrs. Morris gave a detailed account of the plan to secure the battlefield of Yorktown, Va., as a military park. At the request of the War Department a survey will be made of Yorktown by student officers at Fort Myer which will show what lands should be in the proposed park to commemorate the siege of Yorktown. The bill will come before the United States House of Representatives, Mrs. Morris stated, for a hearing as soon as the survey is made, and she begged the delegates to beseech their congressmen to support the bill.

Other chairmen who reported at this session were Mrs. William H. Talbott, representing National Old Trails Road Committee; Miss Annie Wallace, Correct Use of the Flag Committee; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Liquidation and Endowment Fund Committee.

No afternoon session was held; instead the Congress, in a body, made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, Va. The Committee in charge of the event was headed by Mrs. Herbert M. Lord. Through courtesy of the War Department, Arlington was closed to the general public during the D.A.R. memorial exercises. The ceremonies in tribute to the unknown heroes of this nation who died in the World War were attended by the National Officers and about 3000 Daughters. For many of the delegates the trip to Arlington was their first visit to the national cemetery. The program included Scripture and prayer by Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General; a solo, "The Heavens Resound with His

Glory," by Flora McGill Keefer, and a prayer by the ex-Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth Pierce.

An appeal to patriotic Americans to turn deaf ears to all propaganda designed to divide the allied nations of the world, whose friendship and mutual understanding have been cemented more closely by the conference on the limitation of armament was made by the President General in her address in the amphitheatre. She said:

Humbly and reverently we come here today to bring the tribute of a sacred vow to America's unknown dead. In the presence of the unseen hosts of God here in this sacred spot we vow that we shall not forget what this unknown American and his fellows did to save the world and civilization from cruel brutishness.

Greater than tribute of flowers, greater than tributes of praise, is the tribute of loyalty to the things for which these men died. These things can not be measured by material standards; they are the things of the spirit.

They are the things made sacred by the blood and sacrifice of millions in all ages. Liberty and justice, faith and honor, mercy and truth—these were the things that Germany violated and that these men fought to save. They poured their fresh young strength into the struggle for a righteous cause and planted our flag with the allied flags in time to help stem the tide of horror that seemed about to submerge the world. The grim gray lines broke and fled. Good prevailed over evil; right prevailed over might; righteousness prevailed over the hideous mockery of materialistic culture. If we forget the issues of the war these men will have died in vain. The unknown boy whose earthly body lies here today will have made a useless sacrifice; the mothers of all the boys of all the Allies, both known and unknown who made the supreme sacrifice, will have given them up in vain. Such would be the useless cost of our forgetfulness. Germany's crime against the world in 1914, was a crime against God and man. It staggered civilization; it seemed to shatter all that humanity had ever gained of peace and prosperity and liberty under righteous law. Insensate, and mad for conquest and inordinate power Germany blazed her path of blood and ruin through martyred France and Belgium. The demon of aggressive warfare was in possession of the soul of the nation. Liberty and peace would vanish from the earth were she victorious.



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A VIEW OF THE AMPHITHEATRE AT ARLINGTON, DURING THE CEREMONIES ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 18TH, WHEN THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE 31ST, CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MADE A PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER



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MEMBERS OF THE 31ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED IN THE AMPHITHEATRE AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY FOR THE CEREMONIES ATTENDING
THE PLACING OF WREATHS UPON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

And so our boys followed the flag to France and fought to save liberty and peace from the demons of war.

Can we ever forget this?

The life of our nation was at stake; no ocean could be a barrier against such a conflict.

The ideals of America for which our ancestors fought in '76 were cast into the balance of 1914. Would they be found wanting with none to defend them? The allied flags answered, No.

Can we ever forget this?

We are here today to offer our vows of remembrance and gratitude and loyalty.

We live in a world rescued from the Beast of war and greed and conquest.

We owe it to all whom the unknown soldier typifies to see to it that never again shall the Beast be let loose upon the world.

"If ye break faith with us who die we shall not sleep; though poppies grow in Flanders fields."

We shall not break faith. America shall *keep* the faith so long as a wayside cross remains standing in England and the fields of crosses gleam white in France.

We have fought side by side with the freedom loving nations of the earth. We shall hold to them in peace, that the fruits of victory may be secure, and "peace on earth, good-will toward men" may come nearer than a far off vision.

In Memorial Continental Hall the allied nations have been conferring together planning ways to maintain the peace of the world by removing the causes of war. Friendship and mutual understanding have cemented more closely the ties made dear by a common sacrifice. The propaganda that has sought since the war to divide us has failed as it deserved to fail. Its hissing tongues of slander should fall on deaf ears hereafter, if we remember this boy who lies at Arlington.

The thought of Arlington should forever shame the base agitator into silence. America will not forget the cause for which she paid the price of Arlington, nor will she forget the Allies who held the lines for nearly three years before her flag was unfurled.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament has drawn the nations once more together in the same spirit in which they fought together for liberty and righteousness and a lasting Peace.

Here at the grave of our unknown Dead, we dedicate ourselves once more to the high ideals for which our allies and ourselves have given our sons. We pay to them the vows of remembrance. We offer to them a nation's gratitude and reverence through the women who by their ancestry and their heritage are

preëminently pledged to perpetuate the ideals of liberty and justice and national honor for which these sons laid down their lives.

We offer our fervent prayers to the Father of all to make us worthy of these men who gave their all that we might live in peace and security.

We pray that we may be given the strength to serve, and the steadfastness to remember.

"Lord God of hosts,

Be with us yet

Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Just preceding the conclusion of the exercises the President General, accompanied by the National Officers, walked to the tomb of America's unknown hero and there reverently laid a wreath upon it. She was followed by the State Regents, who placed similar tributes upon the shrine.

The paramount social event of the Congress, the reception to delegates, alternates, and visiting Daughters by the President General, took place in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday night. Seldom has a similar function in D.A.R. history been as brilliant. Official, diplomatic and residential society in Washington was represented in the long line of guests that entered the west door and passed for three hours over the palm-decked platform where stood the President General and the members of the National Board of Management who received with her.

Meantime the pages of the Congress, whose faithful services are invaluable, enjoyed a reception and dance in their honor given by the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter of the District of Columbia, at the Wardman Park Hotel.

On Wednesday morning, following the regular report of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, on behalf of her father, Col. Walter Scott, of New York City, presented to the National Society a valuable bound copy of the autographs of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harding

(1789–1922), which was received with much applause, and the thanks of the Society expressed by the President General, who requested Colonel Scott, seated in one of the boxes, to rise that the audience might greet him.

Among the Wednesday morning reports was that of Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, editor of the *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*, and Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who reported the Magazine gaining in prestige and doing a constructive work for the Society. Mrs. Bissell aroused much interest and applause by the recital of the verses, "The Steady Subscriber."

Other reports read during the morning included those by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, chairman of Conservation and Thrift; Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides; Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, chairman, Legislation of the United States Congress; Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt, chairman, Philippine Endowment Fund; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, chairman, Real Daughters; Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, chairman, Historical and Literary Reciprocity, and Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, chairman of Transportation.

The afternoon session was given over to the discussion of Americanization and Patriotic Education as the cure of American ills. In reporting Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, chairman, emphasized the need of this activity and called the phrase "to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country" from the D.A.R. Constitution, the cornerstone of the work of the Committee.

In her report, which was most comprehensive, Mrs. Harris said in particular:

"In a brief report it is impossible to mention the half of all that has been done the past year but some idea of its magnitude may be

gleaned from the report of the Treasurer General whose books show that nearly eighty thousand dollars have passed through her hands for patriotic education. Even this amount is quite conservative; there are still *many* chapters that insist upon hiding their light under a bushel; they send money in every direction without having it recorded.

Much progress has been shown by many States but the pathway of the State Chairman is seldom strewn with roses, she often finds it quite difficult to secure the proper information from the chapters even though she may have been faithful in sending the national bulletins and her own circular letters.

A short time ago we heard that the chief factor in winning the war was unity—"Unity of aim, unity of effort and unity of direction and command."—We have the foundation for this unity, may we not make a more practical demonstration of it next year.

Our President General is a master in progressiveness, and we must be constantly on the alert to keep up with her. A Chairman who is a subscriber to the Magazine and reads the President General's message every month can be depended upon to enthuse her committee. Last September we had a special message on Constitution Day observance and in November our attention was called to Education Week. We were asked to cooperate with the American Legion and the National Education Association in promoting the welfare of our public schools. Four States reported having joined in this movement, possibly others cooperated but omitted to report. This is to be an annual observance and we should look forward to it and make advance preparation."

The following vice chairmen also reported on their divisions of the work: Mrs. Charles H. Aull, on Schools and Colleges; Mrs. John L. Buel, Manual for Immigrants, of which 45,000 were distributed last year, printed in four languages—French, Italian, Spanish and Polish; Mrs. William B. Neff, Girl Homemakers; Mrs. Adin T. Hills, Children and Sons of the Republic; and Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Americanization.

Reports from the various schools assisted by the D.A.R. then were read. Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, of South Carolina, made an appeal for the D.A.R. Mountain School at Tamasee, S. C.



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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND STATE REGENTS LAYING WREATHS UPON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY, VA.



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PLANTING THE LAFAYETTE TREE AT MT. VERNON, THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MARSHAL, JOFFRE IN FOREGROUND

She asked that cottage dormitories be given by the states. At the conclusion of her remarks she presented a bouquet of artificial flowers made by the girls of Tamasee school to the President General.

The Caroline Scott Harrison dormitory project of the Oxford College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, in honor of the first President General of the National Society, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, was reported as favorably progressing by Mrs. Austin C. Brant. Chapters throughout the country have given \$1724.83 to this project, while Ohio Daughters have contributed more than \$6000, leaving more than \$8000 in hand. The memorial dormitory is to cost nearly \$100,000. Greetings were read to the Congress from Mrs. James R. McKee, daughter of Mrs. Harrison.

Other institutions which reported on their work were Schaufler Missionary Training School; International College; Berea College, Kentucky; Maryville College; Southern Industrial Institute; Pine Mountain School; Lincoln Memorial University. State Regents' reports closed the afternoon session.

"You are not here because your forefathers sent notes but because they put their muskets on their shoulders and fought in a righteous war," said Capt. Arthur Guy Empey, the World War hero to the Congress at the Wednesday evening session. "The army of America's dead are here with you and it is an insult to them to say 'the war is over, forget it.'"

"The flag to last must be supported by real Americanism," continued Captain Empey. "The big question is, will foreigners be amalgamated by Americans? It is up to the American mother what becomes of these foreigners. They are responsible for presidents and murderers alike. No crime was ever learned in a home that was really American. Treat your ally right, but America first."

Captain Empey then scored the salacious and inaccurate motion pictures. He asked the delegates to exert their influence to keep the motion picture 100 per cent. American and to feature American heroes and history instead of European ones in order to teach the aliens and children the great events in American history.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Charles W. Burke, was the third speaker of the evening. He stated that two-thirds of the Indians are now citizens, and that education was the big question. It has been found, he said, that Indian children did well in the public schools.

"It takes white blood to make an Indian a crook," continued Mr. Burke; "he is not as dishonest as the whites, but loyal, hospitable and full of abounding virtues. The Indian will make good anywhere as he did in the World War, if he is given a chance."

Henry Roe Cloud, a full-blooded Indian, head of a school in Wichita, Kansas, told how much the Indian could contribute to American life in equilibrium, in poise and sturdy out-of-doors virtues and the stoicism of philosophy that made the red man quiet even in the face of death. Mrs. Edward MacDowell, wife of the American composer, gave an account of the MacDowell colony at Peterborough, N. H., and played some of the selections of the composer.

Discussion of the proposed amendments to the By-laws and Constitution occupied practically all of Thursday morning's session. A motion to uphold the Army and Navy treaty standards was adopted without a dissenting voice. It was also agreed that every member give 25 cents to form a fund amounting to about \$30,000 to print new editions of the Immigrants' Manual.

The thirty-three Real Daughters of the American Revolution had their pensions from the Society raised from \$8 to \$20 per month. The Congress indorsed four important projects: (1) The erection of a national archives' building in Washington; (2) to exempt the remaining lots back of Memorial Continental Hall from taxation; (3) the establishment of a

National Department of Education, and (4) the acquisition of the battlefield at Yorktown, Va., by the government for a military park. All these measures are now pending before the U. S. Congress.

The delegates and visitors made their annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon in the afternoon accompanied by Marshal Joffre, the French warrior, who was in the Capital for five days; Ambassador Jusserand, of France, and the military attaché of the British embassy, Major-General Bethell.

Ambassador Jusserand planted on the soil of the first President's home a tree from La Grange Castle, France, the home of Lafayette. A tree brought from Sulgrave Manor, the Washington ancestral home in England, was planted by General Bethell. Both were accepted on behalf of the D.A.R. by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, and subsequently presented to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

After the tree-planting exercises, wreaths were placed on Washington's tomb by Madame Jusserand, Marshal Joffre and Mrs. Minor. Mrs. Minor also placed a wreath on the tomb of Martha Washington. Before the picture of Lafayette in a room in the Washington mansion, which the Frenchman occupied during his visits at Mount Vernon, a wreath was placed by Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Historian General of the Society.

Mrs. Minor made the principal address of the afternoon. It follows:

Reverently we bring this tribute of a grateful people to this most sacred shrine of the nation.

To Washington we bring the tribute of a memory that can never die. We, the descendants of the men of his devoted army, bring tribute to one whose sole descendant was his country. What more can we say of him than has already been said? The years have each added their eulogies, their praise, to one who was beyond and above all praise. And yet

there are things that may be said which will profit *us*, though here today, we cannot add to his glory.

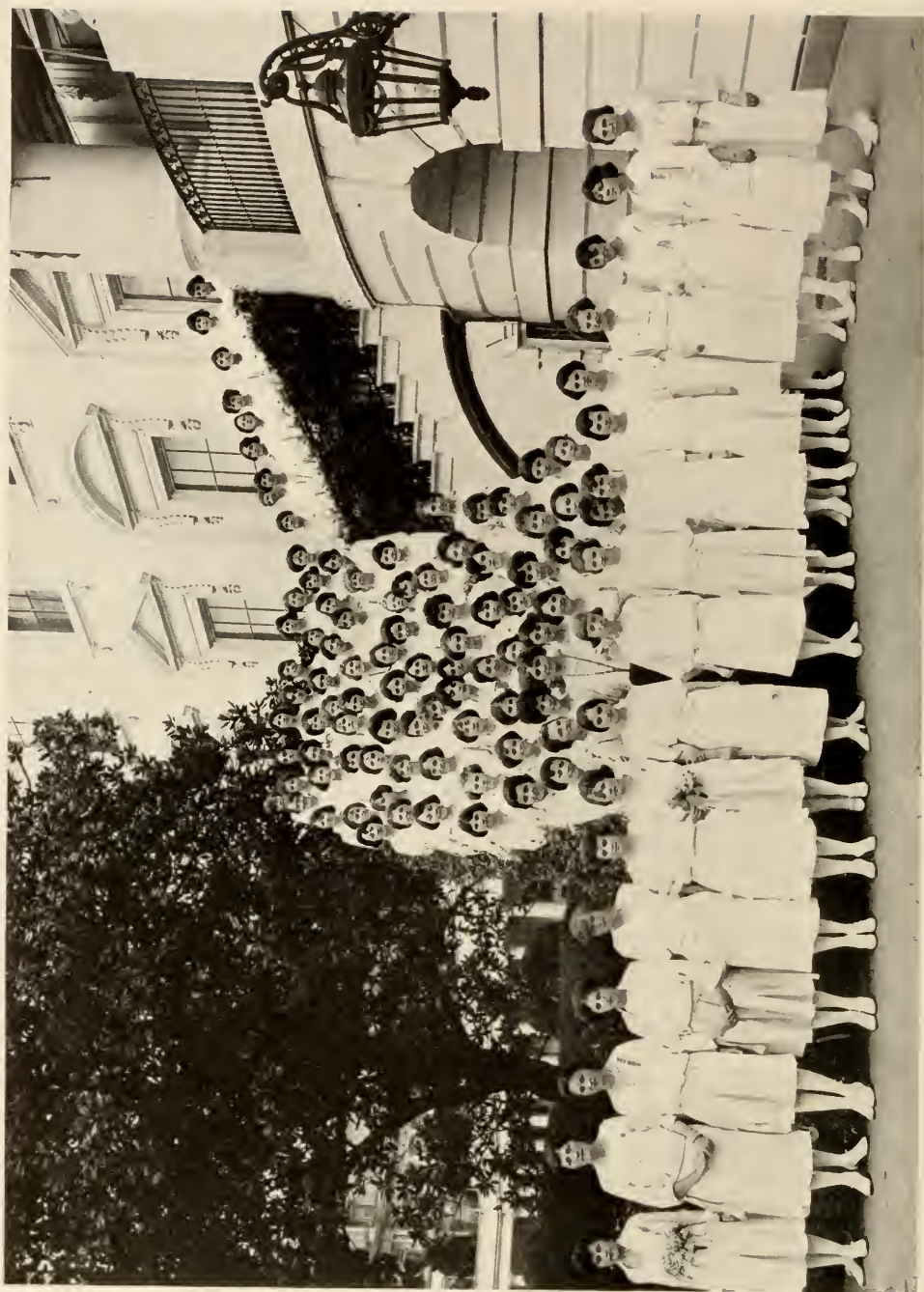
We remember the deeds of Washington but do we remember the words? Do we even know them? To think of Washington the soldier, the military leader, comes easily to us: Washington at Valley Forge, on the Delaware, at Yorktown—the Washington of the pictures and the statues, all are familiar and perhaps lose because of that familiarity. But the words which this man wrote and spoke are summed up for many of us in the tale of the cherry tree. Of Washington the statesman, the thinker, the president, we know next to nothing. Yet his pen was even more potent, if I may say so, than his sword. His state papers have moulded the character of the nation and directed its policies. They are not many, but their words are immortal. They are as alive and as powerful and as much to be heeded today as when first uttered or written. I am not referring to phrases such as “entangling alliances”—a phrase which is not, by the way, to be found in that form in his “Farewell Address” and which has been made the football of petty politicians. I am referring to the bulk of his writings with their store of wisdom, practical common sense, political sagacity, love of honor among nations, and a living, daily faith in God.

Let us go away from this place today with a determination to read what Washington addressed to this nation one hundred and fifty years ago. And having read, we shall have a deeper and more understanding love for our native land.

In all his writings, in his circular letter of congratulation and advice to the Governors of the thirteen States when retiring from the command of his victorious army; in his diaries; in his first inaugural address, and in his farewell address when retiring from the presidency, we find the gospel of Americanism and the faith that the hand of God Himself guided the young nation to its independence. We find the declaration that without morality and religion the nation cannot endure, and without union under a strong just and righteous government it would soon fall into hopeless ruin.

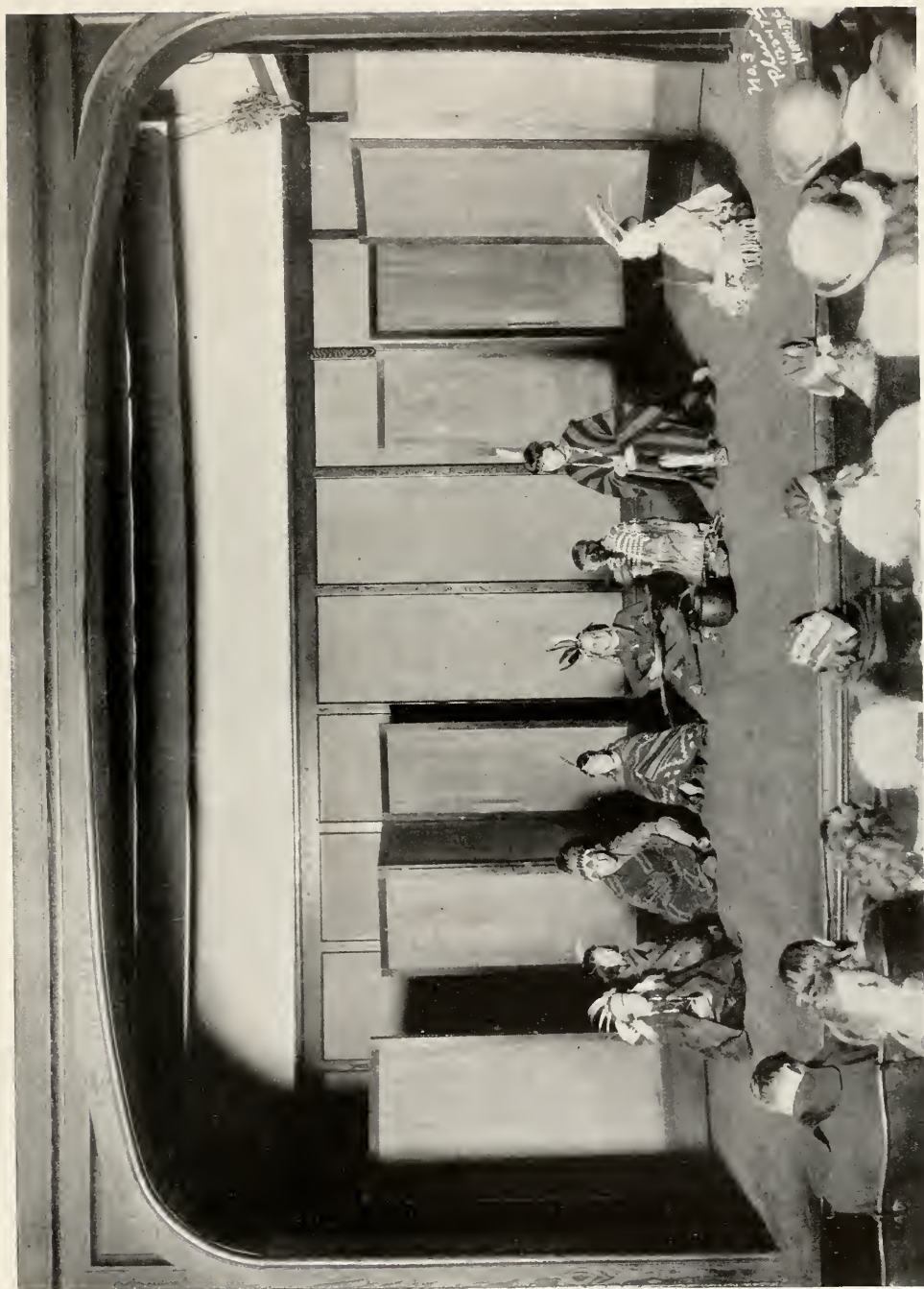
It is not possible or appropriate at this time to make an extended commentary on these brief, but immortal writings, which are as applicable to today as to his own time. But it is very proper to quote a very few of his own words here in the place which he loved and where his spirit keeps watch and ward over the nation.

In his letter to the Governors he writes: “There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even



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D. A. R. PAGES AND THEIR CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. S. CHESLEY, AT THE 31ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE STEPS OF THE SOUTH PORTICO OF THE WHITE HOUSE DURING THE RECEPTION TENDERED THE CONGRESS BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARDING



C. A. R. TABLEAU—THE TRIBAL LIFE OF THE INDIANS OF THE NORTH

venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power. 1st; an indissoluble union of the States under one federal head. 2nd: A sacred regard to public justice, 3rdly: The adoption of a proper peace establishment, and 4thly: The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interests of the community."

It is not hard to believe that the spirit of Washington hovered over the Conference for Limitation of Armament where these lofty sentiments held sway over nine separate nations working for the common cause of peace.

Concluding this letter he writes: "I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the State over which you preside in His holy protection: that He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to the Government: to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large; and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of the mind which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion; without an humble imitation of whose example, in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation."

In his first inaugural address, six years later, he makes in this first official act as President his fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations...that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States.

In his "Farewell Address" he exhorts us thus; "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?"

We are filled today with the blessed hope that we as a nation are fulfilling these great words.

Let us see to it that the same fate and justice pervades our conduct to all nations; that

the same high resolve to dedicate this nation to the service of God and humanity, lives in our hearts today as it lived in the great heart and soul of Washington."

At the presentation of the Lafayette tree, Mrs. Minor said.

"It touches us very deeply to receive this tree taken from the home of Lafayette. It would touch us deeply to have a tree taken from anywhere in France, but how much more deeply do we feel in receiving one from the home of him who brought help to America in her hour of need. America will forever honor the memory of Lafayette."

His was a gallant soul with far-reaching vision. His was a nature that responded fervently to the call of human liberty. His must have been a character of high nobility to have won the friendship of such a man as Washington. It is most fitting that this tree should be planted and take root in the soil of Washington's loved home where many a time he must have welcomed his trusted friend and officer, Lafayette. It will ever typify the deep growing roots of friendship between this country and France

It is with a sentiment deeper than pleasure that we now accept this tree from France and present it to the Ladies' Association of Mount Vernon."

The evening session of Thursday was given over to the great event of the week, the nomination of candidates for the seven vacancies among the Vice Presidents General and addresses by Colonel John Temple Graves, the well-known publicist, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union.

Colonel Graves paid a tribute to President Harding and Secretary Hughes and discussed the current issues of the day with a view to their effect on world peace. He urged upon the delegates the necessity of a revival of the religion of patriotism to remedy some of the social evils that had come out of the inevitable reaction of the war. He declared that the present disregard for life was due to the war, and that the war marriages had cultivated disrespect for marital relations and corrupted the spirit of American youth.

Dr. L. S. Rowe said in particular:

"I bring to you the greetings of your neighbor the Pan-American Union. The fact that

our respective buildings stand side by side possesses a significance far deeper than mere physical location. Our respective organizations are founded on the same basic principle—the idea of service. But the problems confronting you are primarily national, those confronting the Pan-American Union primarily international, but the policy of both institutions is dominated by the same broad spirit of civic usefulness without which democracy is a mere word without real content.

As I repeat to myself the name of your organization "Daughters of the American Revolution," I sometimes ask myself whether it has occurred to you to inquire into the services of the daughters of the American revolution, quite as significant and quite as productive of far reaching results as the Revolution of 1776: Are you fully aware of the important part played by women in the revolutions that marked the early history of our sister republics; The great heroines of the revolutionary period in Central and South America stand forth as examples which have been an inspiration to the nations of this continent throughout the century of their independence.

I look forward to a time when you,—the proud possessors of an imperishable heritage,—will coöperate effectively and constructively with the descendants of those who bore the burden of the struggle in Latin America, for the perpetuation and further development of that spirit of service for which your organization has always stood and which is the watchword of all the Americas. I can conceive of no greater international service that you can perform than to develop a spirit of solidarity and community of interest with similar organizations throughout the American Continent."

At the conclusion of the formal exercises of the evening the names of the candidates for Vice Presidents General were placed in nomination. Only seven were to be elected. Each nominating speech was limited to three minutes and the secondings were unlimited in number but without the privilege of set speeches.

After each candidate was placed in nomination she was presented to the Congress. The candidates were Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Illinois; Mrs. John L. Buel, Connecticut; Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, West Virginia; Mrs. J. Macauley Higginson, Virginia; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee,

Michigan; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Georgia; Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Texas; Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, Florida, and Miss Annie Wallace, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Duryea, of the Near East Relief, told the Congress of conditions as she found them in the Near East and made a plea for the continued interest of the Society, presenting to the President General for the Society a tablet containing a certificate of service.

Voting, social engagements and State Regents' reports filled Friday's sessions until time for the White House reception. The long line of voters formed at 9 A.M. The work of revising the amendments went rather slowly as a consequence, but they were concluded during the day.

Colonel Walter Scott, of New York, who presented a bound book of autographs of Presidents earlier in the week, sent in a check for \$1000 to be used for prizes. The Congress gave him a rising vote of thanks for his generosity.

The D.A.R. were urged to study forestry through the passage of a resolution in recognition of the semi-centennial of Arbor Day offered by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, of Missouri, National Chairman of Conservation and Thrift. It was also resolved to coöperate with the American Legion and the National Educational Association in the observance of Education Week.

Three thousand delegates, alternates and visiting members of the D.A.R. were received by President and Mrs. Harding at the White House. The guests were received in the Blue Room, and after the reception was over President and Mrs. Harding remained to chat with their guests.

At the evening session interest was on the qui vive for the announcement of the results of the election. It was found



THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN

C. A. R.



THE GREAT TRIUMPH—CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER



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A PATROON WEDDING--1632

LEFT TO RIGHT: MARY BRUCE MACKALL, LAIDLER MACKALL (GROOM); EDMUND P. SYMONDS (MINISTER); LOUISE ALLEN (BRIDE); CHARLES SEAY.

that the following had been elected Vice Presidents General: Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Connecticut; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Illinois; Miss Annie Wallace, New Hampshire; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Georgia; and Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, Florida. The successful candidates were escorted to the platform and presented to the Congress.

That the perpetuity of the Republic depends upon keeping alight the fire of patriotism was the declaration of Alvin Ousley, of the Americanization Committee of the American Legion, who, in an impassioned speech, outlined the policies of the Legion and pleaded for 100 per cent. Americanism on the part of the country's citizens.

"The American Legion is the dominant factor in the manhood of this nation," he said. "The members of this organization will tolerate no partial Americanism. The struggle of the future will be the struggles of peace, and to ensure victory therein America must have a navy that will be strong in dignity before the nations of the earth. America only wants to be the friend of all the world," concluded Mr. Ousley, "and her position is one of peace and independence."

Miss Hermione Schwed, a representative of the National Association for Constitutional Government, also addressed the Congress. She urged the study of the Constitution and said its makers were constructive, far-sighted thinkers who had built the historic instrument to meet the needs of all time.

Under the direction of Mrs. Horace M. Towner, chairman, the Children of the American Revolution presented an historic pageant of vital scenes in American annals for which they had been trained by Mrs. Marie Moore Forest. Round

after round of applause greeted the appearance of the tiny actors whose picturesque costumes were so in contrast to their childish faces.

The pageant given by the children was divided into four parts, the first portraying the vision of the new world, showing scenes in Columbus' life and the tribal life of the Indians of the North. Part two was devoted to life in the colonies, including sketches of Roanoke Island, Jamestown, the Pilgrims, the Patroons and Penn and the Quakers.

The nation was the theme of the third part, which showed pictures of the Continental Congress, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, At Valley Forge, A Minuet, The Great Triumvirate, The Boyhood of Lincoln and "America To-day." The pageant concluded with a tableau of Columbia receiving the States who were represented by young girls dressed in pink who bore State flags, and carried symbols of the industries or products of each State.

One of the features of the pageant was the dancing of tiny Louise Allen, who portrayed a Dutch bride, and was obliged to respond again and again to encores.

One of the most effective groups was Columbia, with Miss Shirley Mulliken as the central figure and Katherine Hawley and Sarah Thrift as left and right guard. Richard Edwards, as Columbus, and his young brother, Walton M. Edwards, as a page, won rounds of applause. Tiny Miss Allen, as the bride, and Pendleton Simons, as the preacher, in the patroon wedding scene, when all the actors were less than four feet tall, were quite the hit of the evening. Richard Hunt made a majestic George Washington and Kenneth Watkins a dashing Marquis de Lafayette.

In the Jamestown scene William Hopkins took the part of Capt. John

Smith; William Russell, Powhatan, and Sarah Thrift, Pocahontas. The group of Indians were William and Percy Russell, Harry Clarkson, Victor Knoope, Agnes Gill, Catherine Posey, Elizabeth Dunlop, Frances McNeil and Robert Rodenberg. Elizabeth Sawtelle made a beautiful and dignified Lady Washington, and a group of girls from the local C.A.R. were her attendants.

Two sessions on Saturday concluded the Congress. The delegates passed resolutions expressing gratitude to President and Mrs. Harding, the President General and National Officers; Doctor Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union; the speakers and musicians; the pages; the press; all committees; the police and the firemen and all who had assisted in making the Congress a success.

Among the resolutions passed denouncing the "low type" of motion picture as a menace to the nation, was one which put the D.A.R. on record as favoring the movement for better films and better film production. Other resolutions were those indorsing the proposed change of name of the new bridge across the Potomac from the Georgetown bridge to the Francis Scott Key Bridge; the distribution of the Immigrants' Manual of the D.A.R. through the national councils of women of the different countries; endorsement of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn, the observance of February 6th as International Day.

The new Vice Presidents General in a pretty ceremony were inducted into office just before the close of Congress.

The outgoing and newly elected Vice Presidents General were requested to come to the platform, the President Gen-

eral expressing to the former her appreciation for the splendid service they had given, and welcomed the newly elected Vice Presidents General to the National Board. The oath of office was administered by Mrs. Spencer, the Chaplain General.

Earlier that day the Congress took under advisement the offer of Miss Anna Klumpke, of Paris, to will to the D. A. R. Society the chateau formerly owned and occupied by Rosa Bonheur, the famous woman artist, for the establishment of an American colony of American art students. The proposed gift includes ten acres of land as well as the chateau. The Congress voted to refer the proposal to the National Board of Management.

A touching episode took place during the last few minutes when Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, a veteran of many Congresses, sang "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt." The eyes of all were wet, and then came another charming incident in the impromptu address of Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Tennessee, who spoke to what she termed "the old guard." "I greet the Old Guard," she exclaimed. "Our tether is growing shorter and we will soon have our names in the Remembrance Book. Yet we will also live in the memory for the works we have done in this hall. All people wish to be known—all wish to be loved." Then she recited with fine dramatic effect the poem, "We Need a Little Loving."

After fifteen minutes of singing patriotic songs and familiar ballads, led by Mrs. B. L. Heustis, the Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, offered a short prayer, the delegates sang "God Be with Us Till We Meet Again" and the President General declared the 31st Continental Congress adjourned *sine die*.

A GENETIC PORTRAIT CHART

According to Sir Francis Galton

In Which the Size of Each Likeness Shows the Proportion Which Each
Ancestor Plays in the Children's Inheritance

By David Fairchild

MR. FAIRCHILD'S article is reprinted through the courtesy of the author and Mr. Oliver Olson, Managing Editor of the Journal of Heredity, published by the American Genetic Association, an incorporated organization devoted to promoting a knowledge of the laws of heredity and their application to the improvement of plants, animals, and human racial stock.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is indebted to Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Olsen for permission to republish from the Journal of Heredity so interesting an article.—EDITOR.



WID you ever find in the attic an old daguerreotype of some ancestor and wonder at the mystery of his blood relationship to you? Did you ever get together the photographs of all those whose actual bodily existences have contributed to your own? When you stop to think that these pictures of their faces are all that is visible to-day of those from whom you get your own nose, the cut of your chin, your expression, do they not seem worth preserving? Was it not after all into their faces that their friends looked to read their character when they were alive? They are not merely photographs of your grandparents as they sat for a moment in the studio of some forgotten photographer. They are the imperishable reflections cast by those wonderful personalities which have made you what you are.

In what proportion have these ancestors contributed to your particular person?

Sir Francis Galton, whose studies on human inheritance blazed the first real trail into this strange forest of ignorance, has shown that, if one should take a

square to represent his total inheritance, one-half would represent the influence of his parents; one-half of what remained of the square would represent the influence of his grandparents; one-half of what still remained would be due to his great grandparents, one-half of the remaining portions to his great great grandparents, and so on in regular diminishing proportion.

This theory of inheritance, while not explaining many things, helps one to understand how quickly the influence of distant ancestors diminishes until, for example, that of a great grandparent is only one-sixteenth as much as a grandparent and only one-sixty-fourth that of a parent. To state the case in another way: the chances that one will resemble his great grandfather are only one-sixteenth as great as that he will resemble his father and one-fourth as great as that he will look like his grandfather.

Since the ordinary chart has too little in it that appeals to the imagination, I have covered each square with its corresponding ancestral photograph with the result shown in the accompanying Genetic Portrait Chart.

The bulk of people who are interested in the general subject of genetics are not familiar with the plants or animals on which geneticists are making their experiments (out of which are coming great discoveries). They cannot easily understand the significance of the hereditary changes which are quite apparent to the experimenters. They are accustomed, however, to looking at photographs of faces, and my idea in publishing this arrangement of my children's ancestors is to interest this class of the members in their own ancestors and get them to make Genetic Portrait Charts which will interest a considerable number of their own intimate friends and perhaps alter their point of view somewhat, bringing it more nearly in line with that of the research men who are spending their lives in experiments to find out just how the hereditary machinery works.

The creation of better families is acknowledged to be an important step in the building of a better race, but this involves their starting by the union of good human stocks. May not the development of Genetic Portrait Charts arouse that interest in the family which must come before we can expect the creation of these better families and through them of the better race?

As pointed out in the *Journal of Heredity* by Mr. Alexander Graham Bell "one certain means of increasing the prevalence of any hereditary characteristic in a com-

munity is to induce the individuals who possess it to marry one another. "The moment we have a body of desirable persons whose parents were also desirable, improvement of the race begins through the marriage of such persons with the normal population: for the proportion of desirable offspring born from the normal partners will be greater than in cases where the desirable partner had no ancestors belonging to the desirable class.

"The improvement will be still greater when we have a body of desirable persons who had grandparents as well as parents desirable; and still greater with each increase in the number of desirable ancestors."

Inasmuch as one can read character in photographs and we have become very expert in doing this—for we have studied human faces all our lives—the grouping of all one's ancestors permits of a valuable comparison.

The proper arrangement places the man on the left side and the woman on the right, which throws all of the male ancestors into another for quick comparison. By looking to the right of Mrs. Fairchild, for example, there appear her mother, grandmother, and great grandmother in a straight line of descent. Each ancestor stands directly under his or her parents and the whole relationship of all the ancestors is evident at a glance. Naturally, if such a thing were possible, the ideal arrangement would be to have all of the photographs taken at the same age, say at 40, and from the same view.

By giving the data available as to the bodily characters of each ancestor which are known to be heritable, a more or less clear picture is obtainable of the stock from which the living representative has come.

That such photographs should interest a wide circle of people directly is evident

Note. This Genetic Portrait Chart was prepared by Mr. Fairchild for personal use, and he was naturally quite reluctant to publish it. On the ground, however, that it might arouse an interest in the subject of inheritance among those people who have little knowledge of plants and animals, photographs of which are featured in the *Journal of Heredity* the Council of the Association urged its publication. The system of designating relationships outlined by Dr. Bell is used in this discussion.—Editor.

ILLUSTRATING THE NETWORK OF HUMAN INHERITANCE

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A person's total inheritance may be represented by a square. Each of the three children shown here is a product of the whole "square of inheritance" pictured above them. The top spaces should be further sub-divided as indicated in upper right corner.

Each horizontal line of photographs represents a generation. The relative influence of ancestors on the inheritance of the children is indicated by the size of the photographs, which become smaller with each preceding generation. (Fig. 7.)

on second thought, for the ancestry is that common to all the children of a family, for example, and all the children and grandchildren of those children. For example, my own ancestral photographs are common to four other children of my parents, fourteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren, or twenty people in all, whereas Mrs. Fairchild's ancestral photographs picture the ancestors of nine children. Together they should be of interest to twenty-nine persons besides the four living persons whose photographs appear among them.

This method of arranging ancestral photographs is capable of considerable expansion. It is true, for example, that in order to give as complete a picture as possible of the variations in the stock, photographs of all the brothers and sisters of both parents should be shown, since it is from a union of these two stocks that the children came. Children are almost as likely to resemble uncles or aunts as to resemble their own parents, and in a chart of this character the uncles and aunts should appear in the same scale as do the photographs of the parents.

A further refinement of the photographic chart would represent the brothers and sisters of the grandparents and even the great grandparents, which additions would make as complete a picture as possible of the family stocks which through their various unions have made the particular combination of characters seen in the living descendants.

As I look at these light reflections made by living beings, some of them a century ago, and realize that each one was the result of the union of the two (man and wife) who are directly behind him I am conscious of the resemblance of this whole structure to a network, a fabric stretching down from the distant past to the present. Each union of two souls is a knot in the

network, and each individual life is a strand extending in time to the next union. And is it not a wonderful conception of human life to feel that we who still live are knots in a marvelous network of descent which has been running on since man first came into existence on this planet and which will go on until he ceases to exist here? Supposing millions could realize this and that their actions were affected by it as they are now by mysticism and that there should be inaugurated by youth throughout the world a study of this question of the unions of great human stocks, would not it lead to the building of superb strains of the human race? Is there any conceivable or at least reasonable method other than by our own conscious control of our children's inheritance to open the way to the birth of those superior human beings who we all believe are destined to inhabit this world after we are gone? Let every child study the network of his inheritance and learn to be proud of its longevity, its sturdiness, its intelligence, its loveliness, and its force of character, and when the time comes, he will hesitate to unite it with an inheritance less worthy.

To supplement this photographic arrangement with data giving such physical characters as are known to be heritable has proven a difficult undertaking, since the facts in many cases are unobtainable. Fragmentary as they are, however, they are given here to show the type of facts which might be included. Such characters as size, longevity, hearing, eyesight, complexion, baldness, color of hair and eyes, should certainly be given and, if possible, many others.

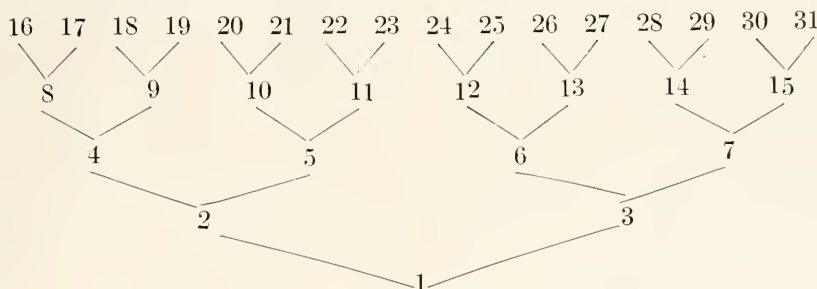
In this photographic study of the ancestry of Alexander Graham Bell Fairchild, Barbara Lathrop Fairchild and Nancy Bell Fairchild the system of Ancestral Numbers has been used. As they all have

the same blood combinations, any one of them may be taken as the *propositus*, No. 1. The ancestors are then enumerated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., according to the following plan:

First parents (father and mother)

2. *Children's father*

David Grandison Fairchild, 1869. Fourth of five children. Slender in youth (5 feet 11½ inches); heavier at 45. Complexion clear. Hair light brown;



beard reddish, not abundant, becoming gray early. Eyes blue, left one defective. Has worn glasses from boyhood. Hearing average.

3. *Children's mother*

Marian Hubbard Bell, 1880. Second of four children. Slender (5 feet 7 inches). Complexion olive. Hair black and abundant. Eyes dark. Eyesight unusually good; slight muscular difficulty. Hearing excellent.

Second parents (grandparents)

4. *Children's father's father*

George Thompson Fairchild. Died in 63rd year. Tall (5 feet 10½ inches). Eyes intense black; eyesight excellent to 50th year. Hearing good. Musical. Hair black, turning gray. Bald forehead; dark complexion. Last born of 10 children.

5. *Children's father's mother*

Charlotte Pearl Halstead. Died in 67th year. Small and slim (about 5 feet 6 inches). Eyes gray; eyesight good to

50th year. Hearing good until death. Hair light brown, not abundant. Delicate complexion. First born of eight children.

6. *Children's mother's father*

Alexander Graham Bell. 1847. Second of three children. Slender in youth; heavy in older age. Six feet. Olive complexion. Hair and beard black, abundant, turning white young. Eyes dark; eyesight perfect to 70. Hearing

perfect to 70. Musical. Slight sense of smell.

7. *Children's mother's mother*

Mabel Gardiner Hubbard. 1857. Third of six children. Slender. Fair, clear complexion. Eyes gray, shortsighted from childhood. Hearing totally destroyed by scarlet fever at five. Hair light brown, abundant.

Third parents (great grandparents)

8. *Children's father's father's father*

Grandison Fairchild. Died in 99th year. Eyes black; eyesight good to 90th year. Hearing good to 90th year. Tall. Dark complexion. Hair dark, turning white; bald forehead. Third born of ten children.

9. *Children's father's father's mother*

Nancy Harris. Died in 80th year. Eyesight good to advanced age. Hearing good to advanced age. Hair auburn, not abundant. Medium size. Second born of seven children.

10. *Children's father's mother's father*

David Halsted. Died in 46th year after week's illness. Eyes blue. Hair black. Tall and slim. Clear complexion. Fourth born of five or six children.

11. *Children's father's mother's mother*

Mary Mechem. Died in 37th year. Eyes gray; eyesight defective. Hair light auburn, not abundant. Medium stature; frail. Delicate complexion. Seventh born of eight children.

12. *Children's mother's father's father*

Alexander Melville Bell. 1819–1905. Age at death 86. Slender in youth; heavy in old age. 5 feet 10 inches. Third of four children. Olive complexion. Hair black, abundant; reddish beard. Eyes dark; eyesight perfect to 80. Hearing perfect to advanced age.

13. *Children's mother's father's mother*

Eliza Grace Symonds. 1809–1896. Age at death 87. Small and slight. First of large family (8). Light complexion. Hair becoming grayish. Eyes blue, deeply sunken. Eyesight good to advanced age. Hard of hearing from 10 years of age. Musical. Slight sense of smell.

14. *Children's mother's mother's father*

Gardiner Greene Hubbard. 1822–1897. Age at death 75. Tall and slim. One of large family. Complexion clear. Hair dark, becoming white. Eyes black, very short-sighted; wore glasses from childhood. Hearing perfect throughout life.

15. *Children's mother's mother's mother*

Gertrude Mercer McCurdy. 1827–1909. Eighty-two years old when killed in accident. Tall and slim. First of large family. Complexion clear. Hair soft brown, abundant. Eyes gray; suffered from cataract late in life. Hearing perfect throughout life. Musical.

Fourth parents (great, great grand-parents)

Numbers 16 to 23 not given as portraits are lacking.

24. *Children's mother's father's father's father*

Alexander Bell. 1790–1865. Age at death. 75. Tall, fine figure. Second of three children. Dark complexion. Eyes dark; eyesight good until advanced years. Hearing perfect to time of death. Heavy head of white hair in old age.

25. *Children's mother's father's father's mother*

Elizabeth Colvill. 1783–1856. Age at death 73.

26. *Children's mother's father's mother's father*

Samuel Symonds. 1776–1818. In poor health for several years and died of apoplexy at the age of 42.

27. *Children's mother's father's mother's mother*

Mary White. 1788–1872. Age at death 84. Light complexion. Hearing and sight good to advanced years.

28. *Children's mother's mother's father's father*

Justice Samuel Hubbard of Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Data lacking

29. *Portrait lacking.*30. *Children's mother's mother's mother's father*

Robert Henry McCurdy. Age at death 80. Born 1800 died 1880. Data lacking.

31. *Children's mother's mother's mother's mother*

Gertrude Mercer Lee. Born 1809, died 1876. Age at death 67. Hair black, abundant.

STATE CONFERENCES

IOWA

Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution met in State Convention in Dubuque, March 14, 15, 16, 1922. The attendance was unusually good, there being three National Officers two past National Officers, nine State Officers one honorary State Officer, one real granddaughter, six chairmen of state committees, thirty-nine regents, fifty-four delegates, and twenty visitors present. From the open session Tuesday evening until the close, when the invitation of Cedar Rapids for the Conference in 1923 was accepted, every minute was full of interest.

Distinguished guests present the first two days, and in attendance also at the luncheon tendered state and national officers by Mrs. Edward J. Beach, Dubuque, Regent, included Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina's candidate for President General, and Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, National Historian General. Mrs. N. E. Kendall, wife of Iowa's governor, was another honored guest, coming as a delegate from Albia, her own Chapter.

Mrs. Walter C. L. Roe, of Colony, Okla., told of the wants and needs of the Indian tribes, and pleaded for education and justice. A large sum of money was raised for scholarships for the Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas, after her address.

Chancellor McGowan, of the International College at Springfield, also talked to the Conference, and the sum of \$579.35 was raised to carry on Americanization work under his direction, in addition to scholarships already pledged on behalf of Iowa women in the school. One of the fine reports that showed work was that of Mrs. DeWald of the Magazine Committee, stating Iowa now stands seventh in the number of members, and seventh in number of Magazine subscriptions.

Announcement of the candidacy of Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston, of Iowa, for election as treasurer general on Mrs. Reynolds' ticket, was received with much enthusiasm and unanimously endorsed.

Election of officers resulted in retaining a majority of the executive board, although not in the same offices, since more than two years consecutively in the same office is forbidden under the by-laws. Miss Amy E. Gilbert, elected

State Regent, during the past two years has been State Vice Regent, and previous to that was for six years Iowa's very efficient state treasurer; no one can recall a time when she has not been active in the state organization, so that the overwhelming majority that resulted on the informal ballot constituted her election.

Mrs. H. A. White of Clinton, former recording secretary, was chosen vice regent; Mrs. Robert H. Munger of Sioux City, former auditor, is recording secretary; Mrs. C. L. Douglass of Cedar Rapids became the new corresponding secretary; Mrs. Alexander Hawley of Fort Dodge, formerly librarian, succeeded Mrs. Grant Ramsey of Grinnell as treasurer, while Mrs. Ramsey became registrar; Mrs. Frank B. Thrall of Ottumwa, who has given such wonderful service as historian in compiling war records for Iowa, having served her allotted number of years, made way for Mrs. Van Epps of Iowa City, and Mrs. F. S. Burberry of Indianola, prominent through her work on the Flag and the Insignia committee as its chairman, became librarian, a work for which she is eminently fitted. Mrs. Beach, Regent of Dubuque Chapter, was elected auditor, but later felt she could not serve, and her resignation has been tendered.

Iowa, under the leadership of the retiring state regent, has forged ahead, and with its splendid membership and enthusiastic heads of all departments has another fine year in sight.

ANNA ROSS-CLARKE,
Corresponding Secretary.

KANSAS

The Twenty-fourth State Conference was held in Pittsburg, Kansas, March 28-30, 1922. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, State Regent, presided at all the sessions. Mrs. Byron B. Beery of Lawrence, State Registrar, reported an increase in membership of 124 and the present membership, including the 181 members-at-large, as 2026. Two new chapters have been organized in the State the past year—the Olathe Chapter at Olathe on November 11th, and the Chapter at Humboldt on February 18th. This gives Kansas thirty chapters.

The State Librarian, Mrs. R. W. Neale, reported that 21 books have been sent to the

National Library during the year, Mrs. Wm. H. Drake, of Fort Scott, mentioned a number of gifts sent to the Revolutionary Relics Museum in Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss Clara Francis stated that the Sante Fé Trail was marked several years ago and the committee has very little work along that line to do, except caring for the markers at different places.

Mrs. Milo McKee reported that there are 220 subscribers to the magazine and that every member of the Wichita Chapter, of Wichita, is a subscriber.

The Topeka Chapter, Topeka, reported the placing of a marker for their Real Daughter, Mrs. Margaret Brown, at Camden, Ohio, with appropriate ceremony. Mrs. W. A. Johnston, the daughter of Mrs. Brown, was an honored guest of the State Conference.

It was voted to send \$100 to the Tamassee School, \$100 to the American Indian Institute at Wichita and \$25 for a Philippine Scholarship.

The Conference authorized the State Regent to notify the Committee in charge of the new D.A.R. Administration Building being erected in Washington, D.C. that the Kansas Daughters desire to furnish the clerks' rest room in the new building.

The reports of the State Chairmen of the National Committee showed a keen interest in the work as outlined by the National Society. The annual reports of the Chapter Regents were interesting and showed that Americanization and patriotism had been the keynote.

The members present at the Conference appreciated the hospitality of the Oceanic Hopkins Chapter and the sincere efforts of the Regent Mrs. C. B. Dunwell in making the Conference an enjoyable and successful one. The social functions were elaborate and entertaining. Excellent music was furnished at all the meetings.

Conference adjourned to meet in 1923 with Esther Lowrey Chapter at Independence, Kan.

ADELAIDE MORSE,

State Recording Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

The Twenty-eighth Annual Conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 8, 1922, in the Central Baptist Church, Providence. The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, presided.

After prayer by Reverend Clarence M. Gallup, and the Salute to the Flag, a welcome was extended by Mrs. Matthias W. Baker, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, (Rhode Island Independence), to which the State Regent responded.

Reports of officers and State Chairmen of Committees followed. The State Regent, in her annual report, expressed the hope that the

days of "pink teas" had passed and in its place the work of betterment of conditions and people was appealing to every thoughtful woman. She spoke particularly of the importance of service in Americanization, suggesting the opening of playgrounds where needed, and the providing of places in rural districts in which the children of great cities can spend a short vacation during the summer months.

The Chairman of the Committee on Marking Historic Spots, Miss E. Gertrude Arnold, announced that the bronze tablet to mark Butts' Fort, the site of the Battle of Rhode Island, will be placed next summer, possibly in August, the anniversary of the battle. Mrs. Martha A. Gardiner, State Historian, gave an interesting report of the activities of the various chapters, the aggregate indicating a vast amount of work done. The State Registrar, Mrs. John T. Cranshaw, stated the total membership in the State as one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.

Between the morning and afternoon session, luncheon was served in the dining room of the church. At two o'clock the audience gathered in the church. The procession of pages, officers and guests, was led by Color Bearer, Scout Virginia Davis, daughter of the State Regent, followed by two young pages, Claire F. Parker, daughter of the State Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, and Miss Mary Church.

An address by Chester S. McGown, Chancellor of the American International College at Springfield, Mass. was the principle feature of the afternoon program.

In it he said, "Eighty per cent. of the foreigners who come to America are fleeced in one way or another inside of one month after landing in this country. Unscrupulous taxi men, boarding house agents, tricky politicians, bankers, real estate agents, even their own people, prey upon the new arrivals. And when the impression is made upon them that the liberty and justice which they expected to find here, and for which they left their homes in the Balkans or in Russia, in the same spirit that brought the ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution to these shores, seemingly does not exist, they make fine material for the Bolsheviki propaganda."

"If they are defrauded and wronged while Americans stand by and permit it, they more readily entertain the suggestions of the "Reds". And the time of the empty dinner-pail is the time for the insidiousness of the Red propaganda to do its deadliest work."

Music was furnished by the Waterman Trio and by a quartette who sang "Hail Rhode Island" and "America the Beautiful."

A contribution was taken for the needy ex-service men of the American Legion.

The Conference closed with an informal reception to the State Regent and State Officers. (MRS. FREDERIC A.) MYRA BUMSTEAD MORSE, *State Vice Regent*.

TENNESSEE

The Sixteenth State Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution met in Knoxville November 3, 4, and 5, 1921, with the Bonny Kate Chapter as hostess. The Conference opened with a luncheon tendered by the Elks. The Masonic Temple, where the Conference was called to order at 2 P.M. by the State Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, was beautifully decorated. Seated with Miss Temple on the stage were Mrs. William Reynolds of North Carolina, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. H. F. Lewis, State Secretary of Virginia, and State Officers. The invocation was pronounced by Doctor H. C. Wilson. The Salute to the Flag was given by Mrs. Margaret Hicks of Nashville, and "America" was sung by the assemblage. Welcome was extended by the Mayor and by Mrs. B. B. Cates, Regent of the Hostess Chapter. Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Memphis gave the response. The announcement that the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, would not be present on account of illness was received with sincere regret.

The splendid report of the State Regent, Miss Temple, spoke of the new spirit which had been born in the State organization, and gave a history of the work done for the eradication of illiteracy in Tennessee, and announced the completion of the \$25,000 boys' dormitory at Lincoln Memorial University, also \$1,000 American History Scholarship in honor of Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes in the University of Tennessee. Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Lewis addressed the Conference. Telegrams and letters were read by Mrs. R. J. Yearwood, State Secretary, from National Officers congratulating Tennessee on its superb work for patriotic education.

Thursday evening a reception was given at the home of General and Mrs. L. D. Tyson.

Friday morning reports of the State Officers, Chairmen of State Committees, and Chapter Regents, were given; all showing an increase of interest. At 12:30 P.M. the Conference recessed, and a luncheon was given by the Ladies Memorial Association and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Memorial Hour was a beautiful feature of the afternoon session. A Roll Call of the Chapters was read, and in memory of deceased members, flowers were placed in a loving cup which had been awarded Bonny Kate Chapter, by the late beloved Mrs. T. J. Lathem, Hermitage Chapter. A poem, "I Know that my

Redeemer Liveth" was recited by Mrs. C. B. Bryan.

A feature of the Friday evening session was the address given by Mrs. A. W. Cook, Vice President General of Pennsylvania. The Magazine Prize of \$10 offered by Mrs. Thomas Day and which had served to stimulate the interest of all the Chapters in getting subscriptions for the splendid publication, was awarded to Bonny Kate for having the largest number of new subscribers during the year. Mrs. Day renewed her offer of the \$10 prize for the coming year. Twenty new subscribers were reported by Bonny Kate. Doctor George A. Hubbell, of Lincoln Memorial University, emphasized the need of educational work throughout Tennessee.

On Saturday morning, forty delegates went in a special coach from Knoxville to Harrogate where they were met with automobiles and taken over the grounds and through the buildings of Lincoln Memorial University. Stopping at the handsome Tennessee D.A.R. Hall, outside of which a body of students, faculty members and neighbors from nearby communities were gathered, "America" was sung and the formal presentation of the Tennessee Daughters' gift to the University was made by Miss Temple, who said that this was a moment of supreme joy to her and to all D.A.R. members. The building was accepted on behalf of the institution by Judge Morrison, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln Memorial University. Luncheon was served at noon in Norton Hall, the delegates being guests of President and Mrs. George A. Hubbell. The afternoon program was held in the auditorium. A student, on behalf of the student body, expressed gratitude for the work done for them and for the beautiful building, and pledged that the students would avail themselves of



TENNESSEE D. A. R. HALL, LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, HARROGATE, TENN., DEDICATED NOVEMBER 5, 1921.

every advantage so generously made possible for them by the Tennessee Daughters. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the State Regent, Miss Temple, by Doctor George A. Hubbell for service rendered by her in the cause of the education of the State. In presenting the degree, Doctor Hubbell addressed Miss Temple as "the eminent daughter of an illustrious father, friend of Lincoln Memorial University and of the mountain boy, strong, true, earnest and faithful." In accepting the degree Miss Temple in tones low with emotion, spoke of the loyal coöperation of her fellow workers, and of the blessed privilege of service which came to those abundantly endowed with the world's gifts in helping those less fortunate. She spoke of the students' privilege in coming under the influence of their splendid president, Doctor Hubbell, and of the hope of the Daughters to give them a chance in life through the erection of the stately Tennessee D.A.R. Hall accommodating 120 boys.

A word of congratulation was spoken by each of the distinguished visitors and by the State Officers. The delegates were then driven to Cumberland Gap to see the four States, (Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky), D.A.R. Boone Trail Monument, and left on the 3 P.M. train for Knoxville. Thus closed the most delightful experience ever enjoyed at an annual meeting of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution.

(MRS. R. J.) JENNIE W. YEARWOOD,
State Secretary.

WASHINGTON

The Twenty-first Annual Conference of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Washington, February 20, 21 and 22, 1922. It seemed most appropriate that at our "coming-of-age" Conference we should be entertained by the oldest Chapter in the State, Mary Ball.

We were highly honored by the presence of our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor; the Vice President General from Pennsylvania, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; the Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter; and our own Vice President General, Mrs. Henry McCleary. All were won by their gracious personality and by the generous giving of their time to the Daughters during their entire visit.

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, State Regent, called the Conference to order and the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. L. Sutherland, a descendant of General Washington's Chaplain, pronounced the invocation. After the Flag Salute led by Mrs. H. H. Turner, 2nd Vice Regent, Commissioner Fred Shoemaker welcomed the guests on behalf of the city of Tacoma and Mrs. Mc-

Cleary extended a most cordial welcome for Mary Ball Chapter, which was responded to by Mrs. John A. Parker, past State Regent. Mrs. Cook brought greetings from her state and Mrs. Hunter extended greetings from our officers in Memorial Continental Hall and gave a short account of the financial side of our work.

Mrs. Walker then introduced the President General who addressed the Daughters on the vast work of the Society and of the power it is today throughout the world.

Every Chairman of both National and State Committees gave a splendid report—all showing a great work accomplished.

Many gifts were announced to both the National and State Societies. A number of historical books were presented by the State to the National Society; Mrs. Walker, State Regent presented a copy of the Genevan Bible printed in 1608 and a book containing priceless signatures of famous men and women of foreign countries connected with the Revolutionary War to the National and to the State Society an illuminated insignia. Two bound volumes of War Service Records were presented to the National Society. Lady Stirling Chapter presented to the State Society a replica of the State Banner now hanging in Memorial Continental Hall.

Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle, won a large silk flag presented by the State Regent for the greatest increase in Magazine subscriptions and Ann Washington Chapter, Mt. Vernon, a silk flag presented by the State Board for greatest increase in members.

The full amount of \$1,500 was enthusiastically pledged for the furnishing of a room in the new Administration Building. Five hundred dollars was given during the past year by the Chapters toward improved housing conditions for members of our University of Washington Chapter attending the University.

Several noteworthy resolutions were adopted and a number of amendments to the By-Laws—among them being one for the raising of state dues to one dollar per capita.

Four chapters were organized during the past year and several more are almost ready for organization. The State Society hopes to publish a Year-book the coming year for the first time.

One of the most interesting events of the Conference was the meeting held in the First Congregational Church on the night of the 21st when Mrs. Minor delivered an address on "Internationalism, True and False" and Mrs. Cook gave a short patriotic talk. Among the musical numbers was the singing by a quartette of "Connecticut" in honor of our President General.

The social side of the Conference was not forgotten and many small dinners and luncheons were given the visiting members. Besides a banquet Monday evening by Mrs. McCleary and Mrs. Walker to the honor guests, State Board, and Chapter Regents, Mary Ball Chapter gave a beautiful reception Monday evening, and "Acquaintance Luncheon" on Tuesday to members, and on Wednesday a luncheon to the honor guests, and State Board. Mrs. B. E. Buckmaster, Regent of Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday the honor guests and State Board, and Virginia Dare Chapter entertained the delegates and officers of Mary Ball Chapter at luncheon.

Mrs. H. W. Patton, Regent of Robert Gray Chapter, Hoquiam, entertained the honor guests and State Board at dinner on Tuesday.

Mary Ball Chapter was heartily congratulated on having entertained such a momentous Conference and in such a royal manner.

The State Society under the able and energetic leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Walker, accomplished many important things the past year, and has a still more ambitious program planned for next year.

(MRS. WILLIAM FINLEY)

SARAH PARKER DUNLAP,
State Recording Secretary.



THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

Verses from report of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to the 31st Continental Congress:

"How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
 Who pays in advance of the birth of each year,
 Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
 And casts round the office a halo of cheer.
 He never says, 'Stop it; I cannot afford it,
 I'm getting more magazines now than I read.'
 But always says, 'Send it; our people all like it—
 In fact, we all think it a help and a need.'
 How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
 How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance!
 We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
 The steady subscriber who pays in advance."





Ball

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Seymour

BALL

The name is of Saxon origin, meaning swift, or bold and has several variations, Balle, Bale, Bal etc. Bal is also a Belgian surname.

Vice-Comes Bal, named as a landed proprietor, in the Doomesday Book of Exon, is the first of the Ball family of whom there is knowledge. Sir Peter Ball, who wrote many books on the science of antiquities, is mentioned in the "Worthies of Devon." The famous Puritan Divine, John Ball, who lived in the fourteenth century also belonged to the family.

One of the first heroes of the family was the Major Ball, who alone and unarmed went in the forest of Ladyswood to confer with Highland deserters and induced them to return to their allegiance.

Mahommed, 2nd Emperor of the Turks, said of Thomas Ball, who defended the castle of Salonica a year against the Turks, that he had found many heroes in the country of the Peloponnesus but only one man, Thomas Ball.

One of the early settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts was Francis Ball, Son of William of Wiltshire who came over about 1640, he married Abigail Burt and all Massachusetts Balls are their descendants.

Edward Ball of Branford Connecticut moved to New Jersey with a party of New Englanders and helped build Newark.

The Southern Balls have always been a power, Colonel William being the first to arrive in 1650, and settling at "Millenbeck" in Lancaster County, Virginia. He married Hannah Atherold and was a direct descendant of William Ball, Lord of the Manor Barkham who died in 1480, great grandfather of George Washington.

SEYMOUR

The House of Seymour descends from a Knight, Sir William St. Maur who lived in the thirteenth century, through his grandson, Roger de St. Maur, Lord of Penlow and Woundy, who married Joan, daughter of Damarel of Devonshire.

John Seymour, of Wolf Hall in Wiltshire, Sheriff of the County in the reign of Henry 7th, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Darell of Littlecote, Co. Wilts and their eldest son, Sir John, was knighted by King Henry, on the field of battle for gallant conduct as one of the commanders of the King's forces against the Cornish rebels at Blackheath. Later for his prowess at the famous "Battle of the Spurs" he was made a Knight Banneret by King Henry 8th. He attended the King at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" where took place the famous meeting of Henry and Francis 1st, and also at Canterbury, when Emperor Charles 5th came to England.

He made a brilliant alliance, his wife being Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, who was descended from practically all the mediaeval dynasties of Europe.

Their son Edward, became the most powerful noble of the realm the Lord Protector of England. He was knighted in 1523, was created Viscount Beauchamp; Governor and Captain of the Isle of Jersey; Chancellor and Chamberlain of North Wales; 1537 created Earl of Hertford and later Knight of the Garter; 1543 was made Lord Great Chamberlain of England, for life.

His great-grandson, Richard Seymour, came to America and became one of the foremost men of Hartford, and a founder of Norfolk, Connecticut.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

- To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
 1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries must be short and to the point.
 3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10006. **SIMMONS.**—Moses Simmons, m Sarah —, Joseph Alden, s of John and Priscilla Alden m Mary, dau of Moses and Sarah Simmons. Children of Joseph and Mary Simmons Alden were Isaac; Joseph; m 1690 Hannah Dunham; John, b 1674, d Sept. 29, 1730, m Hannah White; Elizabeth; Mary and Hopestill.—*Miss Alice Trofton Smith*, 302 Smith St., Tennille, Ga.

10119. **FINDLEY.**—John Findley came to this country from Antrim Co., Ireland, in 1761. Was a bro of the Hon. Wm., member of Congress in Penna. Living in 1810.—*Miss Martha A. Findley*, 306 N. Main St., Monmouth, Ill.

10162. **CRANE.**—John Crane (4) (Henry 3, Henry 2, Henry 1.) was b July 1, 1741, in Durham, Conn. Will dated May 7, 1784. Estate distributed in 1790. Took Freeman's oath and oath of fidelity to the State of Conn. at Durham, Sept. 16, 1777. Married April 7, 1761, Abigail Camp who d 1788. Their ch were Clarissa, b July 31, 1762, m Curtis Bates; Elam, b July 23, 1768, m about 1790 Anne Bishop, d Nov. 27, 1850; Timothy Botchford b June 10, 1773, d Sept. 10, 1845, m 1st, Sarah Teller by whom he had 9 ch, including Clarissa, b Sept. 9, 1805, in N. Y. City.—*Mrs. B. A. Crane*, 517 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10167. **CRIST.**—Geo. Crist came from Uniontown, Pa., where he and his bro operated mills. One bro John came to Ind. with him. He m Polly Updyke. Adam, Eve, George and John were of the same family. Eve m — McPherson, father of Gen. McPherson (Civil War). Geo. Crist's father is supposed to have

obtained land patent in Pa. for his ser in the Rev War.—*Jane Crist Rupp*, Hillsboro, Kan.

10170. **GOFF.**—David Goff (Moses-Philip) b April 29, 1702, d 1734, m Lydia —, thought to be Boardman, but not proved. She m John Taylor Mar. 8, 1739. Her s Elijah Goffe chose his stepfather, John Taylor, of Weathersfield, as his guardian Mar. 18, 1746, being then 17 years old. Ref: Stiles, Ancient Weathersfield, vol. 2, pages 259 & 700.—*Mrs. Frank A. Corbin*, Orange, Conn.

10182. **RANDALL.**—Ephriam, b Easton, Mass., April 12, 1735, d Oct. 8, 1806, his house was in N. Easton on N. Main St. He was an owner of a grist mill, Clerk of a Baptist Society, Constable and Selectman, 1798–1802. He marched in Capt. Abiel Mitchell's Co. down with the Lexington Alarm in 1875. Was a corp. in Capt. Joshua Wilbore's Co., Col. John Hatheway's Reg. Apr., 1777, serving 23 days & later in the same year was in Capt. Shaw's Co., Col. Geo. Williams' Reg. He m 1st Mary Blake, of Milton, b Dec. 24, 1740, d May 10, 1776, dau of Moses and Hannah Horton Blake. There were 7 ch by this union, Elijah being the 6th. He m 2nd, Louise Stone, d Nov., 1812. By this m there were 5 ch. Gen. of this branch can be given as far back as 1640 by addressing Maj. Wm. A. Randall, Manila Hotel, Manila, P. I.—*M. Selicia Gray*, Uniontown, Pa. This query was also answered by *Mrs. James C. Burns*, 1025 W. Adams St., Macomb, Ill., who gives as her reference W. L. Chaffin's History of Robert Randall and his Descendants.

10182. **RANDALL.**—John Randall, b 1703 in Taunton, North Purchase, d 1765 in Easton.

Married 1st — Stacy, no issue. Married 2nd, May 4, 1732, Experience Willis, b about 1706, dau of John and Mary Brett, of Bridgewater. Their oldest ch Ephraim, b Apr. 12, 1735, d Oct. 8, 1806, m 1st Mary Blake, of Milton, b 1740, d May 10, 1776. Their ch were Ziba, b July 11, 1760, d Mar. 23, 1835; Elijah, b Oct. 14, 1762, d Oct. 11, 1766; John, b Apr. 11, 1765, d Aug. 13, 1837; Hannah, b Aug. 14, 1767, d Feb. 15, 1800, m 1789 John Packard Stoughton; Mary b May 16, 1770, m 1793 Isaac Stokes, Jr.; Elijah b Nov. 25, 1772, d 1850; Moses b July 16, 1775, d Nov. 11, 1844. Ephraim m 2nd, Louise Stone, d 1812. Their ch were a ch b 1778, d 1778; Lemuel b Oct 1, 1779, d Oct. 11, 1802; Zephaniah b Sept. 24, 1783, d Jan. 5, 1855; Mindwell, b Feb. 8, 1786, d June 23, 1870; Caleb, b Apr. 8, 1788, d 1813 with a camp distemper in U. S. service in War of 1812.—*Miss Sara E. Wilbar*, 568 Pleasant St., Bridgewater, Mass.

10185. AYRES.—Judith Ayres (not Ayers) was b in Buckingham Co., Va. She was the dau of Nathan and Mary Leake Ayres. Nathan was the s of Matthias Ayres & Mary was the dau of Walter & Judith Maske Leake. Judith Ayres m Jan. 6, 1786, Moses Spencer, who was b Jan. 3, 1763. Have no data concerning his parentage. Moses & Judith Spencer had s Samuel Ayres Spencer b Jan. 8, 1797, m 1819 Mary Ann Moseley. I am descended from Matthias Ayres, b Buckingham Co. in 1781, bro of Judith, ref to above, & would be glad to corres with desc of the Ayres & Leake fam. Children of Nathan & Mary Leake Ayres are John, m Elizabeth Bransford, 1793; Judith, m 1783, Moses Spencer; Nathan; Walter, m his stepsister, Agnes Mazey, & settled in Ky.; Betsy m her stepbro Philip Mazey & settled in Ky.; Mary m — Fuqua; Jane m — Holman, settled in Va., later in Ky.; Martha M — Holman, settled in Va., later in Ky.; Mathias m Nancy Gilliam Howell, who was b in Buckingham Co., Va., 1797—they moved to Mo. in 1836; Peter. After the death of his 1st w, Nathan m a widow, Mary Bondurant Mazey, dau of Huguenot. She had no ch by Nathan, but 6 by her 1st husband, a Baptist preacher. They were, Ephraim, m — Woodsen; Elizabeth, m Col. John Moseley; Annie, m Richard Lafou; Philip m Betsy Ayres; Agnes m Walter Ayres; and Nathaniel m — Daber.—*Miss Nellie Ayres*, 725 W. 7th St., Sedalia, Mo.

10194. BUSHNELL.—James Bushnell, b Mar. 12, 1716, m Mehitable Dudley. Their oldest s, Capt. Alexander Bushnell, was b in Lyme Co. Dec. 2, 1739, d Mar. 18, 1818, in Ohio. February 12, 1761, he m Chloe Wait, who was b June 20, 1738, & d Oct. 28, 1832. Their ch were Thomas, b 1762, m Rebecca Andrews Mar. 14, 1782; Daniel b 1763, m 1st, Mar. 1,

1786, Rebecca Banny, 2nd, Eunice Brockway; Wm. b 1766, m 1st, Mary Borden, 2nd, Candice Adams; Chloe b 1768, m 1st Obediah Gildersleeve, 2nd, Josiah Pelton; Alexander, b 1771, m Sarah Wells in 1796; Starling G. b 1772, m Hilda Holcomb; Mary b 1775, m Calvin Cole in 1792; Hannah b 1778, m Dario Fuller in 1803; Lucy b 1780, m Aaron Brockway, 1807, of New Conn., Ohio, and Phebe b 1784, m Ashbel Borden. Alexander Bushnell was admitted to communion in First Church, probably by letter, from Third Church at Lyme, Dec. 2, 1770. Chloe was admitted Oct. 3, 1776. Most of these records are from the First Church of Hartland, Conn.—*Mrs. Geo. A. Hubbell*, Harrowgate, Tenn.

10195. HUFF.—One Moses Huff, who served in Lincoln Co., Maine, in the Rev War, was a s of George Banfield Huff & his w Susannah Colby.—*Jessica J. Haskell*, 33 Academy St., Hallowell, Maine.

10216. HOLMES.—John Holmes, b 1727 at Middleboro, Mass., was the s of Nathaniel Holmes, 1692-1717, and Martha Cushman, b 1691. Their ch were Nathaniel; Jedediah; Jabez; Elkanah, and John, all b at Middleboro, Mass.—*Mrs. W. H. Sampson*, 69 E. Main St., Leroy, N. Y.

10242. MAXWELL.—Anthony Maxwell, b Airshire, Scotland, 1755. Son of Wm., was m at Kinderhook, Dec. 10, 1790, d at Hudson, N. Y., 1825. He was Sgt., 2nd Lieut., 1st Lieut. and Capt.; was in Aaron Burr's Reg. and served under him from the beginning to the end of the war.—*J. M. S.*

10259. GIBBS.—Sheldon Gibbs, b Mar. 27, 1768, Rutland Co., Vt., had s Wareham Gibbs, b June 17, 1794, d July 8, 1820, at Benson, Vt., m Laura —. Their ch were Mary Ann Gibbs, and Perry Gibbs, b 1820, d Sept. 5, 1865, at New Orleans, La. The Gibbs family came to America in 1630.—*Mrs. Jennie S. McKinney*, 32 N. Marr St., Fond du lac, Wis.

10280. RAMSEY.—Page 216, vol. 5, fifth series of Pa. Archives: "Second Bat., muster roll relating to Associations and Mil of the County of Chester." Capt. John Ramsey, Londonderry Co., Col. Evans Evans and again in Vol. 1, Sixth Series, page 313, it says: "John Ramsey paid 31st May, 1781, as per appeal.—*Estelle Ogden Hyde*, 1038 Clayton St., San Francisco, Calif.

10291. FELTON.—Nathaniel Felton b about 1615, came from England 1633, m Mary, dau of Rev. Samuel Skelton. Their s Nathaniel b Aug. 15, 1655, m Anne, dau of Deacon John Horne, of Salem. Their s Ebenezer, b 1685, m Mehitable —. Their s David Felton, b 1711, d Mar. 20, 1792, at Salem, Mass., m Sarah Houlton, b Apr. 10, 1715, and their s James bpt Salem, Oct. 8, 1738, m Sarah

Houlton, b Apr. 13, 1732, Salem, Mass.—*Miss Maude S. Baum*, 917 West 5th St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

10309. HENDERSON.—This record was found in the Clerk's Office, Edgefield, S. C., viz.: "We, Rebecca Henderson, Thomas Henderson, Eli Henderson and Nathaniel Henderson, of Warren Co., State of Ohio, sell to Enoch Brazeal 'Rev.' 677 acres of land on Coffeetown Creek, being a part of the land granted to Nathaniel Henderson, deceased, date 1809. Witnesses: John Stott, Willis Kelley, Ezekiel Hollingsworth." This land was in Edgefield Co. Nathaniel Henderson's will recorded in 1803, mentions w Rebecca, sons Richard, Thomas, Wm., Eli and Nathaniel, and dau Mary Ramsey, Martha Hollingsworth and son-in-law Thomas Cook. Wife and Thomas Cook, executors. Dated Oct., 1801. By putting the will with the deed, it shows that part of the family moved to Ohio; perhaps this Priscilla of the query might be a dau of this family.—*Mrs. Susan B. Hill*, Edgefield, D. C.

10312. HALL.—John Hall, immigrant, b 1605 at Coventry, Warwickshire, England, d 1678, was a Colonial sol. Came to America in the ship *Griffin*, 1630. Founder of Boston, Mass.; founder of New Haven, Conn., 1639; founder of Wallingford, Conn. Married July 3, 1640, Jeane, dau of John Woolen, of New Haven, who d May 3, 1676. Ref. *American Ancestry*, Vol. 12, page 127: "Ancestry of Halls," by Charles S. Hall; "Davis's History of Wallingford"; "Whitman's Halls." The fourth ch was Capt. Samuel Hall, b May 21, 1646, d Mar. 5, 1725, m May, 1668, Hannah, dau of John & Grace Walker, b Sept. 27, 1646, d Dec. 20, 1728. He was the ances of Geo. Lyman Hall, Signer, Governor of Georgia. John s of Samuel & Hannah Walker Hall, b Dec. 26, 1670, was Asst. Judge of Upper House, 1722-1730, m Dec. 8, 1692, to Mary Lyman (John 2, Richard 1), b 1667, d 1740. Daughter of John Lyman and Dorcas, dau of John Plumbe, the immigrant. John was the s of Richard and Sarah Osborn Lyman, of Kent, England.—*Mrs. Clara M. Bell*, Ogden, Utah.

10314. FELTON.—Lieut. Nathaniel Felton, the venerable patriarch of the family in Mass., who came to Salem in 1633 when 17 yrs of age, returned to England in 1634 & came back to Salem in 1635. About 1645 he settled near Felton Hills, Salem. The part of Salem afterward called Danvers, & now Peabody. Mrs. Eleanor Felton, the mother of Benjamin, Nathaniel, Judith and Margaret probably arrived in 1635 as her s Benj. and bro Nathaniel came at that time. Ref: Felton Gen.—*Miss Maud S. Baum*, 917 W. 5th St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

10332. WILLIAMS.—Col. Wm. Williams, father of Elizabeth Whitmell Williams, who m

the Hon. John Johnston, of Bertie Co., N. C., was appointed Col. from Martin Co. with Whitmell Hill for Lieut. Col., Thomas Wiggins, Maj., Kenneth McKenzie, 2nd Maj. He was appt Adjutant of 1st Reg. Aug., 1775. Was a member of the Provincial Congress at Halifax Oct., 1776. He m Elizabeth the dau of Thos. Whitmell, Esq., who bore him 3 ch, viz.: Samuel, who m Charity Alston Dawson; Elizabeth who m Hon. John Johnston; Gen. Wm. Williams, of Martin Co., who m 1st, Mrs. Smith, & 2nd, his cousin, Elizabeth, dau of Capt. Solomon Williams.—*Mrs. Roger H. Fassett*, 129 Dunning Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

10351. CLARK.—Parnelia Clark & her twin sister Rachel were daus of Henry Clark & nieces of Abraham Clark, the signer. Othneil Looker, hus of Pamela, was b in Morris Co., N. J., 1757, & d Crawford Co., Ill., 1845. He was pensioned in 1833, at which time he was living in Hamilton Co., Ohio.—*Elvenah H. Jones*, 224 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

10370. ELLIS.—Maj. Wm. Ellis, b 1741, d 1785, m Amy Matlock, Dec. 30, 1756, their dau Elizabeth, b June 15, 1767, m Daniel Fortiner. Ref: *N. J. Archives*, Vol. 22, page 125. Married 2nd, Elizabeth Potts, their dau Sarah m Daniel W. Thomas. Ref: D.A.R. Lineage Book, vol. 50, page 334.—*Elvenah H. Jones*, 224 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

10337. CRAWFORD.—Write to Miss Jennie Beals, Earlham, Iowa, who is collecting data of Col. Wm. Crawford and his bro Valentine. He was bound at the stake 1782 at Sandusky, Ohio, by Indians. I presume he had never had a decent burial.—*E. M. H. Moore*, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

10343. BLAIR.—See the Bolling family, also Horner's "Blair, Blackston and Bannister Family." John Blair, signer of Constitution of the U.S.A., known as Justice John Blair, was s of President John Blair, Va., Council & burg, Va., & great-nephew of Commissary James Blair, Pres. of Wm. & Mary College.—*E. M. H. Moore*, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

10376. SASNETT.—Joseph Habersham's Historical Collection, Vol. 2, pages 497-499. "Little is known of Joseph before his father's d in 1742, but he moved to Iridell Co., N. C., where his will is recorded. He m Mrs. Jane Furgeson, nee Warren, a twin sister of Gov. Nathan Rabun's mother. It is said they were nieces of Gen. Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill." His will is also found in the Chalkley abstracts of Augusta Co. records dated 29th April, 1803. He mentions w Jane, s Levi (the land on Green River, Ky.), s Benj., Joseph & dau Mrs. Rebecca Sasnett, w of Richard, & her ch—Sallie, Mary and Joseph Sasnett. Also Mary, w of Wm. Saunders, and her ch, brother-in-law Thomas Bronson, one of the executors.

Levi was a physician & Benj. Joseph d unmarried. Rebecca & Wm. Sasnett moved from Edgecomb Co., N. C., to Hancock Co., Ga., about 1800. Rebecca's dau Mary was 2nd w of Henry Harris, of Hancock Co., & Sarah (Sallie) m Wm. Hall & moved to Alabama. She had 12 ch & these families intermarried. Benj. Borden, f of Joseph, left a will recorded in Chalkley abstracts, Vol. 3. He was said to have come from N. J., was associated with Lord Fairfax & through him obtained enormous grants of land which gave rise to endless lawsuits. His eldest s and exec of his estate m Mrs. Magdelene McDowell, and d within a few years of smallpox. Two daus d at the same time, leaving only one, Martha, to grow to womanhood. His widow m in a few months, John Bowyer, the schoolmaster, who had little more than "the wearing apparel of one of his station." (Deposition in Chalkley.) Between the 3rd husband & Martha Borden's husband's dau, the heirs got little of the Borden property. Benj. Borden, Sr., left his land in N. J. in Bullshire & on Smith's Creek, N. Shenandoah, to his sons, Benj., John & Joseph, except 2000 acres left his w Zerinal and daus. Abiel, m 1st, — Pritchard, & 2nd, Worthington; Rebecca, m Thomas Bronson; Deborah m — Henry; Lydia m — Peck, & Eliza m — Nichols. There is a gen of the Borden family published by Joel Munsell's Sons which traces the family from Kent Co., Eng., to their first settlement in R. I. in 1635 & thence to N. J. and Va. As Joseph Borden's s, Benj. Joseph d unmarried, the Borden's of N. C. must have been the ch of Levi.—*Mrs. Susan B. Hill*, Edgefield, S. C.

10373. PARKS.—Joseph Parks, b Stonington, Conn., 1708, d 1786 at Plainfield. His s, Robert, b in Voluntown, Conn., Dec. 4, 1737, d 1810, m April 2, 1760, Plainfield, Conn., Elizabeth Hall. Would like to corres with desc of Joshua Hall.—*Miss Julia A. Webster*, 121 Henderson St., Pontiac, Mich.

10389. MOTT.—Adam Mott, Jr., b at Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 19, 1735, d at Jenchos Bridge, June 16, 1811; m at Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 14, 1786, 2nd w Anna Cyrena Filley, b Apr. 20, 1763, d June 5, 1806. Their ch were Anna, b Oct. 16, 1788, m Ashel Wheeler; Elisha, b Sept. 12, 1789, m Azuba Norton; Nahamon Ira, b Dec. 21, 1791, Chloe Coe; Sophia, b Sept. 6, 1793, unmarried; Alva Gleason, b June 12, 1796, unmarried. Adam Mott, Jr., went to Ticonderoga in 1775, Capt. Sedgwick's Co., Col. Webb's Reg. served in Capt. Beebe's Co. 1776 at Long Island and in other ser during the Rev. Enlisted for the War in 1778, Capt. Thos. Wooster's Co., Col. Samuel B. Webb's Reg. Ref: "Annals of Winchester,"

page 38.—*Mrs. F. J. D. Guy*, 143 Spring St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

10400. CLARK.—Lucretia Clark was the dau of Cardy, b Jan. 2, 1787, the oldest s of Daniel Clark & his 1st w Lucy Hardee, who was the dau of Geo. & Mary Cardee & b 1766, d Mar. 27, 1787. Daniel Clark, Dec. 24, 1760, at West Haven, Conn., d Apr. 25, 1843, Sharron, Conn. His Rev ser furnished by the Bureau of Pensions is: "Enlisted 21st of Feb., 1781, as a private, served 10 months in Capt. VanDeusen's Co., enlisted again summer of 1782 for 6 months in Capt. Mansfield's Co.; served on guard duty; resided at New Haven, Conn., at time of enlistment. Applied for pension 18th of Feb., 1833. His claims was allowed." Daniel Clark was the s of John & Kezia Clark, of Winsor, & his b will be found in "Stiles' History of Ancient Winsor." The ch of Pardy Clark were Jeremiah, Jonas, Daniel, Maria, m — Bailey; Lucretia, m Earl Mosher; & had Sarah, Louis, James, Ellen, Earl, Julia who m Gaylord Bailey & lived at Bull's Bridge, N. Y.—*Margaret A. Older*, 1617 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

QUERIES

10472. JOHNSON.—Robert Johnson, Scotchman and Rev sol, m Mary — and lived in N. J., probably Somerset Co., in 1769, removed to Va. about 1788. Ten bros & sis went with him and he had 11 ch. Wanted gen and dates of Robert Johnson and w Mary. Would like to correspond with Johnson's desc.—*I. J. V.*

10473. STODDARD.—Wanted gen of Mary Stoddard, who m Thomas Crandall in Little Compton in 1760.—*C. A. E.*

10474. MIFFLIN.—Wanted par of Geo. Mifflin, of Dallas, b 1792 in Pa. V. P. with Polk. Did he have Rev anc.?—*D. C. H.*

10475. WHITE.—Wanted gen of Henry White, who went from Buckingham Co. to Bedford Co., Va., the last part of the 18th Century.

(a) PARKER.—Wanted gen of Wm. Parker who went from Fauquier Co., Va., to Pittsylvania Co. about 1771. His father supposed to have lived in Md. His ch were Benjamin, David, George. The first two went first & George d in Pittsylvania Co., Va.—*L. E. J. P.*

10476. BURGESS.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Col. Wm. Burgess, Com. in Chief of forces in Md. Also of his w Elizabeth Robbins. Their s Capt. Edward Burgess m Sarah Chew & their dau Sarah Burgess m Benj. Gaither. Wanted all their dates.—*R. B. G.*

10477. STUART.—Wanted gen of David Stuart, who settled first in Va. & was later one of the early pioneers of East Tenn. He was a surveyor & one of the Commissioners who surveyed the State line between Tenn & N. C. about 1800. He m a Miss — Ward, who was a member of the Ward family of Cocke

Co. He took up land in Cocke, Greene, Jefferson and Knox Counties, Tenn. Had sons, George & John. Wanted given name of his w who had a sis Nancy, who m Col. Wm. Jack, of Newport, Tenn.

(a) ROADMAN.—Wanted gen of John Augustus Roadman, who came from England & settled in Williamsburg, Va., m Elizabeth Lightfoot of Virginia. Their s Wm. Chesley was one of the early settlers in Washington Co., Tenn. He m Sarah Muse Sanford, of Richmond, Va. Was he a Rev sol?

(b) RANKIN.—Wanted maiden name of w and Rev rec of David Rankin, b in Scotland, pioneer settler in Washington Co., East Tenn. Their ch were Louis, John, Wm. Dinwiddie, Robert & James.

(c) HENRY.—Wanted Rev rec of James Henry, of Va., who m Jane McNabb and had s Samuel Henry, b Oct. 12, 1777. Married first, Elizabeth Garner, and 2nd, Deborah McLain. His s Spencer Henry m Elizabeth Maze, of Blount Co., Tenn.—E. B. S.

10478. EARL.—Wanted, birthplace, par, name of w & dates of Thomas Earl, one of the first prominent citizens of Chillicothe, Ohio. Was he a Rev sol?

(a) ADAMS.—Wanted birthplace and par of Robert Adams, who was one of Gen. Nathaniel Massey's original surveyors of Chillicothe. He m Patience Hull. Wanted also dates & names of ch of Elisha Adams, who m Margaret McCune of Va.—L. M. E.

10479. DANIELS.—Wanted parentage of Martha Daniels, who m Abner Rice, Sept. 17, 1732.—I. S. E.

10480. WHITE.—Wanted Rev rec and dates of Thomas White, Sr., of Salisbury District, N. C., and any information of him prior to Rev.

✓ (a) REGAN.—Wanted any information of Ralph Regan, of Lumberton, N. C.—W. E. S.

10481. HOUGHTON.—Wanted par of Relief Houghton, probably of Lancaster, Mass., b 1732-36, m July 10, 1751, to John Fairbank, of Lancaster.—A. Y. B.

10482. COFFIN.—Wanted par and gen & dates of Charles Gorham Coffin, who m Theodosia Van Horden, Nantucket, Mass., about 1817. Lived a short time in Yarmouth, N. S., and moved with family to N. Y. City. Buried Woodlawn cemetery, N. Y. City. Is there Rev rec in this ances?—M. S. G.

10483. COGSWELL-BUELL.—Dr. Joseph Cogswell, b Windham, Conn., m Frances Mitchell & had 12 ch. Daughter Elizabeth m Dr. Walter Buell. Is there Rev rec on either line?—A. T. B.

10484. RIGGS.—Wanted dates & par of Edw. Riggs, b 1764, m Sarah Higbee. He went

from N. J. to Finleyville, Wash. Co., Pa. Did his father have Rev rec?—C. R. McV.

10485. COMBS.—Wanted names of both wives of John Combs of Va. whose two sons Philip and Sterling by his first w settled in Wilkes Co., Ga., prior to 1784. Philip Combs m Elizabeth Eidson about 1790. Sterling m 1st, Frances McKinney, 1792, m 2nd, Mrs. Mildred Wingfield Sims, 1807. From what part of Va. did John Combs come?—G. H. S.

10486. GRIGGS.—Thomas Griggs, b Nov. 23, 1756, in N. J., ser from Middlesex Co., m Catherine Perrine of Spottswood, N. J., in 1784. His younger bro Nathaniel m Isabel Debow. Thomas and family moved to Scoharie Co., N. Y., where his s Reuben m and moved away. Wanted par of Thomas and Nathaniel and place of b.—M. G. H.

10487. COOK.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Jane Cook, b April, 1779, probably in Chester Co., Pa., d April, 1856, and is buried with her husband, Capt. Thomas Armstrong (1812), at Wayne Church, nr Wooster, O. They were m in 1801 in Columbiana Co., O. Her sis Grace Cook m Robert McClanahan in Columbiana Co., O., 1812.

(a) SHIELDS.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Lydia Shields, b Mar. 14, 1791, probably in Ga. Related to Blair, Montgomery & Shields families of Emmetsburg, Frederick Co., Md.; m Joseph Workman and lived nr Gettysburg, Pa. Removed to Ashland Co., O., in 1815. His bros James and Hugh served with the Pa. Mil during the Rev.—E. A. P.

10488.—SPENCER.—Wanted gen and any data of John Spencer, b Mar. 11, 1763, d 1816, m Lydia —, b Feb. 4, 1763. He moved from Loudoun Co., Va., to O. They had 12 ch.

(a) ARDERY-ARDREY.—Wanted any data concerning John Arderly, who m Miss Watt in Pa. & moved to Ky. after the Rev.—J. S. A.

10489. SHUTE-GREEN.—Wanted date of b and gen of Mary Green, who m Richard Shute in Malden, Mass., Jan. 4, 1750. Did her father have Rev rec?—W. A. M.

10490.—STILES-NEAL.—Wanted par of Abigail Neal, of Westfield, who m Ephraim Stiles Aug. 2, 1694. Their s Isaac b Oct. 6, 1696, d Oct. 4, 1790. Did he assist in any way in the Rev? He m his cousin Mary Brooks, b Dec. 22, 1720, d Oct. 21, 1734. See Westfield rec, page 129. Mary Stiles, b Sept 6, 1734, d Feb. 25, 1801, m Phineas Southwell, of Suffield, Conn.

(a) HOPKINS.—Arthur Nesmith, b 1721, enlisted 1776 from Londonderry, N. H., in Capt. Samuel McConnell's Co., David Gillman's Reg.; m Margaret Hopkins. Wanted her par and date of d of Arthur Nesmith.—M. F. S.

10491. REIMMERSE-RHYNDER.—Wanted gen names of ch with dates of Annatje Reimmerse,

w of David Relyea, of Kingston, N. Y., about 1757.

(a) MEEKER.—Wanted names of ch of Sergt. David Meeker and w Phebe Passel, of Essex Co., N. J. He d 1787.

(b) BILLINGS.—Wanted gen of Sarah Billings, b 1772, m Adam, s of Ebenezer Pond, of Wrentham, Mass.—M. K. C.

10492. STEVENS.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Hannah Stevens, who m Albert Booth in Maine. Se had a sis Hetty who m Samuel Currier.

(a) GRUNENDIKE.—Wanted dates and name of w of Samuel Grunendike or Groenendyke, who served as sol in Rev from Middlesex Co., N. J., in Col. Jacob Hyer's 3rd Reg.—A. S. B.

10493. PECK.—Wanted par with Rev rec of father of Daniel Peck of Baron and Nelson Co., Ky. He m Nancy Withrow about 1801 and removed to Ind. about 1816. Wanted Withrow gen also.—S. W.

10494. DAVIDSON.—Wanted ances of Joseph Davidson, b Davidson Co., Tenn., 1791, and m — Irwin. Wanted any information of this family.—F. D. R.

10495. POND.—Wanted Rev rec of Bartholomew Pond, b Branford, Conn., 1736, d Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., Mar. 21, 1810.—H. G. B.

10496. WESSELL-WESSELLS.—Wanted par and all data of Andrew Wessell, who m Catherine Collier. Their dau Maria was b in Montgomery Co., N. Y., 1800. Their other ch were Peter, John, Andrew, Nicholas, Daniel, Nancy, Lancy and Nellie.—J. W.

10497.—WATSON.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Wm. Watson of Va. Also name of his w with dates. Their ch were Susan, m — Dusan; Philip Russell, b 1799, and ser in War of 1812, m Mary Fishback; James went to Mo. Want names of their other ch.

(a) FISHBACK.—Wanted par & date of m of Mary Rector Fishback, b 1795, Culpepper Co., Va., m Philip Russell Watson and moved to Ky. in 1828. Their s Cumberland George, b 1825, was named after a preacher who was pastor of Jeffersonton Church, Culpepper Co., 1823 to 1863. Would like to correspond with anyone having this information.

(b) BROWNING.—Wanted par & place of burial of Capt. John Browning, of Culpepper Co., Va., b 1749. He was a member of Gen. Washington's body guard and fought in the battles of Yorktown and Valley Forge. His w was Elizabeth Strother.—C. R. H.

10498. McLACHLAN.—Wanted names of the 12 ch of Colin McLachlan, of Chester Co., Pa., b 1750, d 1831.—R. M. D.

10499. SWANN.—Wanted par & Rev rec of father of Catherine Swann, who m Col. Mayo, of Richmond, Va.

(a) RANDOLPH.—Wanted Rev rec of ances

of Elizabeth Randolph, who m John Railey, of Richmond, Va. Her sis Jane m Peter Jefferson.

(b) FLUCK.—Wanted dates & Rev rec of Casper and John Fluck, who removed from Bucks Co., Pa., to Saxon, Pa.—E. R. F.

10500. KENDALL-CLARK.—Lucas Clark m Miss Kendall, lived in Phila.; the latter d about 1906, the former many years before. Ancestors of both desired.

(a) GARRISON.—Ephraim Garrison lived in Farmersville, O., in 1867, and was uncle of Lucas Clark. Would like to correspond with some member of this family.—A. W. C.

10501. SHAW.—Daniel Fiske, of Sturbridge, Mass., b Aug. 19, 1709, m 1st, March 31, 1743, to Deliverance Brown and had 6 ch; names of the ch and their births are all recorded in Sturbridge. Married 2nd, Jemima Shaw about 1760 & had 10 ch. Wanted parentage of Jemima Shaw.

(a) CARTER-BACON.—Wm. Carter, b Mar. 28, 1729, in Dudley, Mass.; m there May 17, 1750, Abigail Bacon. They had 11 ch whose names and births are recorded in Dudley. Wanted par & place & date of b of Abigail Bacon. Wanted also all data of Wm. Carter.—M. B. B.

10502. McELNAY-BROWN.—John McElnay, Rev sol, m Hannah Brown, 1779, in Pa. Wanted her par. Did her father have Rev rec?

(a) HUNTER.—Wanted par of Margaret Hunter, b Jan. 6, 1786, m Joseph McNay.

(b) HOLLAND-LEWIS.—Wanted par of Sarah Holland, of Md., who m Samuel Lewis. Wanted also Lewis gen.—N. C. R.

10503. PREBLE.—Wanted par of Elizabeth Preble, who m Samuel Yoho. Preble family moved from Va. to Ohio. Would like to correspond with desc.

(a) DELANO.—Wanted par of Ruth Delano, who m Abner Goodrich in 1760. Would like to corres with some one who has Phillip Delano family history.—R. J. M.

10504. EDMUNDS-ARNOLD.—Wanted dates & place of b & m. ances & Rev rec of Robert Edmunds who d in Warwick, R. I., Mar. 28, 1818. Wanted also dates of his w Hannah, dau of Philip & Susannah Staples Arnold.

(a) BELLOWES.—Wanted name and ances of Sarah, who m Eleazer Bellowes, b Southboro, Mass., Aug. 1, 1696. His s Hezekiah, b Southboro, Mass., Mar. 16, 1734, m in Dudley, Mass., Aug. 3, 1759. And his s, Hezekiah, b Dudley, Mass., July 2, 1761, m in Thompson, Conn., May 28, 1780, Susannah Coates, b Killingsley, Conn., Aug. 30, 1762. Wanted Rev rec of Hezekiah Bellowes, Sr. & Jr.

(b) COATES-TURNER.—Wanted gen of Susannah Turner, who m in Dudley, Mass., Nov. 29, 1759, Eliphalet Coates, b Killingsley, Conn., July 25, 1734. Wanted Rev rec of Eliphalet Coates. In 1780 he was in Windham Co., Conn.

A few years later in Vt. and he d in N. Y. State.—E. H. B.

10505. COOK.—Wanted par of Joseph Cook, b Aug. 23, 1749, m Mehitable Babcock. Had 8 ch including 2 pairs twins. He left Conway, Conn., about 1799, and with his family settled in central N. Y. and d the year following.—M. L. S.

10506. JONES.—Nancy Ann Jones, b 1790, d 1873, m James Bird in 1807. Wanted par with dates and Rev rec of father of Nancy Ann Jones. Her mother was a Miss Colfield. Wanted also par of James Bird. Did his father have Rev rec?—F. S. H.

10507. COLEMAN.—Wanted information concerning the Coleman family who prior to the Rev lived near Camden, S. C., and into which Richard Stratford & John Nelson m. Wanted name of w of Richard Stratford, whose dau Ruth m John Nelson. Is there Rev rec in this line?—W. H. D.

10508. RUST-REID.—Desire corres with someone having the Rust-Reid gen. The Rust fam came from Westmoreland Co., Va., & the branch about which I wish to obtain information settled in Loudoun Co., Va.—M. C.

10509. MOOSER-MOSIER-MOSER.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Barbara Mosier, b 1747, d Apr. 27, 1826, who m 1764 Isaac Richm, b Oct. 27, 1741, d May 15, 1820, lived in Lancaster Co., Pa.

(a) REDSECKER.—Wanted par of Lieut. George Redsecker, b May 22, 1735, d Mar. 11, 1788, m Anna Maria Andrerken, b 1739, d Dec. 12, 1768. Was he from Lancaster Co., Pa.?—M. R.

10510. COX.—Wanted Rev rec of Mordecai Cox, b L. I. of Quaker stock. Settled nr Brandywine, Chester Co., Pa., after the Rev, m a Quakeress, Sarah Rogers. Wanted her gen.

(a) HELLINGS.—Sarah Hellings, of Wilmington, Del., whose mother was an Auld, m John, s of Mordecai Cox. Would like to corres with someone interested in these lines.—G. A.

10511. WALTON.—Wanted name and dates of w and ch of George Walton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(a) RUSH.—Did Benj. Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence have a s who settled nr Charlotte, N. C.? If so, give his name and dates.—E. R.

10512. ROOD.—Wanted dates and gen of Dr. Daniel Rood, who m Dorothy Robinson in Barre, Mass., 1777. He served from Bennington Vt.

(a) WOOD.—Wanted gen of Ira Wood b 1794, m Delecta Allcott at Ballston Spa, N. Y. Had a bro Epinetus. The family probably came from Conn.—M. W. K.

10513. BEALL.—Wanted date and place of b

of ances of Robert Beall & maiden name & gen of his w Sarah.—L. R. E.

10514.—MOBLEY.—Jeremiah, s of Wm. and Phebe Lovejoy Mobley, of Port Tobacco, or Frederick, Md., moved to N. C. where he served in the Rev. Wanted proof of this ser and dates of b, m & d.

(a) MATTHEWS.—Wanted information concerning John Custus Matthews of Va. Did he have Rev rec?—M. L. M.

10515. DIETZ.—Wanted par of Wm. Dietz, of N. Y., b 1786, d 1852, m Martha Maguire, b 1788, d 1866. Did his father have Rev rec?

(a) MAGUIRE.—Did Hugh Maguire of N. Y. have Rev rec? He m Mary McLane at the residence of Gov. Clinton. Their ch were Katherine; Martha m Wm. Dietz; Bartlett; Mary, m John Burroughs; & Lydia.—M. P. D.

10516. KAHLER.—Gerhard Kahler, b 1760, m Katie Harmon, sailed from Bremer, Germany, & settled in N. C. Had ch Henry, George, Mary. George m Katie Waggoner, of Redington, Pa., in 1807. Their ch were Frederick, Ambrose, Marcus, Noah, Katie, b in N. C. Wanted dates of b, m & d of all of these. Is there Rev rec in any of these families?

(a) CLARK-REESE-MCKISSACK.—Carroll Cuthbert Reese m Tabitha Clark & both d about 1860. Their ch were Joe, Wm., Augustus, Louise, Elizabeth, Lucian, all of Ga. Lucian L. Reese m Nancy Ann McKissack, Jasper Co., Ga. Want to hear from some one who has entered the D.A.R. on these lines.

(b) ALEXANDER-TOWNSEND-ANDREWS.—Richard, or Prichard Alexander, a Rev sol from N. C., was killed at King's Mountain. His widow was given a tract of land of 6 miles at Murfreesboro, Tenn., at his d. Wanted dates and name of his w to establish this claim. Their s, David W. Alexander, m Sarah Jane Townsend at Columbia, Tenn. Their dau Idora Alexander m W. H. Andrews, also of Columbia, Tenn. Wanted all dates in these lines. Did the father of Sarah Jane Townsend have Rev rec?—M. A. R.

10517. HOYT-KIMBALL.—Wanted Rev rec of Thomas Hoyt, b May 17, 1731, in Amesbury, m Miriam Kimball, of Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 5, 1754, tanner by trade. Moved to Canterbury, N. H., 1771, d in Army of Rev Sept. 1, 1778. Wanted gen of Miriam Kimball, his w.

(a) FITCH.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Judge Jonathan Fitch, b 1745, m Esther Sill, d 1834.

(b) TEMPLE.—Wanted gen of Fanna Temple, who m Wm. Knapp in 1788. He was a Rev sol & member of Boston Tea Party.—R. B. D.

10518. ALLEN.—Was Josiah Allen, a Rev sol, buried at South Attleboro, Mass, a s of Saml Allen, who m 1st, Rebecca Carey, and 2nd,

Mary, granddaughter of John Alden? Was this Josiah the father of Sarah Allen, b about 1755, who m Philip Blake? Prob in Wrentham, Mass.

(a) JONES.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of par of Bethia Jones, b 1751, d 1815, who m Sept. 21, 1769, George Barber, b Dec. 21, 1743, d July 10, 1832. A Rev sol from Medway, Mass.—M. B. A.

10519. JAKUES.—Wanted maiden name and ances with dates of Hannah, who m Henry

Jaques, of Newbury, Mass., before 1783. This m is not on record at Newbury, or Newburyport, Mass.

(a) FOLLANSBEE.—Wanted maiden name & ances with dates of Martha, who m Amos Follansbee, of Newbury, before 1783.—F. E. J.

10520. HALL.—Wanted names of ch of John Hall and his w Anne, dau of Robert and Anne Meriwether Bolling, b Dec. 12, 1713. Correspondence desired with any of the desc of this m.—J. M. B.



MANUAL OF UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Manual for Immigrants may now be obtained in the English, Italian, Spanish and Polish languages. The Yiddish and Hungarian will soon be off the press.

The book is winning high praise from educators wherever it goes. A ruling of the National Society allows chapters to have it free of charge upon application through their State Regents, *if it is wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants*. In this way the spirit and purpose of our work will be accomplished quite as well, perhaps, as at the ports of entry.

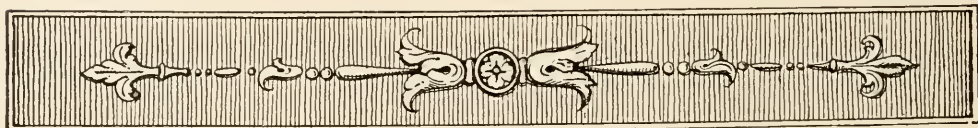
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Single copies..... 20 cents each
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This to apply to all languages.

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Orders for *free* books should be addressed to the State Regent, stating the purpose to give it directly to the immigrant. The State Regent will forward the order to the *Corresponding Secretary General*.

State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants' Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

General Richard Butler Chapter (Butler, Pa.) was organized by our former State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, on February 19, 1920. This occasion was celebrated at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Thomas Wharton Phillips, Jr. with Mrs. Cook as guest of honor. She made us a splendid address and presented the Chapter with a gavel. We began with twenty-seven charter and twenty-one organizing members. Under the inspiration of our Regent, fifteen new members have been added and more are coming in. Our county and city are both named for General Butler and we thought it most appropriate that our Chapter should take that name also. Lafayette said of him "When I want a thing well done, I send for a Butler to do it."

Our officers are: Regent, Mrs. T. W. Phillips, Jr.; First Vice Regent, Mrs. T. C. Campbell; Second Vice Regent, Miss Gertrude MacKinney; Registrar, Mrs. L. L. Doane; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. H. Gillespie; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. E. Christley; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Mateer; Historian, Miss Helen Heiner; Chaplain, Miss Rose McNees; Director, Mrs. Warren McCreery.

Our meetings are held monthly in our Library Lecture Room, except social events which are held in the homes of our members.

Flag Day and Tercentenary celebration were observed with addresses by Dr. Roger Char-nock of Butler and Dr. Samuel Semple of Titusville. A beautiful flag was presented to our post of the American Legion. A program arranged by Mrs. H. W. Sudds on American-ization was given for our foreign population on July 4th. Essay prizes have been given in the schools. Ten dollars contributed to Laura Haines Coat Scholarship, also a per capita contribution of sixty cents for the Manual, Fountain and Painting Fund and of twenty-five cents for the Harrison Memorial. The Chapter also gave \$14 toward a milk fund for foreign children here. We have several subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-TION MAGAZINE.

Several graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and will soon be marked by the Chapter. A bronze tablet will be put on the

first school house in Butler, secured by the Chapter for a Chapter house.

Our Chapter has always been represented by delegates to both State and National Congresses. We are young and have just begun to live as a Chapter, but we have great ambition to do our part in the broad policy outlined by our Society.

HELEN GRAHAM HEINER,
Historian.

Covina Chapter (Covina, Cal.), although comparatively young in years and small in numbers, is in a flourishing and harmonious condition, and new members are being acquired all the time.

The Chapter is always willing to accept all suggestions and requests from the National Society, and is anticipating much pleasure from the visit of the President General to one of their meetings, when she comes to this coast in March.

The monthly meetings are well attended and the programs, given by the members, are interesting, instructive and well rendered. The plans for the programs outlined by the National Society, have been followed as far as possible.

During the war, the Chapter supported a French orphan and was instrumental in having several others taken by members and outsiders. At Christmas time, as well as during the year, the Chapter always remember those of our "neighbors" who are more unfortunate than we are.

HARRIET HEAD,
Historian.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter (Canajoharie, N. Y.) It is a long time since Fort Rensselaer Chapter has reported to the Magazine. We now have ninety-one members. Our meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month at six o'clock. A committee for each month serves supper, then we have a social hour, followed by our business session, and all business is transacted by the whole Chapter. After this a chairman for each month presents a program. We have had most interesting historic and patriotic plays, tableaux, talks and music.

Our Chaplain, Mrs. Alonzo Geweye, who is elected for life, is a real granddaughter and we have been honored by having one of our members, Mrs. B. Fredenburg Spraker serve most efficiently as State Regent, 1915-1918. It has been our pleasure to always meet our National and State assessments and requests.

Have placed wire baskets in places along the village streets, for waste paper, etc. that the streets might be kept clean. The American Creed, appropriately framed, and an American flag have been placed in every school room in this village and Palatine Bridge; also a printed copy of rules to be observed in showing proper respect to our colors when handling the flag.

For several years a prize of \$5 has been given in each of these schools to the scholar writing the best essay on a patriotic subject. The Chapter has furnished the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to the village library, and has also donated to the same a set of Sims' History, "The Frontiersmen of New York." The Continental Road leading from the Village to Otsego Lake has been marked at this terminus by a drinking fountain of Vermont Granite.

A flag and flag staff have been given the local G.A.R. for their plot in the Canajoharie Cemetery. Markers have been placed on the graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers. A concrete base placed under the monument of Col. John Brown, an iron fence placed around the lot; and a marker placed near the Stone Arabia church to indicate that Colonel Brown and Revolutionary soldiers are buried in the cemetery back of the church.

Since 1917 when we adopted a French war orphan, we have sent him a Christmas box each year.

We have contributed for several years to the American International College at Springfield, Mass., to the Berry School, to the Live Oak and also Tamasssee School. During the War we did much Red Cross work, contributed toward and worked for Belgium, and bought Liberty Bonds.

Have sent two books to the library at Memorial Continental Hall and contributed money for the New York State Room there; contributed toward furniture for Herkimer Home and Schuyler Mansion.

Defrayed the expense of the graduating exercises of our local health class and recently entertained the members of our American Legion Post, each member of the Post bringing one guest with him, and after a short program of music and speeches, which included two duets by two small Italian boys,—some of our Americanization work—and the formal presentation to the Post by the Chapter of a silk official banner of the Legion, dancing and refreshments

were enjoyed by our more than three hundred guests. Some of our members assisted the Legion by wrapping the gifts which the Legion gave to every child in town at our Community Christmas Tree. And the Chapter participated in the Legion's Armistice Day Celebration and parade by having a gold and white float, six high cornucopias on the float were filled with white chrysanthemums and from each of these gold and purple streamers were attached to the shoulders of the six boys who escorted the float dressed in Continental uniforms. The tableau on the float was "The Birth of the Flag" from the painting by Weisgerber.

At our January meeting we had as our guests Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, and Mrs. Charlotte Taylor Luckhurst, State Corresponding Secretary, who gave us most interesting and instructive talks.

We will continue the enthusiastic work of our Chapter and trust the result will be worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MAE FRITCHER BELLINGER,
Regent.

Okomanpado Chapter (Estherville, Iowa) has seventy-eight members, and there were nine regular meetings during 1920-1921. Flag Day, 1920, our Chapter and the C.A.R. enjoyed a picnic at Okomanpado Lake. June 16th our State Treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Greig, invited the Chapter to meet Mrs. Mann, State Regent, Mrs. Stiles, State Registrar, Mrs. Frisbee (now State Regent), and Mrs. John Douglas. January 18, 1921, a reception was given our State Regent, Mrs. F. E. Frisbee, at the home of Mrs. F. J. White. Mrs. Frisbee gave a fine talk on the subject, scope and activities of the D.A.R.

Receptions for the instructors in our public schools are given each year. We have adopted the budget system. There are seventeen subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the Chapter.

As has been our custom, prizes of \$5 and \$3 were given in the 7th and 8th grades for patriotic essays last year. A prize was also given in the high school for the best essay on "Why My Parents Came to America" and was won by a Jewish youth. This year, prizes were given in the high school for essays on the "Conservation of Natural Resources around Estherville." June 16th, Homecoming Day, we had a fine float boosting Fort Defiance State Park.

February 22, 1921, our Colonial tea and ball were given at the Orleans Hotel. The C.A.R. in Colonial costume danced the minuet and a program of music and reading followed.

Mrs. F. H. Rhodes is the only Charter member of the Chapter now living in Estherville, and was Regent for twelve years, and during

the seventeen years of our organization has worked untiringly to bring the Chapter up to the one hundred per cent. place it now holds.

The Chapter has been represented four times at the Continental Congress at Washington, twice by Mrs. Rhodes and twice by Mrs. Greig, who usually attend the State meetings also. Ex-Regent bars have been presented to both



MRS. F. H. RHODES IN COLONIAL COSTUME AT THE BALL GIVEN BY OKOMANPADO CHAPTER, ESTHERVILLE, IOWA

Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Greig. We have been honored the past three years; Mrs. Rhodes was made Vice President of the State Service Star Legion. Mrs. Greig filled the office of State Treasurer with great credit. Two other members, Mrs. Soeth and Mrs. Coon were delegates to the Republican State Convention at Des Moines. Mrs. Coon, of Estherville, Mrs. Prouty, of Humboldt, and two men represented our tenth congressional district at the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1920.

Each year our Chapter gives a moving picture of historical interest at the theatre to

which our fifteen hundred school children are invited. During the war all our energies were turned toward helping our boys overseas. We gave three banquets to two hundred departing soldiers and furnished them with comfort kits. We sent a hundred glasses of jelly and boxes of books to Fort Des Moines and Knoxville hospitals. We bought a \$350 Liberty Loan Bond. Fifteen Christmas boxes costing \$30 were sent overseas to our Estherville boys. A lot was donated the Chapter which was sold for \$365 and a quilt brought \$7.50; this money was given to the Red Cross. Our Chapter adopted two French orphans and one Serbian orphan for two years. We made layettes and other clothing for the European sufferers. We also sent \$25 to help rehabilitate Tilloloy, France; \$15 was sent as our part in placing the painting, "The Convoy of Troopships carrying American Soldiers to France," in the Paris Art Gallery.

During 1920-1921 our Chapter has contributed to: Allied Relief, \$25; International College, \$50; International College Christmas Gift, \$5; Mary H. S. Johnston Scholarship Tamassee Mountain School, \$5; Foundership Tamassee Mountain School by Chapter, \$100; by Mrs. Greig in memory of her daughter, \$25; bought an Iowa D.A.R. Flag designed by Mrs. Dixie, Gebhardt, \$10; to Martha Berry School, \$25.

Clothing and shoes and also money have been sent to Dorothy Sharpe, Piney Woods and Tamassee Industrial Schools.

Mrs. Rhodes is promoting a State Park to be located at Estherville. Our Chapter has pledged itself to buy two acres of ground to be donated to the Park. We had charge of the Arbor Day program and planted twelve hardwood trees on the school play ground. We have all but one or two of the D.A.R. Lineage Books; they are placed in the City Library.

CALLIE BAILEY LETCHFORD,

Historian.

Monongahela Valley Chapter (California, Pa.) is one of the youngest protégés of Mrs. A. W. Cook, having been organized by her on February 28, 1920, shortly before her term of office as State Regent expired and her election as Vice President General. Miss Henrietta Lilley was the Organizing Regent and the organizing members numbered twenty-one. The interest in this new Chapter grew apace and by the time the charter closed in June, 1920, there were sixty charter members. At the first meeting in the fall of 1920, we were so fortunate as to have as our guests our State Regent, Mrs. Sparks, also members of the Great Meadows and Andrew Lynn Chapters of Uniontown, and of the Washington County Chapter, Washington, Pa.

At the second meeting, a study of the causes leading up to the Revolutionary War was begun, later in the year taking up topics relative to the war itself, which study is being continued during the current year.

The social meetings of the year were a banquet held at the Elks Club in Charleroi in January and a charming outdoor gathering Flag Day with our sister, Mrs. Mary H. Crowthers, in Fredericktown, Pa. The story of this red letter day is told by one of our members in an attractive little jingle.

James Halstead, Sr., Chapter (Robinson, Ill.) was organized March 26, 1913. Out of respect to the oldest member, Mrs. Caroline Gertrude Halstead Jackson, the Chapter was named for her ancestor.

We organized with sixteen charter members. Mrs. Gertrude E. Maxwell, a daughter of Mrs. Jackson, worked faithfully and to her untiring efforts even to-day we owe more than we can repay. In a small way we have tried to show her how much we respect her and have made her Honorary Regent for life. I have



MEMORIAL STAND ERECTED BY THE JAMES HALSTEAD SR. CHAPTER IN THE CEMETERY AT ROBINSON, ILL.

It gave us pleasure to contribute \$10 to the Tennessee Lincoln Memorial University and \$12 to the support of the Armenian children.

At the Congress in April we were represented by our Regent and three other members.

The current year has started under most auspicious conditions. The membership has increased to one hundred. Our attractive Year-book invites us to a year that bids fair to be a most satisfactory one. Our first "research outing" on October 22, 1921, took us to the historic Mingo Cemetery, where we browsed all the afternoon locating the graves of Tom, the tinker, and leaders in the famous Whiskey Insurrection.

ANNA KENT KINGSLEY,
Historian.

been Regent for three terms and but for her help we could never have accomplished what we have. Mrs. Jackson left as members of the Chapter another daughter, grand-daughter and grand-daughter-in-law.

Through the efforts of the other daughter, Mrs. Jessie Jackson Martin, ably assisted by Mrs. Mabel Clyde Morenous, a beautiful memorial stand was erected in our old cemetery. It is built of concrete, a platform of sixteen by twenty feet, covered by a red tile roof supported by four pillars at each corner with a seat running around three sides. Two bronze tablets are on each of the two front pillars. One tablet is dedicated to the 17 Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in Crawford County, and the other is in honor of the soldiers, sailors and

marines who fought in all the other wars. The tablets are beautiful and the location of the platform ideal. The stand was dedicated last Memorial Day.

We were such a small Chapter at the commencement and no one seemed to know much about us or what we were doing. Now we have thirty-eight members with five more who are proving up on their papers, and feel we are of real importance. When we started to raise money for our Memorial Stand the Chapter pledged \$300, the rest we received from lodges, clubs and patriotic individuals.

It surprised us how people responded to our appeals for money. Two of the largest donations were from the Elks, \$200; the Masons, \$180; while several individuals gave fifty dollars. Now no one dares to ask "Who are the D.A.R.'s?" as many said to me, and "What are you doing?" Our Stand cost over \$1100.

We have paid our per capita tax on every occasion, besides giving to local affairs. We are working in the schools and recently presented a large flag to the various rooms (eighteen in number), distributed the Flag Code, Creeds, etc. We are working on the Essay Contest now; subject, The Pioneer Women of Illinois, for which the State D.A.R. has offered medals.

We have given to the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association. We also presented to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Legion a handsome large flag.

KATHERINE BRUBAKER NEWLIN,
Regent.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pa.). First meeting held April 21, 1892, is the fourth oldest Chapter in Pennsylvania and the fifteenth in the United States. Was named Donegal for the old Presbyterian Church Donegal, which means "Fortress of the Stranger." We have a membership of 119, having gained fifteen members this year. Ten meetings are held during the year, our regular meeting place being the Women's Club; occasionally we are entertained by members at their homes.

We began the year by marking twelve graves in the old Donegal Cemetery, exercises were held there, and an address made by our Regent, Mrs. J. G. Forney. A monument and plot of ground marking the home of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to Donegal Chapter by the heirs of the Heimenz Estate. The Chapter has paid the sixty cents per capita to the three enterprises, \$100 to Pennsylvania for New

Building at Washington, \$60 to Armenian Relief, \$4.10 to Lincoln Memorial School of Tennessee, two boxes of clothing sent to Crossnore School, N. C., \$10 to Scott Harrison Memorial Fund, \$5 each for Martha Berry and Hindeman Schools, \$10 for prize essays in Girls' High School, and one prize for County High Schools, also 57 Block Certificates have been sold for the new Office Building at Washington.

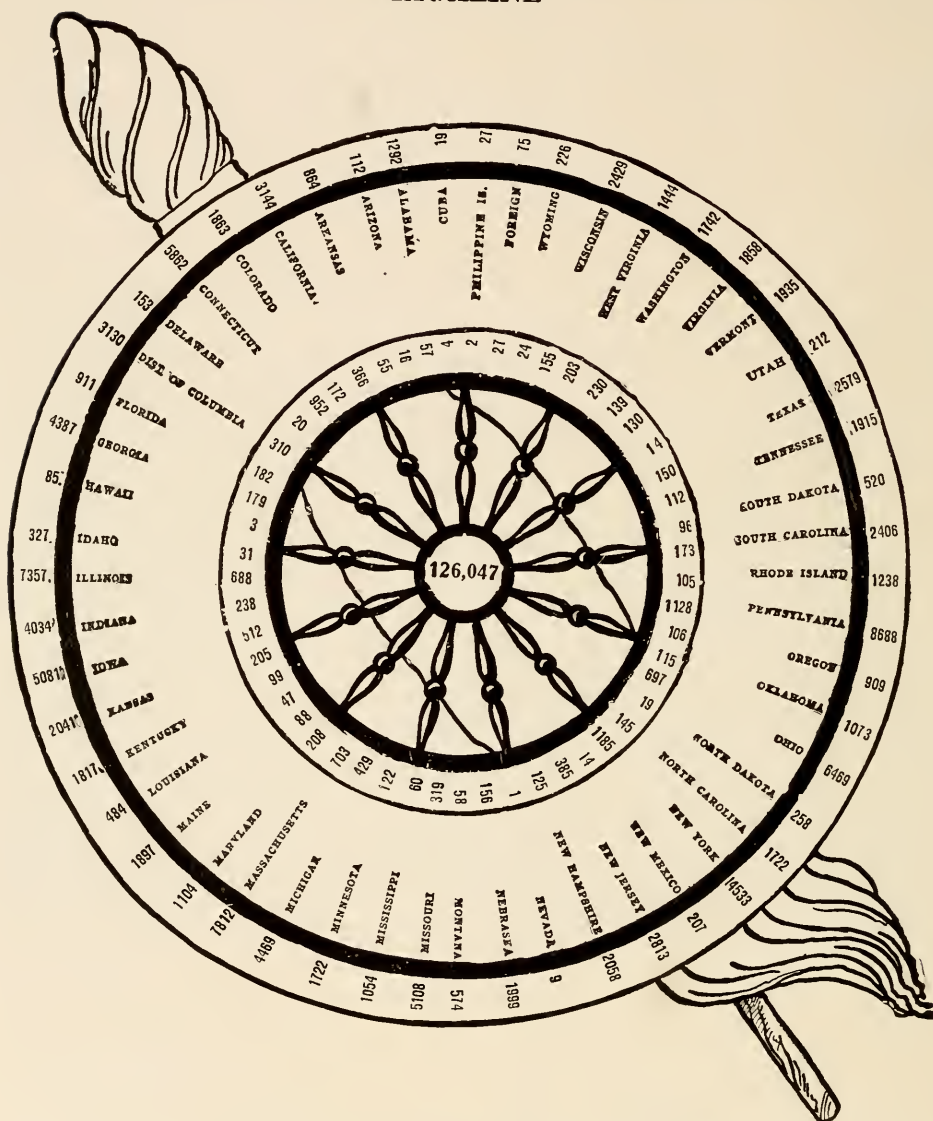
The red letter day of Donegal Chapter was on Thursday, October 21st, honored as we had never been before by having as our guests our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General and former State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, ex-Vice President General, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, and Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. Our Regent entertained them at her home and some of the social functions arranged for them were a dinner at the Men's Club, a morning spent at President Buchanan's home, a luncheon at noon at our Country Club, followed by a reception at the Iris Club for all members and guests. A program had been arranged and our beloved President General made a pleasing address, the other National and State Officers greeted us enthusiastically and made every member feel that her individual talent was much needed to make the National Society a success. After this meeting the Regent entertained the visitors at her home at dinner. The Chapter feels that this meeting with National and State Officers will be an inspiration and help to accomplish many more patriotic duties.

Americanization and arousing patriotism have been among our chief aims. We believe that by training the young to love their country and respect the Flag is a sure way. At our December meeting we gave a Christmas Party to 65 Italian children, sang patriotic songs, told them stories, had refreshments and a Santa Claus to give each one a gift. We have ordered 100 Italian Manuals and flower seeds which will be distributed to each Italian family and two prizes will be given, one by Regent and one by the Chapter for the best kept back yard.

We have had a most successful year and much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. Mary Hanley Forney.

(MRS.) VIRGINIA FORNEY JOHNS NISSLY,
Historian.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

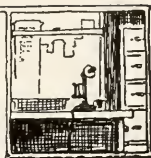
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, March 27, 1922



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, March 27, 1922, at 2.10 P.M.

The President General led the members in reciting the Lord's Prayer, the Chaplain General not being present.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General was requested to act as Recording Secretary General *pro tem*.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; *State Regents*: Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Young, Dr. Barrett.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1875 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1875 applicants for membership.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The *Secretary pro tem*, announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1875 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported applications for reinstatement of 110 former members and moved *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 110 members, they having complied with the requirements of the National By-laws.* Seconded and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 87 resignations, and the loss to the Society through death of 166 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these departed members.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report:

The following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lula Whelchel Smith, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Nellie T. Hick, Eldorado, Ill.; Mrs. Ora Anna Doyle, Clinton, Ind.; Mrs. Kate Truman-Cofer-Barker, Danville, Ind.; Mrs. Sareita Harvey Keppler, Elkhart, Ind.; Miss Nellie A. Ewbank, Guilford, Ind.; Mrs. Carrie McMorris Troutman, Peru, Ind.; Mrs. Maggie Drips Barnard, Elkader, Iowa; Mrs. Floribel Bingley Brubacher, Fonda, Iowa; Mrs. Grace Anna Ball Dow, Midland, Mich.; Mrs. Clara Walton Marsh, Aikin, Minn.; Mrs. Lucy Agnes Hill Fenton, International Falls, Minn.; Mrs. Blanche LaRue Smith, Madison, Minn.; Mrs. Effie Wells Loucks, Pipestone, Minn.; Mrs. Maude C. Schilplin, St. Cloud, Minn.; Mrs. Carrie M. Howe Whitby, Clarence, Mo.; Mrs. Wallace Smith McDaniel, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Mrs. Myrl Hobson Douglass, Coleridge, Nebr.; Mrs. Mary Carleton Brummer, Lisbon, N. H.; Mrs. Tempe Whitehead Holt, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mrs. Susie Barbour Jones, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mrs. Susie Stratton Conyer Miller, Henryetta, Okla.; Mrs. Etta Rogers Fluke, Shawnee, Okla.; Miss Ellie Roberts Ray, Blairsville, Pa.; Mrs. Leota Morgan Berry, Fairmont, W. Va.

Through their respective State Regents the reappointment of the following is requested: Mrs. Genevieve Folger Webster Wolfram, Des Plaines, Ill.; Mrs. Anna M. Hicks, Amelia, Ohio.

Authorization of the following chapters is requested: Flagstaff, Arizona; Jerseyville, Illinois; Laurens, Iowa; Plainwell and Plymouth, Michigan; Brook Hill, Martinsville and Radford, Virginia.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests the disbandment of the John Chenoweth Chapter of Pennsboro, on account of not complying with the rules of the National Society.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting, and I now ask for their confirmation: Chico at Chico and Fresno at Fresno, Cal.; Penelope Terry Abbe

at Enfield, Conn.; Gainesville at Gainesville and Lake Wales at Lake Wales, Fla.; Oliver Morton at Gray, Georgia; Anna at Anna, Ill.; Margaret Winthrop at Battle Creek, Wayne County at Corydon, and Martha Jordan at Sutherland, Iowa; Montcalm at Greenville, Mich., and Amos Sturgis at Sturgis, Mich.; Winnebago at Caledonia, Minn.; Anne Cary at East Rockaway, N. Y.; Jane Washington at Fostoria, and George Slagle at Jamestown, Ohio; Lieut. Asa Stevens at Standing Stone, Penna.; Martha Watson at Williston, S. C.; San Felipe Del Rio at Del Rio, Texas; Nancy Christian Fleming at Hollins and Jack Jouett at Rio, Va.; Martha Guthrie at Colfax, Wash.; Bee Line at Charles Town, Matthew French at Princeton, and William Morris at Pratt on Kanawha, W. Va.

The Fort Massac Chapter at Charleston, Ill., wishes to change its name to Sally Lincoln.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Registrar General here presented a supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 75 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 75 additional members.* The Secretary *pro tem.* announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 75 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

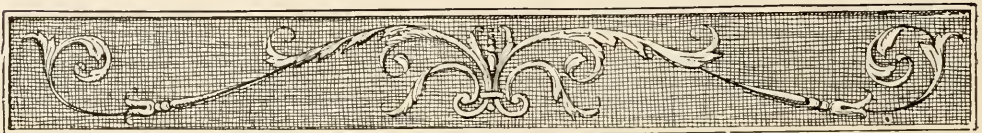
The motions were approved as read, and at 2.35 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,

Secretary pro tem.



The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death on March 24, 1922, at Kansas City, Missouri, of a former National Officer, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General, 1903-4, and Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, 1911-1914.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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1922-1923

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MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
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MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.

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MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
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MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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JULY, 1922

WHOLE No. 359

DISCOVERY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

IT seems incredible to us in this 146th year of the Independence of the United States of America, that our Declaration of Independence remained for half a century a forgotten document to the American people and that Thomas Jefferson did not realize, until near the end of his life, that he had composed an epochal paper. Yet the evidence is solidly arrayed to this effect.

After the Declaration had played its part in our Revolutionary struggle, it slumbered in the archives of the Government until it was brought to popular attention by the enterprise of a writing teacher and a public controversy over the credit for the honor of its first popular publication, between this professor of penmanship and a rival publisher. To contend that the Declaration of Independence, one of the world's great documents of liberty, would have remained in unnoticed obscur-

ity but for Benjamin Owen Tyler would be, of course, absurd. The rejuvenation of a healthy patriotism by the second war with Great Britain (the War of 1812), to which the final, blood-stirring victory at New Orleans, contributed a sustaining energy, created a state of mind in the American people that made possible the commercial success of the publishing venture of the pen-artist and that Tyler was the first to popularize the Declaration by a widespread publication should not be forgotten.

The story of the writing of the Declaration, how it was composed, adopted, signed and "submitted to a candid world" is too well known to the Daughters of the American Revolution to justify recounting here; but a part of it may be retold for the sake of the continuity and completeness of this story.

On July 2, 1776, the Colonial delegates in the Continental Congress absolved, by

vote, the United Colonies from all allegiance to the British Crown and, on July 4th, approved the draft of the form of announcement of this action. Thomas Jefferson's composition was the draft of this form of announcement and had been submitted to the Congress as the report of the Committee of Five, to whom had been entrusted the preparation of the document. As adopted by Congress, this report became the Declaration of Independence and the last, rough draft of this report, in the handwriting of Jefferson and bearing certain changes in the handwriting of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, was preserved among Jefferson's Papers. It was transferred, in this year of 1922, from the Department of State to the Library of Congress by order of the President of the United States.

This precious paper was immediately subjected to a searching and critical examination and all the physical facts respecting it noted down. In the course of this examination certain things heretofore unnoticed, became apparent. The most important of these is that Benjamin Franklin had more to do with the phraseology of the Declaration of Independence than has been recognized up to now. We will note these facts before proceeding with the story of the discovery of the Declaration by the people of the United States, as they are facts curiously interwoven with that discovery.

The rough draft of the Declaration, the report of the Committee of Five, because it bears pen changes by Adams and Franklin, is, presumably, the final rough draft from which Jefferson says he made a clean copy for submission to Congress. It bears numerous alterations and, in the margins, opposite seven of these alterations, Jefferson has written the names of Adams and Franklin, each time with a little symbol, corresponding to a

like symbol in the text as designating the word or words written in by these two men. But these marginal notes of identification by Jefferson *were written in many years after 1776* and Jefferson's memory in this was as untrustworthy as it has been proven to be in many of his other recollections respecting the Declaration. He credits John Adams with two corrections and Benjamin Franklin with five. But Franklin should have been credited with *eleven* changes in all and four of these, hitherto unnoted, are of the first importance.

In the very first line of this final, rough draft, Benjamin Franklin struck the resounding note that underlies our entire governmental theory and welded together Jefferson's rich phraseology as a hammer-stroke upon a deep-toned bell welds together all lesser notes in the vibrant air. For Jefferson had written:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a people to dissolve the political bands," etc.

and Benjamin Franklin crossed out the weak "a" and wrote "one," so that the line reads to all the world:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people," etc. And next, Jefferson, with too much doubt, perhaps, of what the Congress would really do, wrote:

"they should declare the causes which impel them to threaten separation," and Franklin smashed out the hesitant "threaten" and wrote a firm "the" in its stead.

But the most ringing change of all comes in that well-known phrase:

"We hold these truths to be," etc. Jefferson had written "sacred & undeniable"; but Franklin crossed them out and merits honor from every lover of liberty for his great substitution: "SELF-EVIDENT."

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for ^{one} people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to ~~assume among the powers of the earth the position which their~~ ^{separate and equal} station to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to ~~the~~ ^{the} separation.

We hold these truths to be ^{self-evident} ~~unalienable~~ ^{unalienable} that all men are created equal, that ^{they are endowed by their creator with certain} ~~from the equal creation they derive~~ ^{unalienable} rights, that among ^{these} ~~these~~ are life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these ^{rights} ~~ends~~, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government ~~shall~~ becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, & to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles & organising it's powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light & transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. but when a long train of abuses & usurpations [begin at a distinguished period] & pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to ~~reduce~~ ^{under absolute Despotism} reduce them ~~to absolute Despotism~~, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, & to provide new guards for their future security. such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; & such is now the necessity which constrains them to ~~reform~~ ^{change} their former systems of government. the history of the ^{the} present ^{King of Great Britain} ~~usurpation~~ ^{usurpation} is a history of ^{unremitting} ~~innumerable~~ injuries and usurpations, [among which, ^{appears no solitary fact} ~~there is not a single instance~~ ^{to contravert} ~~to contravert~~ the uniform tenor of the rest, ^{in still longer injury} ~~all of which have~~ ^{all of which have} ~~in direct object~~ the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states, to prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world, for the truth of which we pledge a faith not unclouded by falsehood.]

The next change is still of high importance. Jefferson wrote: "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies & ships of war without our consent," and Franklin, ever watchful of the democracy he loved, changed this to: "without the consent of our Legislatures."

The next heretofore unnoted change was more a clarifying of idea than anything else, but still it was the clear genius of a master of language who could give his every word a polished value. Jefferson had written: "giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation" and Franklin shifted this to read: "giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation."

The last unnoted change was in that portion of Jefferson's draft which Congress expunged, so it is relatively immaterial, however, Jefferson wrote: "future ages will scarce believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short compass of twelve years only," [and what follows of Jefferson's idea is so crossed over as to be indecipherable], but Franklin's change was "to lay a foundation so bold and undisguised for tyranny." Jefferson recorrected Franklin by crossing out the word "lay" and rewriting "build" in its stead, so that the finally corrected sentence read: "future ages will scarce believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short space of twelve years only, to build a foundation so broad and undisguised for tyranny over a people fostered & fixed in principles of freedom."

How did Jefferson happen to remember five of Franklin's changes and not the other six? How was it that other important details of the composition and signing of that immortal paper could not be remembered by him? John Adams was equally forgetful. Thomas McKean, a signer, became quite confused in his remembrance and the real facts, so far as

obtainable, have been obtained by a critical study, analysis and comparison of the documentary evidence that has survived. Argument and discussion, recalling of events, attempts to remember and a literature of controversy over the drafting and signing of the Declaration began, casually enough, in 1817 when Joseph Delaplaine, of Philadelphia, in writing a biographical sketch of Jefferson, asked him certain questions about the Declaration. Jefferson's reply shows that even in 1817 he had not yet awakened to what he had accomplished, for he dismissed the matter briefly by saying that Adams and Franklin "each of them made two or three short and verbal alterations only, but even this is laying more stress on mere composition than it merits; for that alone was mine; the sentiments were of all America."

Two years later Samuel A. Welles asked Jefferson's aid in the preparation of a life of his grandfather, Samuel Adams, and Jefferson's letters to Welles, giving his recollections as to the Declaration, are much at variance with the established facts. Why Jefferson did not recognize in 1776 the tremendous importance of his composition may, in a measure, be due to the severe criticism and rough treatment his effort received on the floor of Congress. Jefferson says: "during the debate I was sitting near Dr. Franklin and he observed I was writhing a little under the acrimonious criticisms of some of its parts; and it was on that occasion that, by way of comfort, he told me the story of John Thompson, the Hatter, and his new sign." [Thompson had devised a new signboard for his hat shop and his friends, one after another, criticized the various words thereon, and Thompson, following each bit of advice, struck out one word after another until nothing was left of the original composition except Thompson's

name and the figure of a hat]. The severe treatment Jefferson's draft received seemed to have so injured his feelings that, after the Declaration was adopted, he put his draft away and did not refer to it or think about it again for nearly fifty years. That none of the other men of the Continental Congress of 1776 thought any more about it than did Jefferson is fairly plain from their inability, in after years, to remember very much about either the adoption or the signing. Like many other great things done by our Forefathers, the doing of them was the important thing and, having done their best, they did not pause to emulate the classic example of Little Jack Horner on extracting the plum. The Declaration adopted, signed and published to the world, was a thing done, for good or for evil and the men of 1776 pressed on to the accomplishment of the heavy tasks still confronting them. That Jefferson, Adams and others, competent to speak, could remember in after years, very little about the matter is good evidence that the Declaration was viewed as a mere piece of routine work of small consequence, as compared with the vote of Independence of July 2nd. Franklin died in 1790, before any of the later public interest had been displayed in the Declaration, which accounts for the fact that we have no story, or statement from him regarding it. John Adams placed all the emphasis upon the passage of the resolution of Independence on July 2nd and paid scant attention to the Declaration itself except to complain that the bells ringing far into the night of the celebration of July 8th kept him awake. With Jefferson it was much the same, so far as his attention to the Declaration was concerned. Any pride of authorship he may have had in his draft completely withered under the criticisms of the Congress. He would

have gone to his grave without realizing what he had accomplished, but for the attention drawn to the Declaration by a publisher's quarrel in 1818-19 and Timothy Pickering's Fourth of July oration in 1823.

As early as 1810 a government clerk by the name of William P. Gardner, who was afterward U. S. Consul to Demerara, conceived the idea of publishing a decorative copy of the Declaration with facsimile signatures. He confided his plan and idea to an engraver and tentative sketches were made. In 1813 these tentative sketches were submitted to Jefferson for approval and his comment thereon contains no word, or hint of a realization of the place the Declaration was destined to occupy in the mind and heart of the world. The engraver, in whom Gardner confided, carried the entire scheme to John Binns, a publisher, in Philadelphia, and Binns, in 1816, advertised his intention of publishing the Declaration in a manner closely approximating Gardner's plan; but beyond this public announcement he seems to have done nothing.

Benjamin Owen Tyler, removed from New York City to Washington, in 1817, and then saw, for the first time, the Declaration of Independence. Being a professional penman and an instructor of writing, he was ever on the lookout for material of a striking character with which to display his skill. He asked for and obtained permission to copy the Declaration and make facsimiles of the signatures. This copy he made, exactly the size of the original. The text he engrossed and enlarged, and ornamented the important words, so that while not a facsimile it was a most perfect and beautiful specimen of ornamental lettering and pen skill. The signatures he copied in exact facsimile. Acting Secretary of State, Richard Rush, certified September

10, 1817, that the text was correctly copied and that he had "examined the signatures to each. Those executed by Mr. Tyler are curiously exact imitations; so much so that it would be difficult if not impossible for the closest scrutiny to distinguish them, were it not for the hand of time, from the originals." This copy Tyler had engraved and published in 1818 and Binns, who had been taking his time with the Gardner idea, found himself forestalled. He immediately published an attack upon Tyler and upon Tyler's publication. Gardner joined forces with Tyler and a publisher's war ensued in the public prints. Despite his best efforts Binns did not succeed in getting his Declaration on the market until the next year. It was on the same plan as to decorated text and facsimile signatures as Tyler's, but where Tyler displayed nothing but the text and signatures, Binns enclosed the Declaration in an elaborate ornamental chain made up of the seals of the Thirteen original States, surmounted by portraits of Washington, Hancock and Jefferson, which Tyler naïvely remarked, "do not ornament the original any more than plates did the Bible when first given to man." Binns' seals were drawn by Thomas Sully and his portraits were from paintings by Stuart, Otis and Copley. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, certified to the correctness of the copy of the text and facsimiles of the signatures.

Tyler's publication of the Declaration had met with great success; Binns' also was not slow in selling and the advertising they both received from their controversy in print aroused interest in the Declaration as a document regardless of its effect upon the fortunes of the rival publishers. This interest steadily increased and in 1823 Timothy Pickering delivered a Fourth of July oration at Salem, Massachusetts, in which, on the

authority of John Adams, he made several statements regarding the Declaration to which Jefferson took exception and aired these exceptions in a long and caustic letter to James Madison, giving the facts according to his, Jefferson's, recollection: "Mr. Adams' memory has led him into unquestionable error; at the age of 88, and 47 years after the transactions of Independence, this is not wonderful, nor should I, at the age of 80, on the small advantage of that difference only, venture to oppose my memory to his, were it not supported by written notes, taken by myself, at the moment and on the spot. . . . You have seen the original paper, now in my hands, with the corrections of Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams interlined in their own handwritings. Their alterations were two or three only and merely verbal." These "notes taken . . . at the moment and on the spot" have survived, but they do not add anything to what has been gleaned from a critical analysis of all the other available sources, for they merely state, in less than thirty words, that Jefferson drafted the Declaration and reported it to Congress. The fact of the matter is that when Jefferson, half a century after the event, found the Declaration assuming an importance he had never dreamed it would, he was unwilling, apparently, to admit that its composition was thought of such minor consequence in 1776 that he had then failed to note the facts respecting its creation and, in 1823, was also unwilling to admit that he could not fully recall them. It must have been after 1819 and probably it was at the time of the 1823 controversy that Jefferson looked through his papers for the draft of the Declaration and made the marginal notes thereon of the Franklin and Adams changes. At that late day, forty-seven years afterwards, Jefferson's failure to recognize

all of Franklin's changes becomes measurably explainable. That these marginal notes were not made until many years after 1776 is clear from the fact that the draft, folded and filed away among Jefferson's papers, had broken in one of the folds from age. To remedy this Jefferson pasted a narrow strip of paper, vertically down the outer margin of the first page to repair the break. There can be no other reason than this for pasting this strip at such a place, as there is no writing under it and, after pasting this bit of paper in place, Jefferson wrote two of his marginal notes *across* it. This condition effectually militates against any theory that the marginal notes, identifying the Adams and Franklin handwritings, were made in 1776.

Had it not been for the patriotism aroused by the successful War of 1812, the enterprise and artistic skill of Benjamin Owen Tyler in 1817 and Timothy Pickering's oration in 1823, with the ensuing public controversies from the last two happenings, it is quite possible that John Quincy Adams, while Secretary of State, might not have thought it worth while to have an exact and official facsimile made of the entire Declaration of Independence, signatures and all. This he did in 1823 and this facsimile is the only complete and exact facsimile that has ever been made from the original Declaration. Every other facsimile has been made from one of these 1823 facsimiles or its replica. The original plate of the 1823 reproduction is still in the custody of the Department of State.

There seems to be no documentary evidence available regarding the exact process by which this 1823 facsimile was made. Among the methods of reproductive copper-plate engraving then known in the United States was a wet sheet transfer from the original to be engraved.

Because of this there exists a tradition that the ink upon the parchment was then loosened and that the Declaration has been fading ever since, until now it is barely legible. This has not yet been proven, however, and so many other factors enter into the matter that it is not at all a conclusive explanation of the present physical condition of the parchment. Richard Rush's statement as to "the hand of time" in his certificate to Tyler's facsimile signatures furnishes food for thought as to the condition of the signatures in 1817. As to the physical condition of the Declaration at the present time, in this year of 1922, it may be said that, while greatly faded, it has faded almost uniformly and the text, while difficult to read is still fairly legible. Under certain angles of light it is perfectly so. It is the signatures that have suffered the most and while the greater number of these have almost disappeared, every one of them can still be made out with the aid of a good reading glass. It is quite doubtful if all trace of any of them will ever completely vanish and until documentary or other strong evidence is produced, it is not quite reasonable to put the blame for the present condition of the Declaration upon the shoulders of the engraver of 1823, who was one of the best of the few copper-plate engravers then in America.

Congress immediately assumed charge of John Quincy Adams' facsimile and, by a resolution of May 26, 1824, directed a very thorough distribution, over the entire country, of a total edition of 200 copies. Two copies each were to be given to the surviving signers (the two sent to Jefferson were on parchment), to the President of the United States, the Vice President, to James Madison and to the Marquis de Lafayette; twenty copies were allotted to Congress, twelve to the Government Departments, two to the President's

house, two to the Supreme Court room, one to the Governor of each State, one to each branch of each State legislature, one to the Governor of each territory, one to the legislative council of each territory and the remainder to different universities and colleges as the President of the United States might direct. This judiciously planned distribution which placed a perfect reproduction of the Declaration in the principal centres of the entire country completed, in a masterly and official manner the work begun as a private venture by Benjamin Owen Tyler half a dozen years before.

The Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, at which the original Declaration was exhibited, inspired another wave of reproduction by private publishers and since 1876 our charter of American liberty has been reproduced oftener in facsimile and print than any other known document. Some of these reproductions are fearful and wonderful examples of design and supposedly decorative embellishment which tax the possibilities of the printer's art to the limit. The reproduction of the Declaration in type has not

been confined entirely to America; its appeal has ceased to be to America alone, for its clarion note of liberty finds a responsive echo in every corner of the world to-day.

The Declaration of Independence was composed for the single purpose of justifying to the world the breaking away of the Colonies from Great Britain. It was designed to introduce, in the most persuasive and convincing form, the right and justice of the adoption of Richard Henry Lee's resolution of Independence. It was a campaign document in world politics, though much was hoped for, from its argumentative strength, in the Colonies themselves, for it drew the line sharply between Patriot and Tory and forced every one to take sides plainly for or against Great Britain. It was intended to put an end to vacillation and to make the Colonial cause a clean-cut issue. How well Jefferson performed this task and fulfilled these intentions the world has judged and no amount of intensive study and critical comparison of historical fact can ever take from him his rightful glory of being the herald of American liberty.



YOU are Wanted

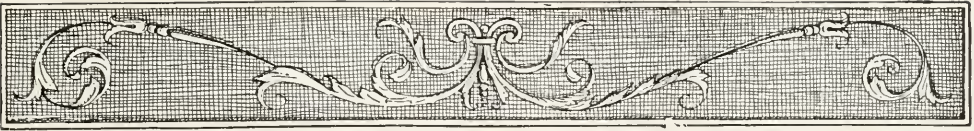
as a READER of

The D.A.R. Magazine

and as a Subscriber

25,000 Subscribers by 1923!

SEE PRIZE OFFER ON PAGE 401



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

IN this message I want to stress especially the splendid forward strides being made by our Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants which is now obtainable in six languages—English, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Yiddish and Polish. I feel that its mission is so important that I wish to repeat for the benefit of a wider circle of readers among our members what I have said in a circular letter on the subject issued in June to our Chapter Regents.

Our Manual is rapidly taking its place among the biggest of the many big undertakings launched by our Society. It is distributed by the thousands to immigrants on Ellis Island and through school-boards and missions, besides chapters of our own Society. It is winning high praise wherever it goes as the most practically helpful book of its kind ever issued.

Workers on Ellis Island report that it is "filling a long-felt need." One State Americanization Director calls it "a great and good work, like bread in the wilderness." A Chief Naturalization Examiner in Missouri, speaking of candidates for citizenship in his section who receive no preliminary instruction, writes to our Society: "Such a booklet as you have prepared would be a boon to this group of candidates." From New Haven, Connecticut, an almost foreign city, comes this word from one of our Regents there: she writes that a head-worker "who was not duly enthusiastic when I first placed copies of the Manual in her hands, took time to look at them and professed herself over the 'phone as 'simply thrilled' with them. She now wants them for a large club of young men, many of whom are trying to get citizens' papers."

Lack of space forbids further quotations from these unsolicited and voluntary testimonials to the worth of our book and its great practical value.

I want to urge its greater use and its continued financial support upon all our chapters as one of our greatest opportunities for patriotic service.

First as to its use: a survey of the figures on file with the Corresponding Secretary General

shows that many States with a large foreign population have not applied for as many copies in proportion to their needs as other States. For instance, there should be a larger demand for it from the States on the Mexican border and the Pacific Coast for whose use the Spanish translation was especially prepared. Other States might use it more freely to great advantage and I therefore urge its use upon the chapters and remind them that it is furnished free of charge to those who plan to give it direct to the foreigners. Only those wishing it to use as a text-book need pay for it.

So many other organizations are asking us for our Manual that our own chapters would be cut out of their own work should we grant all the requests. The book is yours. Use it. Work in conjunction with your night-schools, your Americanization workers and your naturalization courts. Be the distributing agents for your own book.

Now as regards the continued financial support of this work, it is obvious that very large future editions of hundreds of thousands of copies must be financed if we are to keep it going. The six languages already published have cost a little more than the first \$25,000 asked for from the States. The balance left in that fund was not quite enough to pay for the last three translations published. Consequently our Congress last April voted (1) that a sufficient portion of the surplus remaining in the Painting Fund should be used to complete the Memorial Fountain Fund and the rest be transferred to the Manual; (2) that all the money received in the future from the States who have not completed their quotas of 60 cents a member for these three objects be all credited to the Manual; that is, that the whole of what remains to be paid of the 60 cents a member heretofore contributed to Fountain, Painting and Manual shall now be used solely for the Manual as the Fountain and Painting funds are both complete; and (3) that the States be asked for another contribution of 25 cents a member for the Manual's future editions.

The sum of \$3607.44 has been realized from the transferred money and a few unpaid quotas.

It is evident that this will not go far toward printing the hundreds of thousands of copies in many languages that will be needed to continue our splendid work on the scale that it deserves. Even the States where the percentage of foreign born is negligible should bear their share of the financial burden, for that which helps to lighten the alien lump in one State with the lighten of true American ideals, necessarily helps all other States by offsetting the danger to the whole country of alien influences. Consequently, I urge all of our chapters who have not done so yet to pay up their unpaid quotas; and to *all* chapters I say most earnestly: Carry out as soon as possible the vote of your own represen-

tatives in our Congress asking for this *new* contribution of 25 cents a member.

By so doing, you will be promoting one of the best ways of combatting radicalism that there is. You will be doing constructive work—a work which offsets the evil influences of disloyalty and builds up the right influences—a work that is far more effective than that barren denunciation of evil which merely tears down without offering the good in its place.

Stand back of our Manual and keep it going as one of the big forces that work for true Americanism.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



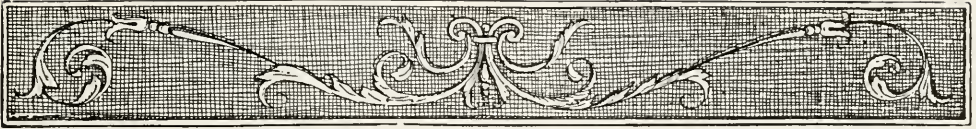
“A STEADY SUBSCRIBER”

Response From N.C.J.

How dear to my heart is the D.A.R. MAGAZINE
 Willingly paid for in May of each year.
 The pictures, the essays, the notes and the queries,
 The President's message which always brings cheer.
 I never shall stop it, I'll always demand it,
 I read it at once, as soon as it's here.
 I always shall praise it, ask others to take it;
 The whole family like it and read it, “my dear.”
 How our list of subscribers would soar in a trice,
 Our Chairman's report, it would surely sound nice,
 If all of our members' subscriptions would try
 To our D.A.R. MAGAZINE ranking so high!

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The verses, “A Steady Subscriber,” from the report of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE Committee, to the 31st Continental Congress, published in the May and June DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES, have brought many letters to Mrs. Bissell, and among them the clever answer printed herewith, which accompanied a check renewing the author's subscription.]





AN UNMARKED REVOLUTIONARY SITE IN OHIO

By Clement Luther Martzoff
Department of History, Ohio University.



HE above caption carries with it two surprises—the one is that there should be a Revolutionary war site in Ohio; the other, that it should remain unmarked.

We have become so accustomed to giving to our eastern seaboard the preëminence in Revolutionary affairs that we are prone to neglect those events in the near west that possess the same significance as did their companions in the farther east.

This article is suggested and inspired by the one appearing in the September, 1919, issue of the publication, "The Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence," an interesting and a worthy discussion of that important event.

One of the fundamentals which students of history soon learn is that great historic events do not happen in a day—they are but the crystallizations of numerous other events that have gone on before.

Our Declaration of 1776 did not come forth full-fledged on that Fourth of July as did the fabled goddess from the brow of Jove, but it represented the resultant of many converging forces which had been put into operation in the months and years. The Mecklenberg Resolutions belong to this category. So do the Hanover Resolutions as they came from the Presbyterians in Dauphin County,

Pa., June 4, 1774,—“in the event of Great Britain attempting to enforce unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.” Similarly the following year the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians at Hanna-town, Westmoreland County, that State, promulgated even a stronger declaration.

In this class we also find the Fort Gower Resolutions, which give to Ohio a Revolutionary site and which has remained unmarked and unknown with the exception of a very few people.

The occasion for this Ohio Declaration of Independence was that campaign into the Ohio Indian country against the Shawnees and their allies on the Scioto plains in the autumn of 1774, commonly known as Lord Dunmore's Expedition. Lord Dunmore, or the Earl of Gower, his other title, was the last royal governor of Virginia. The menacing activities of the Indians were responsible for the fitting out of two armies, which made their way to the Ohio River. One of them, commanded by General Andrew Lewis, was attacked but not defeated by the Indians on October 10th, at Point Pleasant on the Virginia side of the Ohio River.

At the same time Governor Dunmore and his troops were on the north side of the river some miles away, where he

had established his camp and had named it Fort Gower, in honor of himself. Proceeding up the Hocking River, he met the chieftains of the allied tribes and concluded a peace with them. Marching to Fort Gower, he began preparations for the return of his troops into Virginia.

Now, here is where our Ohio "Prelude" comes in. During the absence of Dunmore's army in the Indian country, couriers had arrived from the east with the news that the first Continental Congress had assembled in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and had agreed upon a declaration of rights. This evidently was joyous news to these sons of Virginia, for immediately on its receipt, November 5, 1774, six and one-half months before the Mecklenberg event, officers of the army had a meeting, the record of which is here quoted from official sources:

"Meeting of Officers Under Earl of Dunmore.—At a meeting of the officers under the command of his Excellency, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, convened at Fort Gower, November 5, 1774, for the purpose of considering the grievances of British America, an officer present addressed the meeting in the following words:

"Gentlemen: Having now concluded the campaign, by the assistance of Providence, with honor and advantage to the colony and ourselves, it only remains that we should give our country the strongest assurance that we are ready, at all times, to the utmost of our power, to maintain and defend her just rights and privileges. We have lived about three months in the woods without any intelligence from Boston, or from the delegates at Philadelphia. It is possible, from the groundless reports of designing men, that our countrymen may be jealous of the use of such a body would make of arms in their hands at this critical juncture. That we are a respectable body is certain, when it is considered that we can live weeks without bread or salt; that we can sleep in the open air without any covering but that of the canopy of Heaven; and that our men can march and shoot with any in the known world. Blessed with these talents, let us solemnly engage to one another, and our coun-

try in particular, that we will use them to no purpose but for the honor and advantage of America in general, and of Virginia in particular. It behooves us, then, for the satisfaction of our country, that we should give them our real sentiments, by way of resolves, at this very alarming crisis."

"Whereupon the meeting made choice of a committee to draw up and prepare resolves for their consideration, who immediately withdrew, and after some time spent therein, reported that they had agreed to and prepared the following resolves, which were read, maturely considered, and agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, by the meeting, and ordered to be published in the *Virginia Gazette*:

"Resolved, That we will bear the most faithful allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Third, whilst His Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expense of life, and everything dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of his crown, and the dignity of the British Empire. But as the love of liberty, and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defense of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not in any precipitate, riotous or tumultuous manner, but when regularly called forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen.

"Resolved, That we entertain the greatest respect for His Excellency, the Right Honorable Lord Dunmore, who commanded the expedition against the Shawnees; and who, we are confident underwent the great fatigue of this singular campaign from no other motive than the true interest of this country.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the whole corps.

BENJAMIN ASHBY, *Clerk*."

With this interesting episode, Lord Dunmore's War ended. That it was a part of the Revolutionary War is evident. Without going into a discussion of that phase of the matter, we need but quote from Theodore Roosevelt in his *Winning of the West*, wherein he states that this war "urged by Americans for the good of America, was the opening act in the drama whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown."

The site of Fort Gower is within the limits of a sleepy little village of less than a hundred souls, at the confluence of the

Hocking and Ohio Rivers, perhaps thirty miles below Marietta. Few of the people thereabout can locate where the stockade once stood. Pioneers used to point out where the second-growth timber stood, as it had taken the place of the larger trees used in the construction of the palisades. Occasionally the flint-lock of a rifle or a piece of broken sword might be turned from its grave by the gardener's hoe—

reminders of the time when an English Earl and his American army were encamped there, and where the former was forcibly reminded that their campaign in the forest had not been waged for the good or glory of an English monarch, but for American freedom and independence. Surely such an historic spot should be marked, to perpetuate the memory of these brave sons of the Old Dominion.

\$400 IN PRIZES TO STATES SECURING D.A.R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, has awarded \$400 to be used in prizes to increase the circulation of the National Society's official publication—the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Four prizes will be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:

1st group—states having a membership of over 5000—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa. Prize offered—\$125.00.

2nd group—states having membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered—\$100.00.

3rd group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Vir-

ginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered—\$100.00

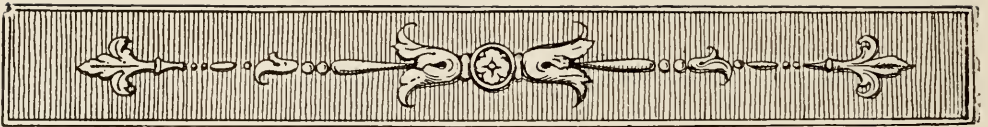
4th group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Phillippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered—\$75.00.

The contest will commence on July 15, 1922, and close on December 31, 1922.

All subscriptions received by the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., will be credited in this contest to each state from which they come. Subscriptions can be sent through State magazine chairmen, chapter magazine chairmen, or by members direct to the Treasurer General. Do not delay.

We have set as a goal 25,000 subscribers by 1923!

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman,
D. A. R. Magazine Committee.



PRIZE WINNING PAPER ON INDIAN LIFE, HISTORY AND IDEALS

By Myra H. Patch

Galesburg, Ill.



THE National Committee on Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Chairman, in 1921 offered a prize of twenty-five dollars in gold to the D.A.R. member sending in the best ten reasons why we should conserve and preserve "The American Indian Life, Morals, Characteristics, Art and Traditions."

Forty-three papers were sent in and on April 2, 1921, forwarded to the American Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas, care of Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, Principal, who appointed a committee to judge the papers. This committee awarded the prize to Myra H. Patch, of Galesburg, Ill., a member of the Rebecca Parke Chapter. Honorable mention was granted to the following contributors: Mrs. G. R. Chrissman, Warrensburg, Mo.; Mrs. F. W. Gamble, Twin Falls, Idaho; and Miss Mamie McLees, East Radford, Va. Mr. Cloud, in reporting the findings of his committee of judges, said: "The examination of the papers has been one of the most delightful tasks I have had in many a year."

Ten reasons why the American Indian Life, Morals, Characteristics, Art and Traditions, should be conserved and preserved:

1. As a Tardy Justice Toward the First Americans.

Every true historian has striven to give all peoples their due, but few have written in commendation of the American Indians. They were loyal, grateful and peace-loving as well as treacherous, revengeful and war-like. They have fought in every war of our nation and not a few on the American side in the War for Independence (H. H. Jackson). Indeed much of the success of the Americans in the Revolution was due to the methods of warfare learned from the Indians. In the Great War the large number of Indians to volunteer and their excellent service was a matter of great satisfaction to our government authorities.

2. To Raise the Standard of Pride in Their Descendants.

How proudly do we of the White Race claim descent from our ancestors! With what pride do we relate stories of their deeds! Should not the greatness of such Indians as Massasoit, Logan (Tah-ga-jute), Red Jacket, Black Hawk and many others be a source of gratification to all descendants of Indians?

3. In Recognition of Their Arts and Literature.

(a) The arts of pottery and weaving, in their beauty of pigments and dyes are conceded to be among the most artistic in the world.

(b) No other language is more full of picturesque metaphor, vivid simile and concise expression. Oratory and story-telling were studied accomplishments. (Johnson's Encyclopedia; Champlin—Schoolcraft.)

(c) Their myths, legends and folk stories, in beauty and interest, are at least the equal of those of the Greeks, Teutons or British Druids, and for flowery language no other tales can compare. (Gilmore.)

4. In Recognition of Their Music.

The music of the Indians is a distinct contribution to the music of the world. Indeed it is the purest aboriginal music that has come down from the past. Indian themes are as much the heritage of America as the music of the barbaric hordes of Russia is the heritage of cultured Russia. One cannot live in the great West without sensing it and thinking how it would sound in rhythm and melody. The composer feels the pulse of it in his contact with the awesome cañons, the snow-capped peaks and in the voiceless and beautiful solitudes of the desert. (Cadman.)

5. In Recognition of Their Characteristics.

Their fortitude, bravery and stoicism have been fruitful themes of writers of America. Storm, war, famine or illness were met without murmur or complaint. No movement of consequence was taken without a ceremonial invoking the help of the Great Spirit, and the Red Man felt no ill will toward the Great Spirit when misfortune came.

6. To Emphasize Our Nomenclature.

Our country would simply be a repetition of the old countries without the individuality of nomenclature derived from the aborigines. What a source of interest to the student is the meaning of such names as Niagara, Omaha, Seattle, Tallahassee, Kentucky, Illinois, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Dakota, Oklahoma and Minnehaha! What a distinction they confer upon America!

7. Because of Foods, Dyes, Narcotics, Medicines, etc., Obtained from the Indians.

To enumerate the plants used by the Indians and by them given to the White Race is beyond the knowledge of the layman. However, all know the use of the potato, turkey, Indian corn, squash, tomato, tobacco, tumeric, ochre, sumac, nutgalls, catnip and licorice.

8. In Gratitude for Their Help to the Explorers and Early Settlers of Our Country.

Not alone in Jamestown and Plymouth were the early settlers dependent upon the Red Man for sustenance and material aid; but when exploring parties were planned Indian guides (often at the expense of their own lives, for example, Sacajawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition) led the way over Indian trails. Had it not been for the well-defined trails with their camping grounds and watering places, years would have elapsed before the remote

parts of our country could have been known to the White Man.

9. To Awaken Interest in Forms of Life Native to America.

Although revrencing with sentimental regard the life of plants and animals native to Europe, the White Race came to America, which teemed with new forms of flora and fauna, and began a ruthless destruction of native life. The Indian had killed for food and clothing, or self-preservation alone, believing the Great Spirit lived in the surrounding life of the forests, fields and streams. To see these "little brothers" wantonly destroyed, gave the Red Man unspeakable sadness. "It seemed to him a dislocation of the nice balance of nature, the destruction of world symmetry, an awful thing." (Gilmore.)

10. In Recognition of Their Morals and Religion.

In most of the tribes before the contaminating influence of the Whites, the ideals of morals and religion were of the purest. Their old people, both men and women, were listened to with deepest respect. Their children were well taken care of and trained. They communed with Nature, Nature's God and were content. (Schoolcraft.)

Pope says:

"Lo! the poor Indian whose untutored mind
Sees God in the cloud or hears Him in the wind.

To *be*, contents his natural desire."

EPILOGUE

"That something of their appreciation, of their love and reverence for the land and its native life, something of their respect for its sacred places and holy associations, may come to us; that we may the more worthily occupy and more sympathetically enjoy our tenure of this land." (M. R. Gilmore.)

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SEE PRIZE OFFER ON PAGE 401

STATE CONFERENCES

ARKANSAS

The Fourteenth annual State Conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Fayetteville, the guest of the Marion Chapter. The meetings were held in the large auditorium of the State University, February 22-23, 1922. Wednesday A. M. the usual Board meeting was held. In the afternoon the State officers, and Mrs. Reynolds, of North Carolina, the distinguished guests, were escorted by the pages to the platform, and the conference was formally opened by the State Regent, Mrs. Clarence S. Woodward. The "Star Spangled Banner" and "The Salute to the Flag" were given with heartfelt zest. The invocation by Rev. H. L. Paisley was followed by music by Henry Doughty Tovey.

The Chapter Regent being seriously ill, Miss Vaulx, her representative, cordially welcomed the Conference. Mrs. Harry C. Anderson responded for the Daughters. Greetings from the U. of A. were given by President John C. Futrall, Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, expressed her greetings most graciously. Mrs. J. F. Weinmann, State President of the Daughters of 1812, brought cordial greetings from that society.

The fine report of the State Regent was received with enthusiasm, as were the reports of the other State officers. Interesting talks on Severance Tax "for Arkansas" by Dr. D. Y. Thomas, and "The Helen Dunlap School" by Rev. C. P. Parker followed. The reports of the Regents showed active work among the Chapters, notably in increased contributions to the Helen Dunlap School, awarding of medals for history essays, and the establishing of libraries. The Conference voted to furnish and maintain a D.A.R. room in our old State Capitol, in Little Rock.

The social functions were well planned, and perfect in detail. The artists of Fayetteville delighted with music, songs and dancing.

The following officers were elected, *viz*: State Regent, Mrs. A. M. Barrow; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Harry C. Anderson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Catherine Greer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Allyn Cox; Treasurer, Mrs. John F. Weinmann; Registrar, Miss Marie Lloyd; Parliamentarian, Mrs. R. N. Garrett; Chaplain, Mrs. W. L. Dewoody; Curator, Miss Allie Bell Wadley; Librarian, Mrs. H. G. Reed; Members of Advisory Board, Mrs. C. S.

Woodward and Miss Clara Eno; Mrs. S. P. Davis, was elected Honorary State Regent. (Mrs. H. C.) MARY LUMPKIN ANDERSON, *State Historian*.

OKLAHOMA

The Thirteenth annual conference of the Oklahoma Daughters of the American Revolution, met at Norman, Oklahoma, March 9, 1922, guests of Black Beaver Chapter. An executive board meeting was held on the afternoon of March 8th, in the assembly room of the Masonic Dormitory for Boys.

After the meeting, the State Officers and other guests were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Landt, Regent of Black Beaver Chapter, and Mrs. Glenn, a member of the Chapter and also State Chaplain. Afterward, a reception was held for all visiting delegates at the University Auditorium, and it was followed by an entertainment given by the Girl's Glee Club. President Brooks, of the University, cordially welcomed the Daughters to Norman.

The business sessions, which began at nine A. M., March 9th, were most capably presided over by our Regent, Mrs. H. H. McClintock of Bartlesville. Nearly every Chapter in the State was represented, and from their reports, are doing a splendid work. The Oklahoma Daughters of the American Revolution are trying especially to accomplish the following:

First: To collect the authentic history of our State, the Indian history and the lives of our pioneers. We realize we have one of the most interesting histories of any state in the Union, but the Indian will soon be gone and his history with him, unless something is done to preserve it.

Second: Publish a pamphlet telling of the many places of historical interest in the State.

Third: To form some plan to help educate indigent girls.

Fourth: To publish monthly a bulletin which shall contain reports of the work of the Chapters in the State.

The Conference was entertained at luncheon by the Black Beaver Chapter. The members and their friends opened their homes to the delegates and officers, and their cordial hospitality will long be remembered by every member of the Thirteenth Conference.

(Mrs. M. B.) NORMA NOBLE DOWNS, *Historian*.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Saint Charles Chapter (St. Charles, Missouri), in cooperation with the State Society, D.A.R., on October 5, 1921, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Statehood of Missouri by having an old-fashioned barbecue and picnic at Blanchette Park. After the dinner they erected a memorial tablet upon the historical site, Block Number 20, the most important unmarked location in the State, namely the location of the headquarters of the two commandants under Spanish Rule for the District of St. Charles—"Charles Tayon" and "Louis Blanchette." It also marks the location of the home of Louis Blanchette, the first settler of St. Charles, who lived there from 1769 to 1793, the date of his death.

As early as ten-thirty A.M. representatives from sister chapters—O'Fallan, Wentzville, Montgomery City, St. Louis, Webster Groves, and Kirkwood—began to arrive by train and street car, and were met by committees of the St. Charles Chapter with automobiles and conducted to the park. A large number of St. Charles friends also joined us and helped enjoy the day by their interest and help in furnishing automobiles to the Chapter for the transportation of the visitors and to them we are largely indebted for many favors. The barbecued beef and mutton furnished by the State Society and sold at cost added very much to the sandwiches sold by the boys of the American Legion for a nominal sum and the coffee and ice cream, cakes and pies furnished by the societies of the two Presbyterian churches made the picnic dinner all that could be desired.

Promptly at two o'clock P.M. the Transportation Committee had the line of automobiles ready to start and all were seated and ready to move in the procession to the location of block Number 20, the point of supreme interest to all. The Mayor of the town had the block roped off and proclaimed a quarter day holiday, so that all could attend. The school children were excused from all classes and marched in a body to the place.

Mrs. Paul Kitt, State Regent, made the first address. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Vice President General from Missouri, then gave an address explaining the purposes of the organi-

zation of the National Society, D.A.R., and read the Charter given the Society by the United States Government. Our motto, "For love of Country, for service to the Country, for loyalty to the Government, and the inculcating of these principles in the children, native and foreign born, and for the encouragement of the study of American History," are sentiments which every American woman should adopt.

Dr. J. L. Roemer, President of Lindenwood College, followed with anecdotes of the happenings of the first Legislature which convened here in 1821. At the close of his speech, Mrs. George McIlhiney, Regent of the St. Charles Chapter, stepped forward and unveiled the tablet which Mrs. Moss proceeded to dedicate to the coming generations "in the name of the State, George Washington, Madame Duschene, Mrs. George Sibley, and General Pershing, to the honor and glory of America." The song "Missouri, which was composed by Mrs. Julia Stevens Baker, a native Missourian, and is expected to be adopted as our State song, was well rendered by Mrs. Frank House of St. Louis, the audience joining in the chorus by request. The inscription on the bronze tablet which is set in a large stone of Missouri red granite, the donation of the St. Charles Chapter, D.A.R., to the memorial celebration, reads as follows:

1821	Missouri	1921
"Nor north, nor south, nor east, nor west But part of each, of each the best."		

Upon this block No. 20 was located the Headquarters of the two Spanish Commandants for the district of St. Charles

Louis Blanchette
Charles Tayon

This tablet also marks the location of the dwelling where Louis Blanchette, the first settler lived and died, 1769-1793.

(Insignia)

Dedicated the fifth day of October 1921 by the Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," led by a delegation of young ladies from Lindenwood College, of which, it is interesting to mention, our Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, is an alumna and is remembered with pleasure, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Frank Tucker of the M. E. Church, South.

MRS. CHARLES WOODSON WILSON,
Historian.

Indiana County Chapter (Indiana, Pa.)
was organized July 4, 1919, in the Presbyterian

Mary E. Laughry; Historian, Mrs. R. A. Thompson; Chaplain, Mrs. M. C. Watson; Mrs. E. A. Grant, Mrs. B. H. Lichteberger, Miss Hope Stewart.

These officers were unanimously reelected for the next year.

A fine musical number was given by Mrs. Ren Pollock and Mrs. Vernon Taylor. A social hour with the serving of light refreshments ended a pleasant day, and one long to be remembered.

This Chapter has the honor and distinction of having the largest number of organizing



SOME OF THE INDIANA COUNTY CHAPTER MEMBERS

Church, with Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, State Regent, and Mrs. Jesse W. Cary, Organizing Regent, in charge.

In honor of the day, and the successful culmination of our efforts, to secure a Chapter here, the church was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers.

After singing the National anthem and other patriotic songs, the new Chapter was duly organized, and the officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Jesse W. Cary; 1st Vice Regent, Miss Jane E. Leonard; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. John L. Getty; 3rd Vice Regent, Mrs. S. W. Guthrie; Recording Secretary, Miss Laura Bash; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mabel Hazlett; Publicity, Miss Kathleen Goodfellow; Registrar, Mrs. E. E. Lewis; Treasurer, Miss

members ever formed in the National Society, the number being 101 organizing and 14 Charter members, a fact of which we are justly proud. Our present membership is 142.

During the past year Judge Telford gave a fine address at one of our afternoon meetings, and Dr. F. W. Hinitt, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, invited the Chapter to attend a special morning service prepared for the members of the D.A.R. On July 5th we celebrated our first anniversary by having a picnic.

The Year-books have been interesting and instructive, and the musical talent in our Chapter has helped to make very pleasant meetings.

We have a good working Chapter, and during the two years have contributed as follows: Near East Relief, \$82.50; Block Certificates,



SAINT CHARLES CHAPTER AT CENTENNIAL TABLET MONUMENT, ST. CHARLES, MO.

\$10; Scholarship Fund, \$11.50; Tomassee School, \$10; Liberty Bonds, \$25; Memorial Fountain, etc., for foreigners, \$95; Educational, \$1.50; total, \$235.50.

Our second anniversary was spent in the picturesque country home of Mrs. Graffius. Our last meeting consisted of musical numbers given by members of our Chapter, assisted by the "Indiana's Ladies Chorus." The beautiful Indian music by Cadman and McDowell and others was thoroughly enjoyed by our many guests.

(Mrs. R. A.) JOSEPHINE B. THOMPSON,
Historian.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kan.) closed the twenty-fifth year of its existence with 120 members and several papers pending. The November meeting was a celebration of the twenty-fifth birthday at the home of Mrs. John R. Shelton, the former home of her mother, Mrs. N. F. Handy, a charter member, where many of the early meetings were held. The honor guests were Mrs. George T. Guernsey, State Regent; Mrs. A. H. Horton, of Kansas City, the first Regent of the Chapter, and Mrs. T. W. Harrison, of Kansas City, also a charter member and former Regent. The program consisted of musical numbers, a résumé of the work of the Chapter by the Historian, and reminiscences by the early members. One of the features of the afternoon was the cutting of a large birthday cake decorated with twenty-five candles.

Another outstanding feature of the year was the Washington Birthday dinner given by Mrs. F. C. Fox, Vice Regent of the Chapter. The morning session was held at the home of the hostess and dinner was served at a down-town tea-room. Most of the guests came in colonial costume and were seated at one long table which was decorated with red, white and blue candles and flags. Music was furnished by an old-time fiddler, playing the old-time tunes. An out-of-town guest was Miss Catherine Campbell, of Ottawa, Vice President General of Kansas.

On June 13, 1921, Topeka Chapter placed a marker on the grave of Mrs. Margaret Brown, its Real Daughter, at Camden, Ohio.

During the year we have given 1600 American Creeds to Boy Scouts, the State Industrial School and to new citizens; also 150 catechisms to those preparing for citizenship.

The Chapter has given a \$5 prize for the best essay on local history to the English and history classes of the grade schools and have placed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-

LUTION MAGAZINE in the high school and City Libraries.

We have the nucleus of an interesting collection of Revolutionary Relics which is housed in the State Memorial Building in Topeka.

One feature of our naturalization work has been two parties given at the Court House for new citizens and their families at the time the men are given their certificates. Through the courtesy of the Court, this has been made an evening affair and been preceded by speeches and music. As the certificates were given out the D.A.R. presented each family a silk flag. Refreshments were served to over 150, representing 59 families. The S.A.R. have assisted in this work. The men have been ready to respond to the speeches when given their citizenship.

Each committee has been given a meeting at which its work has been presented. We are completing a scholarship to Washburn College toward which we gave \$1000 in 1920 in memory of our one Gold Star. We will complete the year with a fresh desire to begin another twenty-five years of service in patriotic devotion to our United States of America.

BESSIE BOUGHTON,
Historian.

Waucoma Chapter (Waucoma, Iowa). The unveiling of the bronze memorial tablet erected to the memory of our soldiers who died overseas, took place on Sunday, October 23, 1921. The native boulder estimated to weigh about three tons, whose flat surface was well adapted to the placing of the bronze tablet, was secured from a nearby farm and placed on the lot given by the Cemetery Association to the Daughters. The tablet—16 by 20 inches—is of standard bronze, and beside the inscription, bears the insignia of the Society. The securing of this memorial is due to the untiring efforts of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Etta L. T. Burnside, and the chairman of the Memorial Committee, Mrs. Dolly G. Webster.

At two o'clock the Daughters, preceded by the band, left the Red Cross room and marched to the cemetery. The unveiling brought out a large and patriotic attendance and attested to the high honors paid by the people of Waucoma and vicinity to the memory of our soldier dead. The ceremonies were brief and impressive. Music by the band. Invocation by Rev. W. H. Gifford. Singing of "America" by the Chapter.

To the strains of "Nearer My God to Thee" by the band, the flag was removed from the boulder by Miss Helen Fox, daughter of Doctor Fox, and held during the remainder of the exercises by Miss Helene Bright, daughter of the Vice Regent, Mrs. Nellie Bright.

The beautiful bronze tablet bears the following inscription:

MEMORIAL

Dedicated to Those Who Died in the
World War

Captain Walter H. Fox
Medical Corps, Base Hospital 85,
France.

Red Cross Balkan Commission, North-
ern Serbia.
1918-19.

Private LeVerne A. Belding
Headquarters Company, 102nd Infan-
try, 26th Division, Signal Battal-
lion, A.E.F.
1917-18.

Sergeant Lester L. Slagle
Company D, 102nd Infantry, 26th Divi-
sion, A.E.F.
1917-18.

Erected by Waucoma Chapter, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution.
1920.

Those illustrious men of the Revolutionary period by their wisdom, patriotism and sacrifices established and transmitted to us this system of free government, the richest inheritance ever bequeathed to the sons and daughters of men. To safeguard this priceless inheritance, Dr. W. H. Fox, LeVerne A. Belding and Lester L. Slagle gave their service and their lives.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Etta L. T. Burnside, paid a tribute to the three soldiers whose names appear on the tablet, the first of its kind to be erected in Iowa, and in presenting the tablet to the town said:

"This beautiful memorial for our soldier dead I am sure will inspire all who see it, and to the Honorable Mayor and the village of Waucoma I commit it with reverence."

In his speech of acceptance, B. A. Webster, Mayor *pro tem.*, accepted the gift in behalf of the people of Waucoma and thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for placing the memorial, that in years to come future generations may know that when the call came our boys were ready.

Rev. W. H. Gifford, pastor of the Congregational Church, was then presented and gave an inspiring address. He paid a loving tribute to the young men who offered their all upon their country's altar, and said in closing: "So long as this granite rock shall endure, so long shall the story of what these men suffered and accomplished be told to their praise."

The Recessional was given by the Chaplain and the response by the Chapter.

The "Star Spangled Banner," by the band, closed the exercises.

ADDIE M. POTTER,
Historian.

Old Belfry Chapter (Boston, Mass.). Nine years ago our Chapter took the name of Old Belfry from the Old Belfry in Lexington made famous in Revolutionary days. Mrs. Edward E. Syngé was the founder and first Regent of the Chapter, and held that office for seven years. At the first meeting a gavel was presented to the Chapter made from wood from the old Clark-Hancock house in Lexington and suitably marked with inscription on a silver ferule telling the fact, and with the name of the founder.

The Old Belfry was built in 1761 and the gift of the bell was presented to the town by Isaac Stone, and a painting of Old Belfry, by Walter Gilman Page, was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Charles Barnes, at that time Vice President General for Massachusetts.

At the present time there are 70 members, and under the guidance of our most efficient Regent, Mrs. William Moss Morgan, of Brookline, the Chapter has been able to do much philanthropic work. Contributions have been given to the International College at Springfield, the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, the Frances Willard Settlement, the Hillside School for boys, the Martha Berry School, Georgia; the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the Philippine Scholarship Fund, and toward a bed in the Children's Hospital in Boston, in the name of the First Alarm Society, C.A.R. This society has 22 members and is very active. Mrs. Swartwout, of Brookline, is the senior president.

The meetings of Old Belfry are much enjoyed. Fine programs are given, and at the next regular meeting in March the play "Dolly Madison" was given by one of the Chapter members, Mrs. Walter Campbell Taylor.

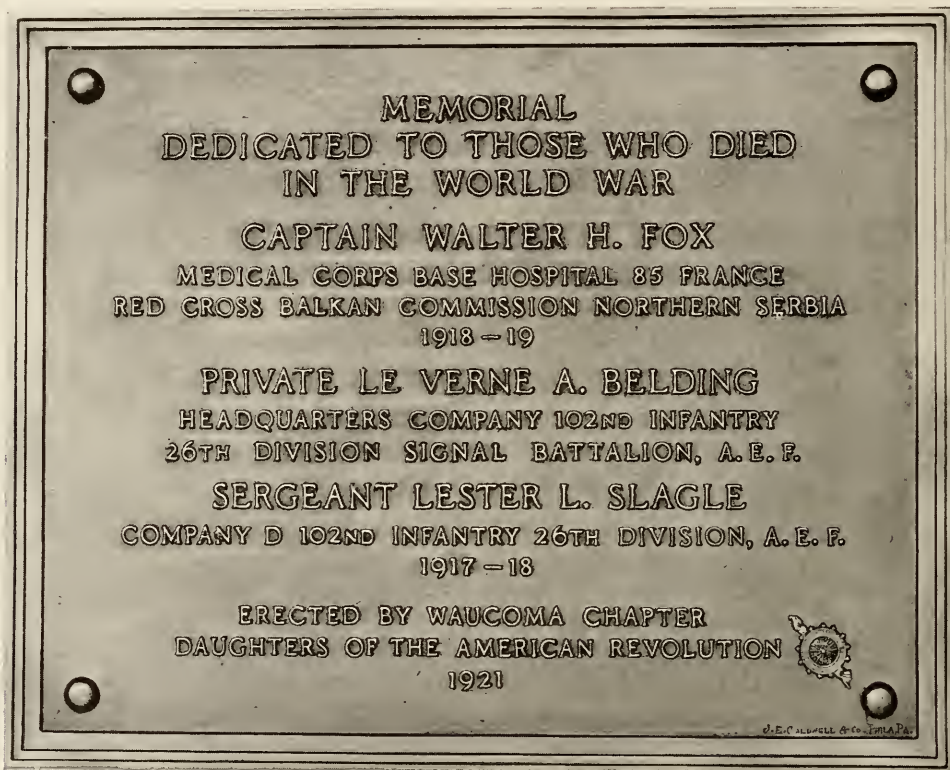
EVA R. MCFARLAND,
Historian.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic, Conn.) is seldom heard from through the pages of the Magazine; but that it is very much alive is proven by the interest and enthusiasm manifested in the meetings, and the various activities undertaken. Our first gathering this year was a special meeting on "Constitution Day," which was held at the home of our Treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Tracy, in the neighboring town of South Coventry.

The day was stormy, but a goodly number braved the elements, and were delightfully entertained. The house was decorated with flags and flowers, one particular bouquet representing

"Old Glory" in red, white, and blue. Our ex-Regent, Mrs. Alice T. Smith, read an interesting paper on the Constitution, and the Historian gave an account of the restoration of the Jonathan Trumbull papers to the State of Connecticut by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The transfer was made last May, but the official ceremonies occurred on Constitution Day. After the program, refreshments were

"Dorothy Mansfield Arnold," the first wife of Benedict Arnold. At the January meeting the topic was, "A Talk on the Correct Use of the Flag." The Historian read a paper, "A History of Our Flag," which was much enjoyed for two reasons: because of its merit and because it was written several years ago by a former member of the Chapter, Mrs. M. P. Cooley, who now resides in New Haven. The



BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLET ERECTED BY WAUCOMA CHAPTER, WAUCOMA, IOWA

served, and then many of the Daughters availed themselves of the opportunity offered by Mr. George Seymour, of New Haven, to visit the birthplace of Nathan Hale, whose grave is not far from the place of our meeting. Mr. Seymour owns the home and has restored the interior decorations to thoroughly colonial times. The members were grateful for the opportunity afforded.

Our program this year has been an interesting one. At our October meeting we were entertained and instructed by Mr. George B. Gilman, Chairman of the Americanization Work in this city. The November meeting was guests' afternoon, and a large number were present and listened to an address by Mrs. W. F. Alcorn, of New Haven. Her subject was

February meeting took the form of an informal Washington-Lincoln tea, this being an annual patriotic meeting.

The Chapter, through its Educational Committee, has placed in each school a poster of the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Frank Larrabee, Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation and Correct Use of the Flag, has placed the rules for the same in the various schools, the Y.M.C.A., etc. We have given a scholarship to the American International College at Springfield, Mass., where the young men and women are trained to go out among the alien population teaching and helping them to become good citizens.

We are very proud of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Angelina (Loring) Avery, who will be

eighty-three next July, although she looks much younger. She is quite active and comes occasionally to our meetings. Mrs. Avery's father enlisted at the age of fourteen, and served three years. She is said to be the youngest Real Daughter in the organization.

We have assisted in Americanization work locally and feel that our Chapter has accomplished something; it is in a flourishing condition and we have bright hopes for the future.

At every meeting a message from our beloved President General is read, for whom we Connecticut Daughters feel a peculiar love, appreciation and admiration.

EDITH M. LINCOLN,
Historian.

Ottawaquechee Chapter (Woodstock, Vt.). Our Chapter increases its membership each year by several new names.

One of our meetings was made very interesting by an exhibit of over 40 shawls. One of the oldest shawls exhibited dating back to about 1775. Paper and song also about old shawls. A tea was given September 17th by one of our members to commemorate the signing of the Constitution. We have observed our patriotic duty in locating and marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

We are studying the Historical Program for 1921-22 as mentioned in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We have two DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES in the Chapter, besides its being taken by several members.

One of our great pleasures was in being one of the hostess Chapters to the Annual State Conference. Annual contributions are made to several schools, also to A.I.C. in Springfield, Mass. For the sixth consecutive year Ottawaquechee Chapter has a State Officer from its membership, Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, the efficient State Historian.

The Chapter was represented at the 30th Continental Congress by our Regent and State Historian. We also had the honor of having our Regent represented in the character of Ann Story in the Historical Living Pictures shown at Memorial Continental Hall.

The buying of the Sayward House, built in 1807 for the accommodation of the members of the legislature to preserve and use it for an historical building, marks an epoch in the history of the Chapter. The teachers, with the aid of pupils and citizens of the town, aided most liberally in helping to raise the fund for this purpose.

ELLA BARRON MINOR,
Historian.

Rebecca Cornell Chapter (Rahway, N. J.). The season's first meeting was held October 10, 1921. An interesting talk on the Idealism of Our Forefathers was much enjoyed. Reports of the State Conference were given at the November meeting. A paper was read on the life of Rebecca Foote Howe, a resident of Woodbridge, N. J., during the Revolutionary War. An interesting session was held in December when an impersonation of Martha Washington was given in costume worn by Dolly Madison. An account was given of the work of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Delegates and alternates were elected at our February meeting to the Congress in Washington. A very enjoyable musical was given by one of our members. All meetings are well attended.

We have had a sale and card party for charitable purposes. For philanthropic and educational work we have donated toward the Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, Oxford, Ohio; the Wallace House, Somerville, N. J.; American International College of Springfield, Mass.; also Felt's scholarship, American International College of Springfield, Mass.; The Philippine scholarship; ten dollars pledged yearly to the one attaining highest average in classical course in Rahway High School. DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE given to our library and a number to shut-ins (one a member of our Chapter). A clock was given to the Rahway Hospital.

We have twenty-six members, one transferred, and lost one by death.

(MRS. W. A.) JENNIE S. RANSOM,
Historian.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

4936. MONTGOMERY.—James Nelson Montgomery, b Dec. 7, 1813 in Cincinnati went to Texas abt 1836 and in 1840 m Catharine Patterson of N. Y. a dau of Isaac and Amelia Nash Patterson. Their ch were Wm. Nelson Montgomery, Janet Ann, Mary Emily, Ellen Amelia, James Watson, Wm. Owen, Francis Montgomery, Isaac Owen and Travis. Dates of b & m of James Nelson Montgomery were copied from the family Bible.—*Mrs Sarah Brulet*, 2017 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas.

6096. FRAIN.—In Bedford Co., Penna. History there is quite an extended account of the capture of Rhoda Boyd by the Indians and the descent from her was carried out through the Frain family. This was previous to the Rev War. This shows that the Frain data is found in Southern Pa. and not in Va.—*Eleanor F. Gibson*, Sheldon, Iowa.

10149. ADAMS-DAVENPORT.—In the Adams gen p. 89 is given the m of Abigail Adams (4) b Chelmsford, Mass. dau of Samuel (3) 1653, Lieut Thomas (2) Henry (1), to Paul Davenport, b Jan. 30, 1683, s of Charles and Waitstill Smith Davenport of Dorchester. Paul and Abigail were m July 26, 1709 and had ch Abigail, b Feb. 2, 1710, Charles b July 2, 1717; m Waitstill—; (not Miss Waitstill as given in the query) d Nov. 15, 1779; Mary b June 22, 1720; Samuel, Mar. 19, 1722, Paul, Nov. 16, 1724, d Apr. 12, 1800, m July 1, 1747 Elizabeth Frost of Canterbury, who d Dec. 1799, age 73. Charles Davenport, Sr. and w Waitstill of Dorchester also had a dau Abigail who m Thomas

Adams (4), Samuel (3), Lieut Thomas (2) and Henry (1). Brothers and sister of Paul and Abigail. Thomas and Abigail Davenport Adams had a dau Waitstill b in Canterbury Mar. 23, 1717 a double cousin of Charles D. b 1717 and who may possibly have been his w especially as his w name is given as Waitstill —, and not Miss Waitstill. In vol. 48, p 435 of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is a reference to Capt. Charles Davenport b Apr. 15, 1751, d Dec. 12, 1812, m in 1778, Elizabeth Taylor and had Benjamin, Alexander, Sally, Charles, Ira, Betsey, Ashley, Roxana and John R. Capt. Charles was bur in Lowville, N. Y.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane*, 517 West 10th St. Erie, Pa.

10162. LOCKWOOD.—Deacon Joseph Lockwood was the father of Elizabeth Lockwood, b May 23, 1721, m Apr. 9, 1741, Nathan Hoyt. She d in Norwalk, Conn. Nov. 23, 1760 (grave-stone). Ref. Gen. of Lockwood family.—*Mrs. W. H. Frisbee*, Sheldon, Iowa.

10133. HYDE.—The corrected and revised gen of the first four gen of Hydes desc from Samuel and Jonathan of Cambridge and Newton, Mass. as given in New England Historical and Gen. Register, for Apr., July and Oct., 1917 straightens out the family of Jonathan Hyde and his w Elizabeth Williams and may answer this query. Jonathan Hyde (3) (Jona (2), Jona (1)), b at Cambridge, Mar. 24, 1673 d at Canterbury, Conn. Sept. 7, 1743, m at Newton Jan. 3, 1698, Elizabeth Williams, b 1678, dau of Isaac and Judith Hunt Cooper Williams. She d at Canterbury, Dec. 26, 1771. This is the Jonathan confused with Jonathan (3) Job

(2) and Samuel (1). They had 10 ch the youngest of whom was John b Pomfret, Conn. Jan. 21, 1721, d Jan. 8, 1765, m at Canterbury Apr. 18, 1753 Mary Thompson. These dates do not agree exactly with those given in the query but this is the only John, s of a Jonathan in the first four gen of the Mass. and Canterbury Hydes. There is no Jonathan b 1707 according to this revised gen and no Wm. b 1764.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane*, 517 West 10th St. Erie, Pa.

10181. STEVENSON-HONEYWELL.—There is a Stevenson gen of Newton, L. I. down to a late period. This work is primarily of Thomas Stevenson and his desc but also gives the line of Edward, his cousin. The coat of arms of the Stevenson's:—Three tiger heads on a bend white. Crest:—a sheaf of grain. No motto. Also consult Riker's Annals of Newtown The two Stevensons were patentees of Newtown, now Brooklyn, L. I.—John V. Betts, 324 East Walnut, Ave., Merchantville, N. J.

10207. PRESCOTT.—In the Rev period when there were so many scattered through the country who sympathized with the Mother Country, it became necessary to adopt some method by which it could be known which were the friends and which the enemies of the cause of Independence.

Accordingly Continental Congress made the provision whereby all persons friendly to the Cause of Liberty were obliged to associate and sign an obligation to oppose by arms and money the hostilities of the British. This obligation was denominated the "Association Test."

Declaration "By reason of the above resolution of the Honorable Continental Congress and to show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberty and property of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, we, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies." Taken from "Prescott Memorial" one signed was Jedediah Prescott, who represented the town of Winthrop, Maine in Mass. Legislature in 1781 when Maine belonged to that State.—*Mrs. O. F. Weissgerber*, 1353 Carver Street, Appleton, Wis.

10225. SHEPPARD.—A Methodist minister, —Sheppard, m in N. C. (probably Iridell Co.) Polly Shelton, sister of Mrs. Nancy Shelton Lawson Barkley.—*Mrs. W. H. Whitley*, Paris, Ky.

10227. MEAD.—The pension application of John Mead, soldier, Va. Line, gives his age as 80 yrs in 1818 at which time his pension was allowed. Ref. S.A.R. Year Book, 1896 p. 165. The Certificate number when obtained

from the War Dept. and forwarded to office of Auditor for the Interior Dept. with request for name of persons, to whom arrears of pension were paid and date of last payment will often bring date of death and name of widow or sons. Write to Newcastle, Henry Co., for a copy of his will.—*Mrs. W. H. Whitley*, Paris, Ky.

10236. PETTUS.—From a newspaper article purchased from Joel Munsell's Sons of South Norwalk. "This very old family can be traced from its first settler in Va. in 1640 to the present time, their many desc being scattered over a large portion of the union, both North and South. The name is evidently formed from the Norman Pettitt, Pettye, Petite, which was the Saxon nickname for being of small stature. But it underwent several changes, such as Pettis, Pettits, and Pettus, each derived from the same source, about the yr 1200.

The first of the name we have in Virginia is Capt. Thomas Pettus, a grandson of Sir John Pettus, of Norwich, Norfolk Coutry, England, who came over in 1640. His s Col. Thomas Pettus, settled at James City county, being in command of the Va. Mil. and a number of the House of Burgesses. The first Capt. Thomas Pettus was a member of the Va. Council, under the King and proved to be a man of great influence and integrity.

From these two Thomases were many of the name who settled in the countries of Henrico, Fluvanna, Caroline and Spotsylvania, where records of them can be found. William Pettus, Sr. lived in Spotsylvania from 1767 to 1799, the yr. he d. His w was named Susanne, and their ch were Wm. Pettus, Jr. who m Lucy Waters; Louisa, who m—Graves; Hart; Joseph; Overton Hart; James and Susannah, who m—Dillard. John Pettus set early in Fluvanna. He is believed to have been a grandson of Col. Thomas Pettus of James City Co., His s John Jones Pettus m Alice Taylor of Caroline, b 1790. He had a dau also who m a Burgess and lived in Fluvanna.

Alice Taylor was a direct desc of Anthony Winston (s of Isaac, the immigrant) b 1723, who m Alice Taylor in 1747, dau of James and Alice Taylor of Caroline, who was b there 1730. John Pettus and Alice (Taylor) his w, moved to Ala. about 1811, where their eldest s, Edmond Winston Pettus was b 1821. He became a very prominent lawyer, was elected Judge in 1855 until the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate Army, serving until its close, retiring as Brigadier General, after which he was sent to the U. S. Senate, for the session of 1897.

His bro John Jones Pettus, moved to Miss. where he became a member of the Legislature for several years, and then was twice elected as Governor of the State.

Dr. William Jerdone Pettus, of the U. S. Navy and late of Washington, D. C. is also a member of this distinguished family all of whom can claim the same arms as those given for Col. Thomas Pettus, of James City Co. It would be of great historic interest if more facts could be gathered concerning this wonderful Col. Pettus, who lived during the stirring scenes under the vacillating Gov. Berkeley, and who no doubt participated in the events of the so-called "Bacon's Rebellion". In furtherance of this object we call upon any desc to send us any facts connected with this family.

The coat of arms, as given for Sir John Pettus, of Norfolk Co., England are thus described:

Arms-gules; a fesse argent, between three annulets, or,

Crest—A hammer erect, argent; handle or, (2) Out of a ducal Coronet, or a demi-lion, argent, holding a broken spear, headed of the first.—*Miss Rebecca W. Bryan*, 105 Fayetteville St., VanBuren, Ark.

10259. GIBBS.—Giles Gibbs and his w Catherine sailed from Plymouth, England in the *Mary and John* Capt. John Squeb, arrived Mass. Bay May 30, 1630. He d May 21, 1641, Windsor, Conn. Catherine d Oct. 24, 1660. Founders of Dorchester, Mass., May 30, 1630 and Windsore, Conn. 1635. Their ch were Gregory, Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin and Sarah. Samuel d Feb. 8, 1716, m Hepzibah Dibble, Apr. 15, 1661, she was b 1638 and d 1698 at Windsore, Conn. Had 10 ch 1st, Benjamin, b 1663, m Sept. 16, 1706, Abigail Marchell, b Jan. 9, 1687, d Jan. 11, 1767. Their 2nd ch Zebulon b Aug. 10, 1711, d Jan. 8, 1803, m June 1733 Eunice Woodruff d Dec. 29, 1793. Their 1st ch Wareham b May 4, 1734, m Eunice Spencer Apr. 4, 1756 at Suffield, Conn. and their 7th ch Sheldon was b Mar. 27, 1768.—*Mrs. Thomas Daly*, 410 Cherry St., Alt. Carmel, Ill.

10228. CROCKETT.—James Crockett, 1750-1825 (s of John William and Esther Thompson Crockett a Presbyterian minister to the Colonies from Donegal Island, came to Penna. in 1732) m in 1771 Mary dau of Samuel and Mary Cox Drake. Their ch were Sarah b 1773, m Thomas Herbert; James, m Miss Montgomery; Samuel m Nancy Craig; John, unmarried; Wm. moved to Indiana; Nathan m Polly Graham; Stephen; Abraham; Ephriam; Mary, m James McGavock; Elizabeth m Lysander McGavock; and Esther m Wm. Carver. James Crockett sister, Anne Agnes, or Nancy Agnes, m John Montgomery in 1753. If you are a desc of David Crockett, this may help you. In the "Dallas News" of Feb. 19, 1922 is given a picture of a monument of Elizabeth, w of David Crockett, engraved with these words "Mrs. Elizabeth Crockett, w of David Crockett, b in Buncombe

Co. N. C. May 22, 1788 m David Crockett in Lawrence Co., Tenn. 1815. Died in Johnson Co. (now Hood Co., Texas), Jan. 31, 1860 age 82 yrs." His 2nd w was Elizabeth Patton, a widow whose husband was a cousin. She came to Texas with her youngest s, Robert P. Crockett in 1854. She had 3 ch of her own and 3 step ch of David Crockett's 1st m to Miss Finley.—*Mrs. C. P. Pitts*, Coleman, Texas.

10298. TRUESDELL.—In records of Dedham, Mass. is the m of Richard Truesdell and Mary Fairebank, Feb. 24, 1696, and birth of dau Elizabeth, Feb. 10, 1697. Quite probably the father of your Richard m in 1723, especially as there were so many migrations at that time from Dedham, Roxbury, etc. to that part of Conn.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane*, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10349. BOONE.—Capt. Charles Merryman of St. Paul's Parish, Balto. Co. Md. m Mary, dau of Humphrey Boone who d 1728.—*Mrs. W. T. Saul*, 3423 16th St., Washington, D. C.

10393. EASLEY.—Millington Easley, evidently m Anne Gowen, sister of Capt. John Gowen, Rev sol of Upper S. C. The will of Wm. Gowen is on record at Spartansburg and mentions ch John and Anne, executors son John and Millington Easley. Also will of John Gowen reported at Spartansburg, devises land adjoining that of Anne Easley.

10413. MOORE.—All the information asked for may be found in Landrum's History of Spartansburg Co., S. C. They set near Spartansburg and some of the desc of Charles Moore are now living on the original grant of land at Moore's Station near the town of Spartansburg.—*Miss Willie Wyatt*, 15 Virginia Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

10413. (c) ORR.—William Orr, b Londonderry, Ireland, June 6, 1736 d 1820 was bur at Maysville, Ky. m in Penna. probably Cumberland Co. Feb. 6, 1762 Catherine Smith. By this m he had 6 sons and 6 dau the latest date of b being 1781. No date is known of Catherine Smith Orr's d or of a second m. Wm. Orr was a sol in Casper Wetzel's Co., Cumberland Co., Mil, 1778 and Ensign in Lieut Col. Adam Hubley's Co. Penna. Line. Also a ranger. Was in the battles of Paoli, Germantown and Brandywine.—*Mrs. Eleanor F. Gibson*, Sheldon, Iowa.

McCord.—In Mrs. Clardy's old book it says "Johanas McCord A. D. 1734. He and his family landed Aug. 17, 1734 at Newcastle, Pa. He was 49 yrs. of age and his w Isabel was 36. His s, Wm, was 5 yrs and 9 mo and James was 2 yrs and 9 mo Joseph McCord was b Feb. 8, 1735. John McCord was b in the colony of Va. Sept. 5, 1738. Agnes b Dec. 21, 1740. Benjamin b 1743.—*Mrs. T. Sheldon*, 4467 Lindel Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

10412. MARINER.—There seem to have been

several families of Mariner who were among the early settlers of the Colonies and were probably branches of the same family. In the Commissioners Report of Boston is the record of the b of Sarah, dau of John and Sarah Mariner in 1731. William Mariner m Jan. 27, 1721, Abigail Wells and had recorded at Colchester, Conn. the names of the following ch: Abigail, b 1724; Ebenezer, b 1726; Rachel, 1729; Sarah, 1729; Asa, 1732; Ephriam, 1735; Grace, 1737. According to the History of Dorchester Co., Md. by Elias Jones, the Mariner family, probably French Huguenots, set in Dorchester Co., Md. prior to 1655.—*Mrs. C. E. Evans*, Rolla, Mo.

10460. SANBORN.—Lieutenant John Sanborn, b 1620 in England came to America in 1632 with his grandfather Stephen Bachieler a minister. He m 1st, Mary, dau of Robert Tuck of Gorlston, Suffolk and Hampton, N. H. She d Dec. 30, 1668. He m 2nd, Margaret Page Moulton, widow of Wm. Moulton, and dau of Robert Page of Ormsby, Norfolk and Hampton, N. H. His s, Capt. Jonathan Sanborn in Hampton May 25, 1672 lived in Kingston, where he was a leading man, m Elizabeth dau of Capt. Samuel Sherburne of Hampton, whose s Henry m a sister of the 1st Gov. Wentworth and became a Provincial Councillor. He d June 20, 1741 his will dated Jan. 4, 1741 mentions w Elizabeth and gives sons Samuel and Jonathan all his lands and gives 10 shillings each to his ch Elizabeth, Acha, Margaret, Love, Sarah and Mary. Elizabeth b 1692 m 1st, Apr. 4, 1714, John Ladd of Kingston; m 2nd, Thomas Webster.

The Sanborn gen carries very interesting accounts of the Sanborns in England and also a sketch of the Rev. Stephen Bachieler and his reasons for coming to America.—*Claudia Des Vergers*, 116 Evans St., Bainbridge, Ga.

QUERIES

10521. WINSTON.—Wm Winston reached Va. 1666 d 1702. His s Anthony's will dated 1717. Anthony (2) s Anthony (3) had s Anthony (4) b 1720 and d 1787 left Hanover County Va. and set in Franklin County N. C. in 1750. Will prob 1787. His s John (5) m Edie Arnold and had ch Anthony, Thomas, Moses, Nathan, Isaac, George. Thomas (6) b 1780 m Gilly Weathers their dau Charity b 1815 d 1847 m Wm. Kittrell Peace s of John Peace who came to Grandville Co., N. C. from Va. 1713. Wanted Rev rec of John Winston and John Peace also gen of John Peace and n and dates of his w. Wanted also gen of Samuel Peace who m Charity Parham b 1771 d 1859 Tabs Creek Grandville County, N. C. Charity Parham's father John said to have belonged to Green's Army any assistance will be appreciated.

(a) ROBERT.—Wanted gen of Wm. B. Roberts m Harriet Cashone in Brunswick Co., Va. in 1826, his bros were John, Daniel, Joshua, Joseph and sis Elizabeth and Annie. Was his mother Annie Strinner called Polly? His father d bet 1800 and 1826 and his mother m a Wilson nr Petersburg, Va.

(b) EVANS.—Robert Evans supposed to have fought in Rev from Va. Had s Joseph went to S. C. Robert Evans b abt 1744 m Sarah. Would like to correspond with anyone having Evans' data of Va., S. C. or Tenn.—J. H. L.

10522. LINES-LYONS.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Elizabeth Lines b 1796 in Bergen Co., N. J. d 1853 in Fairfield Co., Ohio. March, 1817 Abraham Winter b 1787 Lancaster Co., Pa.

(a) RICE.—Wanted dates of b, m and d and n of ch of David Rice b Hanover Co., Va. m Miss Howlett.

(b) CLARK.—Wanted dates of b, m and d and Rev rec of John Clark b near Willmington Del. m Margaret. Their dau Jeannette b 1771 m Thomas Rawlings, 1793.

(c) SARGENT.—Wanted par with dates of Ann Sargent Baltimore Md. who m Samuel Phillips b Fairfax Co., Va.

(d) HAMNER.—Wanted dates and Rev rec of Samuel Hamner of Albemarle Co., who d 1817 m Elizabeth Morris their s Samuel b 1763 was a Col. in the War of 1812.—E. C. R.

10523. HOLMES.—John Holmes b 1707 prob Woodstock, Conn., m Lois Kempton 1733 at Plymouth, Mass., d 1776 Brooklyn, ch Lois b 1734 d 1736 Marcy, John, Nathaniel, Lois 2nd who m Nathaniel Knowles, Margaret and Ruth. Wanted any data of John Holmes fam particularly of his dau Lois who m Nathaniel Knowles both d at Barrington, Nova Scotia.—G. I. B.

10524. EDWARDS.—Wanted names of w and ch with dates of Nathaniel Edwards of Watertown, Conn., Capt. in the Rev. Was Dr. Joseph Edwards b Conn. d Lisle N. Y. 1830 his s?

(a) FROST.—Wanted gen of Susanah Frost d Watertown Conn. 1802 age 44 w of Dr. Joseph Edwards.

(b) ROBERTS.—Wanted proof of ser in Colonial Wars and date of m of John Roberts b 1727 R. I. d Manchester, Vt. 1796 m Susanah Mayhew 1748 dau of Gov. Thomas Mayhew of Nantuckett.—J. E. W.

10525. BEAN.—Wanted Rev rec of Moses Bean who came to the U. S. from Scotland and registered at N. C. 1765 or of his s John Bean who m Rachel McFarland.

(a) YARGON.—Wanted Rev rec of Jarrett Fletcher Yargon who settled in Chapel Hill, N. C. m Amelia Patterson.—J. S. K.

10526. HOMES.—Wanted gen and date and place of b of Capt. John Homes who m Hannah

dau of Col. John and Elizabeth Simpson Jones of Hopkinton, Mass. July 13 1747. He d Sept. 22, 1805 abt 85 years old. Buried in Hopkinton, Mass.—E. R. R. ...

10527. McCOLLISTER.—Wanted par and place of b of Robert McCollister b Dec. 14, 1775 prob in Dorchester Co., Md. Wanted also date of his m to Mary Harper b Sept. 10, 1779 d Sept. 27, 1852. Would like to correspond with anyone having information of these families.

10528. RAY.—Wanted par of Rev sol Thomas Ray of N. C. who d 1830 and also of his w Elizabeth or Betsy Pearce.—M. L.

10529. FORD.—Wanted par of Frederick Adams Ford of Dinwiddie County Va. b 1791 he lived for many years at Ford Station in that county. He m Malvurt Thorton in Amelia Co., Virginia, June 23, 1818 she was the dau of Col. Sterling Thornton. Any data of the Ford family will be appreciated.—M. F. S.

10530. CLARK.—Wanted gen of Jessie Clark b 1756 Lee, Mass. Intention of m to Sarah Foot, April 6, 1778. He d Groton, N. Y. 1836.—M. L.

10531. HICKOX.—Wanted par of Sarah Hickox b 1770.—m Moses Rich in 1785 at Williamstown, Mass.

(a) HADLEY.—Wanted par of Ebenezer Hadley of Westford, Mass. who m Abigail Spaulding, at Chelmsford, Mass. in 1753. Did he or his s Jessie have Rev rec.—I. B. H.

10532. JUDD.—Wanted dates of b and d and Rev rec of L. Nathan Judd of Conn. also of his father Capt. Wm. Judd.

(a) Wanted dates and Rev rec of Capt. Thomas Parmele of Conn.

(b) WILLIAMS.—Wanted dates of Samuel Williams of Groton, Conn. who served as Lieut. 10th Co. of Continentals.—H. F. M.

10533. ASHE.—Wanted par and christian name of—Ash who came to Kentucky from Tenn., and m Susan Logston near Leitchfield, Kentucky about 1812. She is supposed to be either his third or fourth w. Their ch were Elizabeth; Lydia Anne who m John Mcbille Heycraft; Nelson who joined the gold seekers to California in 1849.—E. H.

10534. RINGLE.—Wanted any information of the desc of Mathias Ringle or of the sol who made up Northhampton Co., Pennsylvania Mil, Capt. George Groff; Col. George Hubner.—K. S. L.

10535. MASON.—Wanted any information concerning David Mason and his w Isabella Teague of Va. and S. C. Did Col. David Mason of Sussex Co., Va. have a s named Job?—A. V. D. P.

10536. THORPE.—Wanted par of Henry Thorpe b Dec. 12, 1760 Princess Ann Co., Va.

in Priscilla Harris of Va. removed to Nash Co., N. C. in 1796 had twelve ch. Did he or his father have Rev rec.

(a) HARRIS.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Priscilla Harris b April 12, 1765 in Va. possibly Princess Ann Co., who m Henry Thorpe.—C. T. J.

10537. OZMUN-OSMUN-OSMAN.—Abraham and John Ozmun came from Orange Co., to Thompkins Co., in 1793 or later. Abraham was b at Smith's Cobe, Cornwall 1764 and John in 1771. Their father is said to have been wounded in battle, taken prisoner and d in old sugar warehouse, N. Y. Can anyone give me the name of this man. Israel and Ezekiel Osman signed Association Test in Cornwall. The family came from Suffolk Co., to Orange before 1764. Wanted any information of this famiy.—A. L. O.

10538. HARRISON.—Wanted names of ch of Benjamin Harrison and also Wm. Henry Harrison wanted also the date of b and m of Samuel Fitz-Randolph, who m Sally or Sarah Harrison.—M. F. R. P.

10539. CRONEMILLER.—Martin Cronemiller b 1762 d 1838. Wanted names of his w and ch with their dates. The record may be found in Cumberland Co., Pa. in which Perry was a part up to 1820. Their s Martin lived in Ashland Co., Ohio. Wanted his dates and n of w. Would like to correspond with any of his desc.

(a) MARIETTA.—John Marietta living near Harpers Ferry, Md. abt 1800 had a s John Jr., b 1799 m at Yellow Creek, Ohio, Margaret Mason. Would like information regarding these families.

(b) HUTCHINS.—Wanted name of w and dates of Amos Hutchins b Dumbarton, N. H. abt 1755 d 1845 Ashtubula Co., Ohio. He had lived previously in Comeaut Township, Crawford Co.—E. F. G.

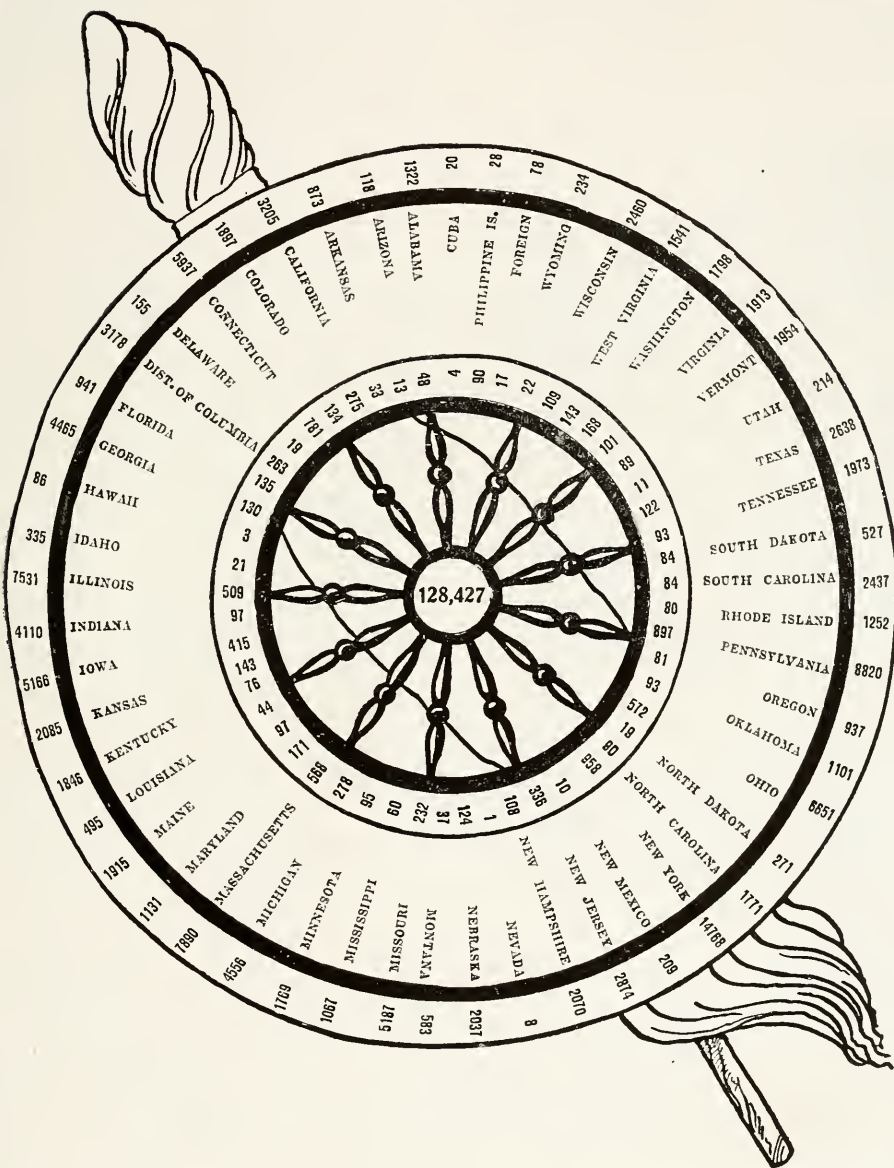
10540. JONES.—Wanted par of John Jones, whose dau Martha m Thomas Short, Jr. in Amelia Co., Va. Nov. 19, 1787. Wanted also par of Thomas Short, Jr.

(a) SCOTT.—Wanted par of Wm. Scott and maiden name of his w Deborah, who lived in Columbia Co., Ga. in 1825.

(b) REESE.—Wanted par of Hugh Reese who lived in Columbia Co., Ga. in 1827. He m secondly in Warren Co., Ga. 1794 Elizabeth Newsom. Wanted her par also. From what Co., did Hugh Reese serve in the Rev.—J. F. L.

10541. YOUNGBLOOD.—Wanted any information of the Youngblood family. Joseph Youngblood lived in Orangeburgh District, S. C. 1790. Had two sons. Rev rec of family requested.—G. M. L.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

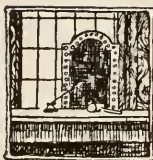


In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

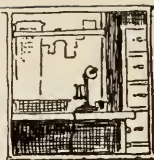
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

New York at this date of publication
leads all States with 958 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 15, 1922



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, April 15, 1922, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Yawger not yet having arrived, Mrs. Buel *nominated Mrs. White, Curator General, as Recording Secretary General pro tem for this meeting until the arrival of Mrs. Yawger.* This was seconded by Miss Temple and carried.

The roll was called by Mrs. White, the following members being recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White, *State Regents:* Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Harshbarger, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Frisbee, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Wynn, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Temple, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Brooks; *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Martin.

The President General stated that she had not prepared a report for the Board as she would give her report on Monday to the Congress.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Six hundred and twenty-nine applications presented to the Board and 714 supplemental papers verified; 1343 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 645 insignias, 523 ancestral bars and 600 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 858 originals and 712 supplementals.

Papers returned unverified: 122 originals, 93 supplementals.

Five hundred and eighty-five new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 629 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 629 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger reported the death of former Organizing Secretary General Mrs. Henry L. Mann and moved *that a letter of sympathy be sent to Dr. Henry L. Mann because of the death of Mrs. Mann, former Organizing Secretary General.* Seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen and Mrs. Cook and carried.

While waiting for the Treasurer General, who was busy with her duties as Chairman of Credential Committee, the Historian General read her report as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Fellow Officers and Members of the National Board of Management:

The quarterly report of your Historian General is a very short one. The outline of work planned for this office is ready for you. In its behalf I wish to say two years ago I began writing accredited historians for suggestions for something concrete upon which to build our research work, realizing that the opinions of those who have made history a life study are far superior to any suggestions of mine. There were many valuable suggestions received. An article prepared by Dr. George N. Fuller, Secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission so fully covered the work of their organization that I made a careful study of the article, arranging it in outline form to be used as a guide. This outline was submitted to Dr. Fuller and approved by him; I now give it to you as an incentive for definite and constructive work. Knowing that it is nothing on

which the Board has to pass, I shall not read it, but I want each member of this Board to have a copy, so that she may help push historical work in her state.

Since my last report the following volumes of War Service Records have been sent in: Missouri, 4 volumes; Iowa, 5; New Jersey, 3; Delaware, 1; New York, 13; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2, and two extra volumes for South Carolina; Ohio, 4; total, 41 volumes. We now have a definite idea of the work being done in all except three states, who to date have made no reply.

In compiling my yearly report and studying the reports of my three Vice Chairmen and the reports of the State Historians, the growth of our work in its far-reaching influence and increased enthusiasm seem almost unbelievable, and it therefore gives me much happiness to speak in praise of these able co-workers and of the splendid progress they have made.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Miss Wilson then gave the following report:

Report of Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Reporter General's year's work closed with the year and her report was presented at the February Board meeting. Her work on the next report to the Smithsonian Institution does not begin until the close of our coming session of Congress; so that she has no further report of work accomplished to make at this time.

In connection with the coming report to the Smithsonian Institution, I wish to emphasize what I said at the meeting of the State Regents last evening.

Our great difficulty in getting reports is due to the fact that the out-going State Regent or Historian leaves no data for her successor to use in making her first report to the Reporter General for the Smithsonian Report. The first report of a new State officer naturally covers the work accomplished during the last year of her predecessor's term of office and if the out-going State officer has left no data, the task of the incoming officer is difficult, and the report is apt to suffer in consequence. Will you not, therefore, as your term of office expires, pass on to your successor a record kept either by card catalogue, or otherwise, summarizing the work accomplished by the chapters during your last year in office.

The discussion with the State Regents last evening indicated that it is advisable that each State Historian's reports to the Reporter General should be submitted to the State Regent and be checked up, and this will be done this year.

The financial report called for on the blanks sent to the State Historians has been so imperfect and incomplete that the reports from the states could not be combined to make a report as a whole, and only items from this financial statement could be used. Even these items have sometimes been found incorrect, due to the fact the items included money contributed for a longer period than the report calls for.

It should be borne in mind that these reports to the Smithsonian Institution cover a period from March 1st to March 1st of each year.

The report for which you will receive blanks soon after the close of our coming Congress, must cover the period, March 1, 1921, to March 1, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hunter read her report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from February 1, 1922, to March 31, 1922.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1922.....	\$95,653.19
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RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$16,031; initiation fees, \$12,220; supplemental fees, \$1011; certificates, \$2; copying lineage, \$4.26; creed cards, \$44.88; D.A.R. Reports, \$18.88; die of Insignia, \$.60; directory, \$3.40; duplicate papers and lists, \$231.25; exchange, \$1.50; hand books, \$5.50; Immigrants' Manual, sale of copies, \$206.47; index to Library books, \$4.01; interest, \$3.40; interest, Life Membership fund, \$2.12;

Lineage, \$1200.03; Magazine—subscriptions, \$3305.30; single copies, \$47.51; advertisements, \$1535; printing minutes of National Board, \$5000; proceedings, \$3.75; remembrance books, \$1.10; rent from slides, \$19.74; ribbon, \$15.49; rosettes, \$.25; sale of paper, \$4.45; slot machine, \$2.15; telephone, \$33.11; index to Lineage books, \$5; Auditorium events, \$1100; refund, Expenses Limitation of Armament Conference, \$554.01.

Total receipts	42,953.76
	<hr/>
	\$138,606.95

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$776; initiation fees, \$79; supplemental fees, \$33.	\$888.00
President General: clerical service, \$314.50; hotel and traveling expenses, \$678.66; postage, \$33.50; telegrams, \$37.09	1,063.75
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$696.81; engrossing, \$6; postage, \$20; telegrams, \$.35; envelopes, files and paper, \$17..	740.16
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$406.41; lists, \$10.10; telegram and expressage, \$1.79	418.30
Certificates: clerical service, \$258.52; certificates, \$200; engrossing, \$184.20; tubes and paper, \$183.46; postage, \$160	986.18
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$270.57; application blanks, paper and envelopes, \$656.30; postage, \$43	969.87
Registrar General: clerical service, \$2890.87; binding records, \$60; postage, \$70; scales, \$5	3,025.87
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$2952.75; blanks, books, ledger sheets, labels, receipts and paper, \$385.15; rent of safe deposit box, \$10	3,347.90
Historian General: clerical service, \$453.12; expressage, \$3.66.....	456.78
Reporter General: clerical service, \$45.11; proof reading and indexing, \$100; postage, \$2.95	148.06
Librarian General: clerical service, \$408.76; accessions, \$7.50; binding books, \$24; cards, envelopes and basket, \$11.83; postage and expressage, \$8.05	460.14
Curator General: clerical service, \$211.77; postage, \$2; cleaning museum article, \$1	214.77
General Office: clerical service, \$483.40; messenger service, \$80.30; postage and stamped envelopes, \$401.20; supplies, \$669.47; carfare, expressage, adjusting typewriters, \$8.39; newspaper clippings, \$1.28; proposed Amendments, \$44; flowers and wreaths, \$33; hotel and traveling expenses, Parliamentarian, \$72.35	1,793.39
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$10; Finance—clerical service, \$20; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, \$50; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, \$15.30; postage, \$11; National Old Trails Road—circulars, \$25.60; Patriotic Education—circulars, \$93.75; postage, \$6.27; telegram, \$1.29; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—slides, \$2.10; postage, \$12.38.....	247.69
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, \$1587.50; electric current and gas, \$445.90; ice and towel surface, \$31.02; cleaning curtains, \$49.25; inspection and elevator repairs, \$17.91; expressage, \$1.81; supplies, \$242.44	2,375.83
Printing machine expense: printer, \$80; supply contract, \$98	178.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$237.51; books, cards, envelopes and notices, \$38.22; postage, \$130.80; Editor—salary, \$400; postage, \$11.75; articles and photos, \$126; Genealogical Editor—salary, \$100; Printing and mailing January–March issues, \$8333.13; cuts, \$387.96; index, \$56.45	9,821.82
Auditing accounts	300.00
Auditorium events	371.80
D.A.R. Reports: 200 copies Vol. 24	12.98

Directory—refund	1.00
Duplicate papers—refund	1.00
Furniture and Fixtures: 3 typewriters, \$250.25; 2 lamps, \$20.....	270.25
Lineage: 800 copies Vol. 59, \$1843; postage, \$92.10; refunds, \$7.90....	1,943.00
Remembrance books: clerical service	50.00
Ribbon	10.50
Stationery	222.20
State Regents' postage	78.50
Support of Real Daughters	320.00
Telephone	116.15
Thirty-first Congress: Credential Committee: clerical service, \$322.53; paper, \$13.03; postage, \$9.25; House Committee: telegram, \$77; Program Committee: clerical service, \$18; paper, \$9.76; postage, \$1; Transportation Committee: certificates, \$24	398.34
Transferred to Magazine account, by order of the 28th Congress.....	5,000.00
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Total disbursements	36,232.23
<hr/>	
Loaned to Permanent Fund, by order of the National Board of Manage- ment	\$102,374.72
<hr/>	
Balance	60,000.00
<hr/>	
Balance	\$42,374.72
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PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1922.....	\$30,944.18
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RECEIPTS

Charters	\$80.00
Administration Building contributions	2,362.50
Continental Hall contributions	6,168.55
Liberty Loan contributions and interest	1,110.43
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	676.10
Commission on Recognition pins	81.45
Interest	7.94
<hr/>	
Total receipts	10,486.97
Borrowed from Current Fund	60,000.00
<hr/>	
	\$101,431.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes Payable	\$60,000.00
Interest	90.00
Interest—Manson estate	53.94
Revenue stamps	75.20
Furnishings, Board Room.....	44.92
Filing case, Library	45.55
Bronze markers on doors	70.50
Continental Hall contribution refunded Manson estate	7,000.00
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	67,380.11
<hr/>	
Balance	\$34,051.04
<hr/>	
Petty Cash Fund	\$500.00
<hr/>	

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, January 31, 1922	\$366.24
Receipts	100.00

Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds	\$466.24
	450.67

Balance	15.57
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IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, January 31, 1922	\$6,599.22
Receipts	2,671.59

Balance	9,270.81
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PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

Balance, January 31, 1922	\$4,216.61
Receipts	1,326.32

Disbursement—refunded Mississippi	\$5,542.93
	3.00

Balance	5,539.93
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PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, January 31, 1922	\$16,852.00
Receipts	3,802.24

Disbursement—refunded Mississippi	\$20,654.24
	7.50

Balance	20,646.74
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PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$23,080.46
Disbursements	23,080.46

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT

Balance, January 31, 1922	\$473.54
Receipts	783.08
Interest	11.69

Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds	\$1,268.31
	1,251.13

Balance	17.18
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PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, January 31, 1922	\$121.00
Disbursements	36.00

Balance	85.00
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OLD TRAILS ROAD

Receipts	\$340.35
Disbursements	340.35

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, January 31, 1922	\$166.00
Receipts	1,268.70
	<hr/>
	\$1,434.70
Disbursements	1,073.85
	<hr/>
Balance	360.85
Total Special Funds	<hr/> <hr/> \$35,936.08

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 1-31-22	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 3-31-22
Current	\$95,653.19	\$42,953.76	\$96,232.23	\$42,374.72
Permanent	30,944.18	70,486.97	67,380.11	34,051.04
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	366.24	100.00	450.67	15.57
Immigrants' Manual	6,599.22	2,671.59		9,270.81
Painting	4,216.61	1,326.32	3.00	5,539.93
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain.....	16,852.00	3,802.24	7.50	20,646.74
Patriotic Education		23,080.46	23,080.46	
Philippine Scholarship	473.54	794.77	1,251.13	17.18
Preservation of Historical Spots	121.00		36.00	85.00
Old Trails Road		340.35	340.35	
Relief Service	166.00	1,268.70	1,073.85	360.85
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$155,891.98	\$146,825.16	\$189,855.30	\$112,861.84

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$112,361.84
Petty Cash (in Treasurer General's office)	500.00
	<hr/>
Total	<hr/> <hr/> \$112,861.84

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	\$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	9,450.00
Life Membership—Liberty Bonds	650.00
	<hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> \$113,414.84

INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank—by order of the 29th Continental Congress	<hr/> <hr/> \$116,000.00
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Respectfully,

(MRS. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of February and March, vouchers amounting to \$122,716.17 were approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Of this amount, \$23,080.46 represents contributions received for Patriotic Education, and \$1,073.85 for Relief Work.

Other large expenditures were for:

Clerical service	\$10,088.63
Magazine	9,821.82
Employees of Hall	1,830.00
Postage	1,019.85
Lineage Book (Vol. 59)	1,843.00
Support of Real Daughters	320.00
Notes Payable, Administration Building	60,000.00
Miscellaneous, as itemized in report of Treasurer General	13,638.56

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman.

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has met regularly for the purpose of comparing the report of the Treasurer and the audit thereof by the American Audit Company. The accounts audited up to and including March 31, 1922, have agreed, and have been placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Calder, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, that *the Auditor's report, carrying the Treasurer General's report, be accepted.*

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following:

The following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Eva Pike Rowley, New Smyrna, Fla.; Mrs. Everetta Bass Ludberg, Moscow, Ida.; Mrs. Gertrude M. Cook, Lebanon, Ind.; Mrs.

Sarah Eliza White Roe, Mishawaka, Ind.; Mrs. Grace J. De Yoe, Wellington, Kan.; Mrs. Delpha Peek Algyer, Tracy, Minn.; Mrs. Emma Ryker MacDonnell, Windsor, Mo.; Miss Mary Augusta Stone, Cambridge, Ohio; Mrs. Grace Cheney Lozier, Elyria, Ohio; Miss Besse C. Patterson, McConnellsville, Ohio; Miss Katherine L. Owens, Manchester, Ohio; Mrs. Helen Butler Rausch, Marysville, Ohio; Mrs. Adaline Klar, Uhrichsville, Ohio.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Miss Lilian Rector, Mena, Ark.; Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Ark.; Mrs. Ada Dunaway Caldwell, Carbondale, Ill.; Mrs. Marie Almond Fairfield, Angola, Ind.; Mrs. Lorah M. Gates, Homer, Ind.; Mrs. Margaret Sheffield Kehoe Morgan, Clay Center, Kan.; Mrs. Juliet Pettijohn Denious, Dodge City, Kan.; Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal, Kan.; Mrs. Martica Byrnes Huffman, Bemidja, Minn.; Mrs. M. Catherine F. Muschany, Doniphan, Mo.

Through their respective State Regents the reappointment of the following is requested:

Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Ark.; Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Rebecca Dobbs Sharp, Red Bluff, Calif.; Mrs. Ada Dunaway Caldwell, Carbondale, Ill.; Mrs. Lourah M. Gates, Homer, Ind.; Mrs. Margaret Sheffield Kehoe Morgan, Clay Center, Kan.; Mrs. Juliet Pettijohn Denious, Dodge City, Kan.; Miss Katherine Wright, Liberal, Kan.; Mrs. Nellie Maria Merritt, Milton, Mass.; Mrs. Martica Byrnes Huffman, Bemidja, Minn.; Mrs. M. Catherine F. Muschany, Doniphan, Mo.

The State Regent of Iowa requests the disbandment of the Nehemiah Letts Chapter of Letts Iowa. This request is made because of the fact that the Chapter has not paid State dues for three years and all communications from State Regent remain unanswered.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

Old Marion of Jeffersonville, Ga.; Chapter at McPherson, Kan.; Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall, of Laurel, Md.; Jeremiah Jenckes, of Harbor Beach, Mich.; John Alden, of Midland, Mich.; Niagara Falls, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Shenandoah, Ia., of Shenandoah, Ia.; Southampton Colony, of Southampton, N. Y.; Henry Field, of Calvert, Texas; Chapter at Mexia, Texas; Elizabeth Bixby, of Burton (Vashon Island), Wash.

Charters issued, 9; Organizing Regents notified, 27.

Permits for Regents and ex-Regents' bars issued, 84; permits for State Regents' bars issued, 4.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report was accepted without objections.

Mrs. Ellison gave her report as Librarian General, with the permission of the Board omitting the reading of the list of books.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following list gives the volumes which have been received in the Library since the February Board meeting:

Those received during the week of Congress will be recorded in the Librarian General's report on April 24, 1922. It is necessary to report in this way as these gifts are included in the donations counted from Congress to Congress, not printed in the Proceedings, but are given in reports of regular Board meetings in our Magazine.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

The Queens of American Society. E. F. Ellet. 1867. From J. H. Johnson, Andrew Jackson Chapter.
History Stories of Alabama. P. L. Matthews. 1920. From Minnie Miller, Andrew Jackson Chapter.

CALIFORNIA

San Diego Yesterdays. 1921. From San Diego Chapter.
The Early Days of Santa Barbara, California. W. A. Hawley. 1920. From Santa Barbara Chapter.
The following five volumes from La Puerta de Oro Chapter:

The Great Diamond Hoax and Other Incidents in the Life of Asbury Harpending. J. H. Wilkins.
The Mother of California. A. W. North. 1908.
History of the Donner Party. C. F. McGlashan.
Yosemite and Its High Sierra. J. H. Williams.
A Backward Glance at Eighty. C. A. Murdock. 1921. From Alice H. Beers.
The Spinners' Book of Fiction. 1907. From Susanne R. Patch.
Starr King in California. W. D. Simonds. From Emily L. Miller.
The following 2 volumes and photo of first census in California from Mrs. Gustave Dresel:
The Tahquileh Maiden. P. E. Spaulding.
The March of Portola. E. J. Molera. 1909.
History of California: The Spanish Period. C. E. Chapman. 1921. From Mrs. F. W. McFarland.
Los Angeles and Environs. J. M. Quinn. 2 Vols. 1907. From Grace Pease, through Eschscholtzia Chapter.
Nine volumes of Historical Society of Southern California.
California Romantic and Beautiful. G. W. James. Last ten volumes from Oneonta Park Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

History of the Old Town of Derby. S. Orcutt. 1880. From Mrs. Noyes C. Baldwin.
Life of President Edwards. 1832. From Mrs. Frank A. Monson.
History of Ancient Westbury and Present Watertown. From Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following nine volumes from American Liberty Chapter:
General George Washington's Will. E. R. Holbrook.
Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington. G. W. P. Custis. 1859.
Colonial Churches in the Original Colony of Virginia. 1905.
History of Truro Parish in Virginia. P. Slaughter. 1908.

The War of Independence. J. Fiske. 1894.
Washington and His Generals. J. T. Headley. 2 Vols. 1864.
An Historical Account of the Settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America. J. P. MacLean. 1900.
List of Emigrant Ministers to America, 1690-1811. G. Fothergill. 1904.
An Old New England Town. F. S. Child. 1895. From Our Flag Chapter.
The Pound and Kester Families. J. E. Hunt. 1904. From Deborah Knapp Chapter.
Chronicles of Georgetown, D. C., from 1751 to 1878. R. P. Jackson. From Isabel S. Polkinhorn through Our Flag Chapter.
Genealogy of the Hapgood Family. 1898. From Lucy Holcombe Chapter.
McCarthy in Early American History. M. J. O'Brien. 1921. From Victory Chapter.
Index to Volume 2 of North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. 1922. Compiled and presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh.

GEORGIA

The following four volumes from Lachlan McIntosh Chapter:
History of the State of New York. J. R. Brodhead. 1871. Vol. 2.
Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1806. 1916.
Calendar Colonial Documents of New York. J. R. Brodhead. 1845.
The Wilson Family. J. H. Nelson. 1911.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Asa T. Buttrill:
Memoirs of Andrew Jackson. 1819. S. P. Waldo.
History of South Carolina. 1840. W. G. Simms.
Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt. W. L. G. Hunt. 1860. From Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter.

IDAHOO

My Four Years in Germany. J. W. Gerard. 1917. From Mrs. H. W. Stone.

ILLINOIS

The following ten volumes presented through State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler:
History of Kane County, Ill. R. W. and F. Joslyn. 2 Vols. 1908. From Mrs. Fannie H. Peffers.
The following 3 volumes from the Illinois State Society, D. A. R.:
History of Lake County, Ill. J. J. Halsey. 1912.
Records of the Olden Time. S. Ellsworth. 1880.
Pioneers of Menard and Mason Counties. T. G. Onstot. 1902.
Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Ill. 1885. From Geneseo Chapter.
The Making of Illinois. Irwin F. Mather. 1921. From the author.
Augusta's Story. 1922. Compiled and presented by Martha Board Chapter.
The following 2 volumes from the Springfield Chapter:
Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln. H. B. Rankin. 1916.
Looking Back. E. B. Searcy. 1921.
History of Livingston County, Ill. 1878. From Mrs. Lyra B. Olin.
Portrait and Biographical Album of Jo Daviess County, Ill. 1889. From Priscilla Mullens Chapter.
The Honor Book of Sangamon County, Illinois, 1917-1919. From Springfield Chapter.

IOWA

A History of Story County, Iowa. 1887. W. G. Allen. From Sun Dial Chapter.
History of Page County, Iowa. E. Miller. 1876. From Waubesa Chapter.
A Prairie Ross. B. E. Bush. 1910. From John Stanton Chapter.
Past and Present of Calhoun County, Iowa. B. E. Stonebraker. 2 Vols. 1915. From Charlotte Stevenson through Mary Osborne Chapter.

KANSAS

The Annals of Kansas. D. W. Wilder. 1875. From Mrs. R. W. Neale.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. S. H. Kilgore:

Narrative of My Captivity Among the Sioux Indians. F. Kelly. 1871.

Sabre Strokes of the Pennsylvania Dragoons in the War of 1861-65. T. F. Dornblaser. 1884.

The following 2 volumes from Molly Foster Berry Chapter:

The Why of Fort Scott. 1921. M. L. Barlow.

Early Days of Fort Scott. C. W. Goodlander. 1900.

History of Wyandotte County, Kansas. 2 Vols. P. W. Morgan. 1911. From James Ross Chapter.

Story of the First Baptist Church, Atchison, Kansas.

1897. W. C. Challiss. From Mrs. John A. Martin.

MAINE

The following five volumes from Mrs. C. B. Porter:
Proceedings of the Bangor Historical Society, 1914-1915. 1916.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Bangor Historical Society. 1914.

Life and Work of Oren B. Cheney. E. B. Cheney. 1907.

General Catalogue of Bates College. 1915.

General Catalogue of Colby College. 1920.

History of Norridgewock. W. Allen. 1849. From

Mrs. A. J. Weston.

Sketch of the Town of Vinalhaven. 1900. From

Lady Knox Chapter.

History of Farmington, Maine. F. G. Butler. 1885.

From Colonial Daughters Chapter.

The following 2 volumes from Col. Dummer Sewall

Chapter:

Historical Dates of the Town and City of Bath.

L. P. Lemont. 1874.

History of Bath and Environs. P. M. Reed. 1894.

York Deeds. 19 Vols. Presented by the Maine

D. A. R.

New Gloucester Centennial. T. H. Haskell. 1875.

From Mary Dillingham Chapter.

MARYLAND

Biographical Sketch of Capt. Michael Cresap. 1826.

J. J. Jacob. From Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter.

A Colonial Governor in Maryland. Lady Edgar.

1912. From Mrs. Charles T. Marsden.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following four volumes from Prudence Wright

Chapter:

These two, gift of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Heald.

Pilgrims of Boston and Their Descendants. T.

Bridgman. 1856.

Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe. T. M.

Harris. 1841.

These two, gift of Annette S. Merrill.

The Pioneer Preacher. W. H. Milburn.

The Life and Public Services of John Charles Fremont.

J. Bigelow. 1856.

The Providence Plantations for 250 Years. W. A.

Greene. 1886. From Mrs. John B. Richards.

Daughters of the Revolution and Their Times. C. C.

Coffin. 1895. From Mrs. Mary T. L. Gross.

History of Spencer, Mass., including a Sketch of

Leicester. From Mrs. E. W. Barnes.

The following 2 volumes from Old Oak Chapter:

The Life of Patrick Henry. W. Wirt. 1836.

History and Description of New England. A. J.

Coolidge and J. B. Mansfield. 1860.

History of Nantucket, Mass. 1835. O. Macy. From

Natick Chapter.

The following two volumes from Old Boston Chapter:

History of Nantucket. W. C. Macy.

History of Milton, Mass., from 1630 to 1887.

History of Haverhill, Mass. L. R. Paige. 1883.

From Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

Bradford's History of the "Plymouth Plantation." 1901.

From Boston Tea Party Chapter.

History of Dracut, Mass. S. R. Coburn. 1922.

From Old Bay State Chapter.

History of North Brookfield, Mass. J. H. Temple.

1887. From Major Peter Harwood Chapter.

The following twenty-two volumes from Mercy

Warren Chapter.

The following 16, gift of Mrs. Frank Metcalf:

History of the Town of Ledyard, Conn. 1901.

J. Avery.

Little Pilgrimages Among Old New England Inns.

M. C. Crawford. 1907.

Historical Collections of Massachusetts. J. W. Barber.

1839.

Captivity and Sufferings of Zadock Steele. Z. Steele.

1908.

History of Haverhill, N. H. 1888. J. Bittinger.

Early Northampton. 1914.

Sketches of Old Inhabitants of Springfield. C. W.

Chapin. 1893.

Gazetteer of Hampshire County, Mass. W. B. Gay.

1887.

Incidents in White Mountain History. B. G. Willey.

1856.

Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

C. A. Goodrich. 1832.

Indian Deeds of Hampden County. H. A. Wright.

1905.

Washington and His Generals. J. T. Headley. 2

Vols. 1847.

Women of the American Revolution. E. F. Ellet.

Vol. 1. 1900.

The Dutch Founding of New York. T. A. Janvier.

1903.

The Mohawk Valley. W. M. Reid. 1904.

The following six volumes from Mrs. Edith Scott

Magna.

Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous. M. Warren.

1790.

Women of the American Revolution. E. F. Ellet.

3 Vols. 1902.

History of Northampton, Mass. J. R. Trumbull.

2 Vols. 1902.

Walks and Talks about Historic Boston. A. W. Mann.

1917. From Old South Chapter.

The following two volumes Faneuil Hall Chapter.

The Ancestral Dictionary. J. O. Austin.

Genealogies of Some Old Families of Concord, Mass.

C. E. Porter. 1887.

Genealogy of the Descendants of Edward Coburn or

Coburn. 1913. G. A. Goodon and S. R. Coburn. From

Lydia Darrah Chapter.

Certain Concomers. 2 Vols. 1912. H. H. Crapo.

From the author through Mrs. James L. Hammond.

The Descendants of Arthur Gary of Roxbury, Mass.

L. Brainerd. From Johanna Aspinwall Chapter.

Sir Humphrey Gylberte and His Enterprise of Coloniz-

ation in America. 1903. From Old Newbury Chapter.

History of Plainfield, Mass. From Col. Timothy

Bigelow Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Calhoun County Souvenir. 1901. From Mrs. W. H.

Cortright.

The following two volumes presented by Sophie de

Marsac Campau Chapter:

The Greatest American, Alexander Hamilton. A. H.

Vanderbert. 1921.

Famous Colonial Houses. P. Hollister. 1921.

History of Washtenaw County, Mich. From Ypsilanti

Patriotic Service League through Mrs. P. R. Cleary.

The following two volumes from General Richardson

Chapter:

History of Oakland County, Michigan. L. H. Everts.

1877.

Biographical Album of Oakland County, Mich. 1890.

The following two volumes from Mrs. George Smith of

Algonquin Chapter:

History of Michigan. L. T. Hemans. 1907.

History of Benton Harbor. J. Pender. 1915.

The Story of a Pioneer. A. H. Shaw. 1915. From

Mrs. T. M. McFarland through Lucy Wolcott Barnum

Chapter.

Gratiot County, Michigan, Historical Biographical and

Statistical. W. D. Tucker. 1913. From Jean Torrence

Chapter.

Eight books and four pamphlets by Michigan authors

and eleven miscellaneous pamphlets presented by Mrs.

Cleary, were received for the Michigan Room.

MINNESOTA

The following three volumes from Mrs. W. R. Weide:

Women of the American Revolution. 2 Vols. E. F.

Ellet.

Poems. Philip Freneau. 1790.

The following two volumes from St. Anthony Falls

Chapter:

The Story of Minnesota. E. D. Parsons. 1916.

The Story of Minneapolis. E. D. Parsons. 1913.

Radisson the Voyageur. L. A. Long. 1914. From

Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge.

The following 15 volumes received through the Minnesota State Librarian, Mrs. D. C. Bennett:
Minnesota Historical Collections. 12 Vols.
Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware. Rev. J. C. Clay. 1914.
Mammals of Minnesota. C. L. Herrick. 1892.
Iron Ores of Minnesota. N. H. and H. V. Winchell.
D. A. R. of Minnesota Year Book. 1922. From the Minnesota Daughters.

MISSISSIPPI

The following two volumes Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha Chapter.
History of Mississippi. M. B. Fant and J. C. Fant. 1921.
History of Columbus, Mississippi. W. L. Lipscomb. 1909.

The following three volumes from Natchez Chapter.
One Hundred Years with "Old Trinity" Church. C. Stietenroth. 1922.
The Cradle of Mississippi Methodism. J. B. Cain. 1897.
Old and New Natchez, 1709 to 1897. S. Power. 1897.
History of Mississippi. M. B. and J. C. Fant. 1920. From Mrs. James McCaskill.

The following three volumes presented through David Reese Chapter:
Historical Catalogue of the University of Mississippi. 1910. Gift of Mr. I. B. Orr.
Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. R. Davis. 1891. Gift of Dr. Alfred Hume.
Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State. J. F. H. Claiborne. 1880. Gift of the Library of the University of Mississippi.

MISSOURI

The following two volumes from Dorcas Richardson Chapter:
History of Grundy County, Missouri. J. E. Ford. 1908.

History of Grundy County, Missouri. 1881.
 The following two volumes presented by Mrs. L. R. Vincent:
Missouri's Hall of Fame. F. C. Shoemaker. 1921.
Commercial and Architectural St. Louis. 1888.
A Tour of St. Louis. J. A. Dacus and J. W. Buel. From Mrs. W. E. Hayes.
Genealogical Gleanings of Siggins and Other Pennsylvania Families. 1918. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Emma Siggins White.

MONTANA

The American Genealogist, a Catalogue of Family Histories. 1900. J. Munsell. From Mrs. Kate H. Fogarty.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Descendants of the Twin Brothers John and Benjamin Wood. 1902. J. A. Wood. From Mrs. George W. Hunt.
History of Lancaster, New Hampshire. A. N. Somers. 1899. Ruth Page Chapter.
Early History of New Hampshire and Vermont. F. Chase. 1856. From Samuel Ashley Chapter.
History of the Town of Haverhill, N. H. W. F. Whitecher. 1919. From Coosuck, Hannah Morrill Whitecher and Haverhill Chapters.

NEW JERSEY

History of the Burr Family in America. C. B. Todd. 1878. From Bergen Chapter.
First History of Bayonne, N. J. R. P. Whitcomb. 1904. From Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter.
History of Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J. J. Hall. 1859. From Mrs. John Moses.
History of Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J. J. Hall. 1912. From Mrs. C. E. Murray.

NEW MEXICO

The Delight Makers. A. F. Bandelier. 1918. From Lew Wallace Chapter.
History of New Mexico. L. B. Prince. 1914. From Jacob Bennet Chapter.
Spanish Archives of New Mexico. 2 Vols. 1914. From Mrs. Reed Holloman.

NEW YORK

Life of General Lafayette. 1849. W. Cutter. From Frances Ingalls.
Directory of the Village of Wayland, N. Y. 1901. From Mrs. G. H. Stannarius.
Genealogy of Samuel Clark, Sr., and His Descendants. E. W. Clark. 1892. From Mrs. Florence Menges.
Re-Union and History of Pompey, N. Y. 1875. From Fayetteville Chapter.
Pioneer Days and Later Times in Corning and Vicinity, 1789-1920. 1920. From Corning Chapter.
 The following eighteen volumes from New York City Chapter through one of its members.
Manuals of the City of New York. 10 Vols.
John Watts de Peyster. 2 Vols. 1908.
Life of George Washington. E. Evertt. 1860.
Sketches of Distinguished American Naval Heroes in the Revolution. S. P. Waldo. 1823.
Famous Families of New York. M. A. Hamm. 2 Vols. 1902.
History of the City of New York. M. J. Lamb. 2 Vols. 1877.

The following eleven volumes from Mary Washington Colonial Chapter:
Prominent Families of New York. 1897. L. H. Weeks. Gift of Mrs. James E. Pope.
A History of Long Island. P. Ross. 3 Vols. 1903. Gift of Mrs. George W. Smith.
 The following five volumes gift of Mrs. George P. Lawton:
Year Book of the S. A. R. in New York. 1909.
General Register of Society of Colonial Wars. 1899-1911. 3 Vols.
Register of the Colonial Dames of New York. 1901.
 The following two volumes gift of Mrs. M. Merriman:
Merriman Reunion and Genealogy. 1914.
True Story of George Washington. E. S. Brooks. 1895.
Westchester County, N. Y., During the American Revolution. H. B. Dawson. 1886. From Anne Hutchinson Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

The following two volumes from William Gaston Chapter:
Women of the South in War Times. M. P. Andrews. 1920.
Our Kin. L. M. Hoffman. 1915.
 The following two volumes from Mrs. Thomas McGee:
History of Wayne County, N. C.
History of the 119th Infantry, 60th Brigade, 30th Division, U. S. A. 1919.

OHIO

The following 4 volumes from Urbana Chapter:
History of Champaign County, Ohio. 1881.
A Centennial History of Champaign County, Ohio. 1903.
Historical Collections of Ohio. H. Howe. 1907. 2 Vols.

OREGON

Recollections of the Whitman Massacre. M. J. S. Delaney. From Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

History of Huntingdon County, Pa. M. S. Lytle. 1876. From Mrs. A. P. Silverthorn through Standing Stone Chapter.
Market Street, Philadelphia. J. Jackson. 1918. From Germantown Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

Encyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 7. 1920. From Clara H. Jenckes.
 The following six volumes from Mrs. Charles R. Blackmar, Junior.
Annals of Centerville in the Town of North Providence, R. I., 1636-1909. F. C. Angell.
Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Vol. 3. 1835.
History of Rhode Island and Newport. 1853. E. Peterson.
The Life and Times of Thomas Wilson Dorr. D. King. 1859.
Annals of the Town of Providence. 1843. W. R. Staples.

A Short History of Rhode Island. G. W. Greene. 1877.
Our French Allies. E. M. Stone. 1847. From Mrs. Edwin Hall.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The following five volumes from Zena Payne, S. C. State Librarian:
Making of South Carolina. H. A. White. 1914.
Life of Francis Marion. W. G. Simms. 1860.
Romance of Lower Carolina. C. I. Walker.
History of the South Carolina College. M. LaBorde.
Life and Times of C. G. Memminger. H. D. Capers. 1893.

TENNESSEE

The American Remembrancer, and Universal Tablet of Memory. J. Hardie. 1795. From Miss Rosalind Ewing.

VERMONT

History of Vermont. 4 Vols. W. H. Crockett. From Green Mountain Chapter.
Rhymes of Vermont Rural Life. D. L. Cady. 1922. From Thomas Chittenden Chapter.
The England and Holland of the Pilgrims. H. M. Dexter and M. Dexter. 1905. From Ann Story Chapter.
The following three volumes from Bennington Chapter:
The Old Meeting House of Bennington, Vt. Rev. I. Jennings. Gift of Mrs. Delia A. Sibley.
Sallie Blue Bonnet. W. R. Conover. 1911. Gift of Mrs. W. H. Bradford.
Sketches of Historic Bennington. J. V. and C. R. Merrill. 1898. Gift of Miss Jennie A. Valentine.
Annals of Brattleboro, 1681-1895. M. R. Cabot. 1921. From Brattleboro Chapter.

WASHINGTON

Spokane and the Inland Empire. 3 Vols. N. W. Durham. 1912. From Esther Reid Chapter.
The following ten volumes from Mrs. S. D. L. Penrose, State Librarian:
Register of the Washington State Society. S. A. R. 1916.
Marcus Whitman, Pathfinder and Patriot. M. Eells. 1919.
History of Washington. 5 Vols. 1909. C. A. Snowden.
History of the Puget Sound Country. 2 Vols. W. F. Prosser. 1903.
History of the State of Washington. H. K. Hines. 1893.
History of the State of Washington. E. S. Meany. 1909. From Mrs. Ella M. Brede.

WISCONSIN

Memoir of Philippe Mator Wiltsee and His Descendants. J. Wiltsee. 1908. From Mrs. Joseph Lindsay.

WYOMING

Personal Recollections of Pioneer Life. L. Voorhees. 1920. From Cheyenne Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

BOOKS

Register of the Washington State Society. S. A. R. 1922. From Mr. W. B. Beals.
History of Minnesota. Vol. 1. W. W. Folwell. 1912. From Minnesota Historical Society.
History of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851. M. F. Williams. 1921. From La Puerta Del Oro Chapter.
The Papers of Thomas Ruffin. J. G. Hamilton. 1920. From North Carolina Historical Commission.
The Underwood Families of America. L. M. Underwood. 2 Vols. 1913.
The Bevier Family. K. Bevier. 1916.
The Munson Record. M. A. Munson. 2 Vols. 1890.
The Cogswells in America. E. O. Jameson. 1884.
Boardman Genealogy, 1535-1825. C. Goldthwaite. 1895.
Henry Burt of Springfield and Some of His Descendants. H. M. and S. W. Burt. 1893.
Reed-Read Lineage from 1660-1909. E. R. Wright.

Wakeman Genealogy, 1630-1899. R. P. Wakeman. 1900.
Barcroft Family Records. E. T. Runk. 1910.
The Armistead Family, 1635-1910. V. A. Garber. 1910.
The King Family of Suffield, Connecticut. C. H. King. 1905.
History of Thomas Canfield and of Matthew Canfield. F. A. Canfield.
Anthony Coombs and His Descendants. W. C. Coombs. 1913.
Descendants of John Alexander. J. E. Alexander. 1878.
Genealogy of the Child, Childs and Childre Families. E. Child. 1881.
Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families. 2 Vols. O. and T. F. Swift. 1888.
Genealogy of the Cornell Family. Rev. J. Cornell. 1902.
Genealogy of the Descendants of Henry Kingsbury. F. H. Kingsbury and M. K. Talcott. 1905.
Genealogy of the Knowltons of England and America. C. H. Stocking. 1897.
Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. 1921.
The Southern Highlander and His Homeland. Campbell. 1921. Received through the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.
San Diego Yesterdays. 1921. Received through Historian-General's Office.
Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 57 and 58. (2 copies each.)
Chapter Year Books N. S. D. A. R. 1920-1921. Three Vols.
Chapter Year Books N. S. D. A. R. 1921-1922. Four Vols.
Pension Papers. Vols. 44, 55, 56 and 57. Compiled in office of Registrar General.
New Hampshire Pension Records. Vols. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly. Vols. 7-9.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. 1921. Vol. 6.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. 1921. Vol. 52.
South Carolina Historical Magazine. 1921. Vol. 22.
Virginia Magazine. 1921. Vol. 29.
William and Mary College Quarterly. 1921. 2nd series, Vol. 1.
Register Kentucky State Historical Society. Vol. 19.
Sprague's Journal of Math History. 1921. Vol. 9.
Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. 16.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. 1921. Vol. 75.

PAMPHLETS

CONNECTICUT

Historic Litchfield, 1721-1907. A. T. Bulkeley. 1907. From Mrs. Frank A. Monson.
Ancestors and Descendants of Henry (Shutts) Church. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Charles H. Lyman.

GEORGIA

James Wilson, Patriot and The Wilson Doctrine. L. H. Alexander. From Lachlan McIntosh Chapter.
History of Thomas County, Ga. W. I. McIntyre. From Miss Mamie Merrill.
History of Thomas County, Ga. W. I. McIntyre. From Mrs. Sidney J. Jones.

ILLINOIS

The following three from Springfield Chapter.
Wedding of the First White Couple. C. P. Kane. 1906.
Illinois, An Historical Resume. H. H. Bancroft. 1918.
Our First American, Abraham Lincoln. H. B. Rankin. 1915.

KANSAS

History of the Matthew Frank Family. H. L. Nelson. 1921. From Mrs. S. H. Kilgore.
The following three pamphlets from Mrs. Louis W. Bixler:
Kansas Women in Literature. N. G. Barker. 1915.
Year Book of First Methodist Episcopal Church. T. E. Chandler. 1916.
Our Yesterdays. 1915. A. L. Ingalls. From Mrs. John James Ingalls.

KENTUCKY

Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society. 1922. From Miss Margaret Thomas.

MAINE

The following two pamphlets from Mrs. C. B. Porter:
The Penobscots. C. A. Dillingham.
Formative Period in Colby's History. C. P. Shipman.
1912.
Souvenir of Historic Kingfield, 1816-1916, and three clippings from Mrs. Abel J. Hunnewell.

MARYLAND

Year Book of Historical Society of Harford County, Md. 1899. From Governor William Paea Chapter

MASSACHUSETTS

Historical Articles from the New England Magazine. From Mrs. Cary in the name of Tea Rock Chapter.
A Collection of White Pine Magazines. C. C. Tallman. Twelve numbers. From Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes.
Memoir of Hon. Robert Hooper. J. H. Sheppard. 1868. From Lucy C. Sweet.
The following five pamphlets from Faneuil Hall Chapter:
Beginnings of the Revolution in New Hampshire. H. M. Barker. 1903.
New Hampshire in the Battle of Bunker Hill. H. M. Barker. 1903.
Genealogical Magazine. One number. 1905.
Annual Reunion of School District No. 5.
Inscriptions in the old Cemeteries in Peterborough, N. H.

MICHIGAN

Brief History of Detroit in '49. G. B. Gatlin. 1921. From Fort Ponchartrain Chapter.

MISSOURI

Sketch of Trenton, Missouri. From Carrie Rogers Clark.

MONTANA

The following three pamphlets from Mrs. Kate H. Fogarty.
Genealogy of the Chandler Family. 1903. A. M. Pickford.
Descendants of William Palmer of Watertown, Mass., and Hampton, N. H. W. L. Palmer.
The Derbys of Salem, Mass. 1908. R. E. Peabody.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following seven pamphlets from Molly Aiken Chapter through Mrs. Mary Hurlin.
David Garvey Goodell.
Sketch of the LaFayette Artillery Company. 1904. J. A. Woodward.
Bicentennial of the Birth of Joseph Hastings, Observed at Suffield, Connecticut.
Semi-Centennial of the First Baptist Church at Rockland, Mass. 1904. Rev. B. H. Lane.
Descendants of Robert Cunningham. Three numbers. The following two from Mrs. George W. Hunt.
Soldiers' Monument Dedication, Stoddard, N. H.
Historical Sketch Delivered by Francis A. Badger. 1905.

NEW YORK

History of Cohocton, N. Y. 1916. W. A. Field and J. L. Waugh. From Mrs. G. H. Stannarius.
Souvenir Book of Fayetteville. 1921. From Fayetteville Chapter.
The following two pamphlets from New York City Chapter through a member:
Yorkshire as the Home of the Washingtons. W. Newsome.
Sermon Preached in Boston by Dr. Colman.
Homor Academy Centennial Jubilee. From Mrs. Raymond Wells and Mrs. A. L. Smith.
History of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cortland, N. Y. 1921. From Mrs. Elizabeth Doubleday.
War Register of Society of Colonial Dames of N. Y., 1917-1918. 1921. From Mrs. George P. Lawton.
Four newspapers dated 1799, 1801, 1826 and 1833 from Mrs. Chester C. Darby.

NORTH CAROLINA

Three newspapers dated 1832, 1837 and 1839. From Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham.

OHIO

Early History of Woodstock. W. D. Sibley and J. Chamberlain. From Urbana Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Welsh Run Presbyterian Church, 1741-1921. J. G. Rose. From Mrs. Y. C. Reed.

RHODE ISLAND

Battle Hymns of the Wars. G. McClurg. From Mrs. Edwin A. Hall.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The following five pamphlets from Miss Zena Payne, South Carolina State Librarian:
Four Decades of Early Edgefield, S. C.
John Adam Treutlen of South Carolina.
Old Days in Laurens.
Major Andrew Hamilton.
Wherein South Carolina Led.

VERMONT

The following four pamphlets from Mrs. Clara Perkins:
Centennial Memorial of Windsor, Vermont. 1876.
History of First Congregational Church in Windsor, Vt. 1898.
The Old Constitution House Association.
The Vermont Constitution and the Constitution House.

VIRGINIA

Newspaper containing List of Revolutionary Soldiers from Bedford, Virginia. From Mrs. George P. Parker.
Historic Periods of Fredericksburg, 1608-1861. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Vivian M. Fleming. 1921.

OTHER SOURCES

Historical Markers in Indiana. 1922. From Indiana Historical Commission.
Family Tree of William Hersey of Hingham, Mass. (Chart.) From Mrs. E. M. Bentley.
Roster of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in California. 1922. From the Society.

MANUSCRIPTS

CALIFORNIA

Oct. Mrs. M. A. Wills.

CONNECTICUT

The Old Stanton House and Surroundings. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Effie S. Cramer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Leaves From the Family Bible of Olive Thompson. American Liberty Chapter.

GEORGIA

Descendants of Capt. Samuel and Agnes (Kay) Reid. Samuel Reid Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Barre Cemetery Records. Mount Grace Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Records of Old Quaker Cemetery and the Power Family. Compiled and presented by Philip Livingston Chapter.

MINNESOTA

The following two Mrs. M. H. Moss of St. Paul Chapter:
Biographical Sketch of Andrew Palmes.
Reprint of The Massachusetts Sun.

NEW YORK

Family Records of Emma Gates Shadduck and Mary Shadduck Haynes. Mrs. Chester C. Darby.

Family Records of Caleb Ward. Compiled and presented by Miss Laura B. Yetman of Abraham Cole Chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA

Four old manuscripts, Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham.

PERIODICALS

Annals of Iowa. July, 1921.
Children of the American Revolution Magazine. March.
County Court Note Book. March.
Essex Institute. April.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics. January.
Louisiana Historical Quarterly. October, 1920.
Maryland Historical Magazine. March.
Michigan Historical Magazine. January.
Missouri Historical Review. January.
National Genealogical Quarterly. October, 1921, January, 1922.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. January.
Newport Historical Society Bulletin. January.
News Letter, N. S. U. S. Daughters of 1812. March.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. April.
New York Public Library Bulletin. January and February.
New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal. July.
Palimpsest. February.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. July.
Sprague's Journal of Maine History. No. 1, Vol. 10.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. January.
William and Mary College Quarterly. January.
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.
 March and April.

The above list comprises 370 books, 81 pamphlets, 25 periodicals, and 13 manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum, since the Board meeting of February 8, 1922:

CONNECTICUT: Musket, carried by Capt. Ambrose Sloper in 1776, presented by Mrs. Julia Sloper Orr, of Hannah Woodruff Chapter. Loaded cane and sword used by Capt. Adam Livingston, during the Revolutionary War and by his son, Levi Lewis Livingston, during the Civil War; the sword is over 200 years old. Both presented by Mrs. Lillian Livingston Terry, through Miss Mary T. Hubbard, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee. Old Manuscripts (5); Legal documents: a "Summons" on David Jones to appear in a damage suit before Richard Pitkin, Justice of the Peace, February 2, 1790; a promissory note, signed by Richard Pitkin, in 1769; an "Order" for "part of a hogshead of rum," 1770; a lease for land (payable in labor) between Peter Hurlbut and Margin Woodrow,

dated September 23, 1772; a "bill" from Richard Pitkin, receipted by Uriah Cass, dated 1788; all presented by Mrs. Mary Cone Jenney, Oxford Parish Chapter. Snuff box, owned by Matthew Smith, a Minute Man, East Haddon; ivory bead receptacle; German silver extension bow spectacles and letter from Sally White's Repository, dated February 16, 1801, presented by Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Oxford Parish Chapter. Letter from Dolly Madison to Miss Van Ness, dated June 10, '39, presented by Mrs. Raymond, of Hannah Woodruff Chapter, through Mrs. Bissell. The ground on which Memorial Continental Hall stands was part of the estate of the Van Ness family.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Picture of Lt. Churchill Gibbs, a Revolutionary soldier, presented by Mrs. John B. Dowd, Keystone Chapter. Twelve pieces of Old Chelsea, formerly the property of donor's grandmother, Sibella Poppleton Cargill, and one brown lustre pitcher, relic of this same ancestor, all presented by Mrs. Mary H. Yorks, Regent, Martha Washington Chapter. Busk carved corset stay, used for front of corset in Colonial days, presented by Miss Marian White, Louise Adams Chapter. Signature of George II of England, presented by Mrs. Florence Hills Barnes, Deborah Knapp Chapter. One china pitcher, presented by Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson, Regent, E Pluribus Unum Chapter.

GEORGIA: Staffordshire china pitcher, presented by Mrs. Asa Buttrill, William McIntosh Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Continental money, issued in 1776, owned by Benjamin McIntire, presented by Mrs. Mary T. Newcomer, Shadrach Bond Chapter. Cannon ball, from Schooner *Royal Savage*, Benedict Arnold's flagship, sunk off Valcour Island in 1776, presented by Mrs. W. S. Williams, Regent Fort Dearborn Chapter. Silver teaspoon, belonged to Belinda Ranvey Lum, great-grandmother of donor, presented by Mrs. Hattie A. Keith, Louis Joliet Chapter. Rug, hooked, made by Molly Stark, wife of General Stark, and presented as wedding gift to his niece, Molly Lothrop, 1773, gift of Mrs. Belle Case, Louis Joliet Chapter. Stocking, made by Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, a nurse in the Revolutionary War, who also picked, carded, spun and wove the wool. She lived to be 115 years old; donor's great-grandmother. Presented by Mrs. Lucy Mapes Kidder, Puritan and Cavalier Chapter.

MAINE: Snuff box, carried through Revolutionary War, presented by Miss Esther Wilson, Rachel Farnsworth Holden Chapter. Cream pitcher, lustre band around top, presented by Mrs. Helen S. Colcord, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. Hair bracelet with brilliant clasp and mourning brooch, presented by Mrs. F. E. Lowell, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Flint-lock musket, presented by Miss Bernice M. Weld, Peace Party Chapter.

MICHIGAN: Cup and saucer, used at breakfast table October 22, 1789, during General Washington's visit to the home of William Scott, of Palmer, Mass., presented by Miss Minnie Louise Converse, Isabella Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI: Wedding pants of Lewis Collins, born December 10, 1673. Cloth was woven and made by his mother. Presented by the family of Mrs. Charlotte Kilgore Wardlaw, Oxford, Miss.

MISSOURI: Twenty-seven old coins, collected by Asa Dearborn Gove, of Vermont, donor's great-grandfather, presented by Mrs. Amanda Gove Stone White and Miss Eliza Stone through Mrs. W. N. Andrews. Old French geography, printed in 1783, in Lyons, France. Belonged to donor's ancestor; presented by Miss Caroline Hale Plumb, Joplin, Mo., through Mrs. W. N. Andrews.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Silver teaspoon, initials "A. L." Owned by Anna Wheeler Lunt, of Epping, N. H., whose father was one of the officials of the General Court, 1776; presented by Miss Silvia Alice Sanborn, Sally Plumer Chapter. Deed, dated February 5, 1789, signed by Josiah Bartlett, as a witness, and as Justice of the Peace. Josiah Bartlett was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Presented by Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, State Chairman, for Sally Plumer Chapter.

NEW YORK: Silver watch, "Bull's Eye," made in 1750-1800, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Nash, Gansevoort Chapter. Lustre mug, wedding present to Elizabeth Severn; shape of small goblet, bordered in many colors; presented by Mrs. Helen Birdsall Brown, Tianderah Chapter. Souvenir ("barrel") from *Royal Savage*, Benedict Arnold's flagship. Presented by Mrs. Daniel Folger Barker, of Saranac Chapter. Two medals and coin, dated 1790, 1786 and 1807. Coin of George III. Presented by Mrs. George T. King, Irondequoit Chapter. Two brown bone buttons, from the coat last worn by Mrs. Mary Ball Washington, General Washington's mother. Buttons are mounted in case, with gilt inscription on inside of lid. Presented by Miss Martha Hill McFarland, Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Block of Buttonwood, from a tree near Shikellemy's grave. Shikellemy was a friendly Indian, and his grave is located at Ft. Augusta, Pa. Presented by Mrs. Laura J. Rohrback, Ft. Augusta (Pa.) Chapter. Pewter whale oil lamp and pewter sand box, both presented by Mrs. Emeline Sellard Leavitt, 88 years old, oldest D.A.R. in the State; elected Chaplain for life of Bradford Chapter. Sent through Mrs. Jennie F. Swayze, Registrar, Bradford Chapter. Two deeds, dated 1757 and

1770, bearing names of Jonathan Barber, John Adams, and Jonathan Remington, 1757, and David Smith and Moses Bliss, 1770. Presented by Mrs. Nellie Adams Ballard, Os-co-hu Chapter. Large Colonial silver spoon, in memory of donor's mother, whose ancestor, Joseph Spaulding, fought at Bunker Hill. Presented by Mrs. Fanny Maxwell Long, Os-co-hu Chapter. Four pieces of Continental money, 1776 and 1779; given in memory of her Revolutionary ancestor, Solomon Morse, by Mrs. Adeline Morse Long, Os-co-hu Chapter. Buckskin purse, comb, and silk handkerchief, owned by Patrick Henry, given in memory of donor's ancestor, her great-great-grandfather, Patrick Henry, by Miss Ruth Peck, Os-co-hu Chapter. Pewter tea pot used by Nathaniel Allen, Revolutionary ancestor of the donor, Mrs. Nellie Allen Cole, Os-co-hu Chapter. Silver-bowed spectacles, presented by Mrs. Lucella Kenyon Ballard, a descendant of Israel Putnam, through Os-co-hu Chapter. Two beaded bags, one brown and white, the other, white background with gayly colored flowers; one bears on the silver clasp the name of the first owner, "A. N. Evans, 1750"; presented by Mrs. Mary Bowas, Jacob Stroud Chapter. Silver ladle used by John and Margaret Huy, donor's great-grandfather, and presented by Miss Clara L. Young, Independence Hall Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND: Sewing bird, belonged to Sarah N. Littlefield, the donor's great-grandmother, presented by Mrs. Edwin A. Hall, Phebe Greene Ward Chapter. Carved tortoise shell high-backed comb, presented by Mrs. Caroline Dexter Kelly, Gaspee Chapter.

TENNESSEE: Piece of silk dress, worn during the Revolution, at King's Birthnight Ball, at Lord Dunmore's Palace, Williamsburg, Va., presented by Mrs. C. A. Stockley, Hermittage Chapter.

VERMONT: Hand-made sickle, presented by Miss Flora A. H. Griswold, of Ascutney Chapter. Sun-dried brick, from fireplace of Ann Story's second house, built in Salisbury. Presented by Miss Flora A. H. Griswold, Ascutney Chapter.

VIRGINIA: Dutch cap, owned by Janneke Phoenix Krum (wife of Hendrick), the great-grandmother of donor, Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, Francis Wallis Chapter. (Date, 1777.) Spy glass, owned by Charles Alexander, of Preston, Va., donor's ancestor, presented in memory of her mother, Mrs. Susan Pearson Alexander Calvert, by Miss Helen Chapman Calvert, Mount Vernon Chapter.

One hundred and ten articles.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General
Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:

The following is a brief report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of February and March:

Eleven hundred and fifty-three letters have been received, of which ten hundred and thirty-five replies have been sent out.

Supplies sent out consisted of: Application blanks, 16,069; leaflets, "How to Become a Member," 1385; leaflets of General Information, 1322; Constitutions, 2138; transfer cards, 743.

The number of Manuals for Immigrants which were sent out from this office during the last two months was 23,183; of which 12,395 were of the English edition, 1908 Spanish and 8880 Italian.

A copy of the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, which will be acted upon at the coming Congress, was mailed within the prescribed time to every Chapter Regent and to the members of the National Board of Management.

The January issue of the Remembrance Book was also sent from my office.

Respectfully submitted,

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

The following recommendations of the Executive Committee were then read by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem*:

Report of Executive Committee

That Caldwell be instructed not to make or sell Chapter bars or pins for State or Chapter officers for any purpose not now authorized by the National Society.

That two typewriters be purchased, one for the secretary to the President General and one for the office of the Historian General, to cost respectively \$92.25 and \$74.75.

The purchase of a new rug for the stage and runners for the aisles at a cost of \$982.32, the same to be paid for out of the wear-and-tear account.

That table furnishings be purchased for the clerks' lunch room at a cost not to exceed \$55.

The purchase of runners for the outside steps.

The acceptance, with regret, of the resignation of Miss Bliss, as of February 1st.

That the resignation of Miss Hall be accepted with regret, and the rule requiring two weeks' notice be waived, and since failing health made it necessary for her to exceed by two days the

annual and sick leave due her, that her resignation be accepted as of April 1st.

That the Misses Helen Abraham, Margaret Madigan, Olga Storz, and Myrtle Campbell be transferred from the temporary roll to the permanent roll in the office of the Registrar General.

The acceptance of the report of the Executive Committee as given to-day, moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried.

Mrs. Nash stated that every member of the Board had received an invitation from the State Regents to luncheon in the Banquet Hall, where the State Regents would be happy to entertain the National Officers and their guests. The President General, on behalf of the National Officers, accepted the invitation of the State Regents.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to submit its final report for the year ending April 15, 1922.

Since our last report the Government has reconditioned our Auditorium and to-day it is in the same good order as before housing the Plenary Sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments. The preparation of our Auditorium and its reconditioning was directly under the supervision of Commander H. D. Rouzer, U. S. N., appointed by the Government for this work. Commander Rouzer gave largely of his personal interest in seeing that our Auditorium was in every way restored to the condition in which the Government found it and your Committee recommends that Commander Rouzer be sent a vote of thanks and appreciation from this Board.

It would seem timely to say in this report that an itemized statement was rendered the Government each month by your Chairman of Building and Grounds, of the expenses incurred, such as coal, electricity, extra labor for preparing the Auditorium for sessions and cleaning afterward, also the care of the offices used. I also wish to state that the National Society received no monetary compensation in any way for the use of the Hall.

The following gifts have been received and accepted:

A very beautiful crystal chandelier has been presented by the Mount Vernon Chapter for the Virginia room; this chandelier was made after a design prepared by Mr. Harris, a member of the Art Committee, and has been hung in the Virginia room.

An engraving presented by the Abigail Hart-

man Rice Chapter of the District of Columbia, "The first Prayer offered in Congress." This has been received subject to the approval of the Art Committee. Miss Mechlin, Chairman, being out of the city, it has been impossible to have it passed upon.

A framed copy of the "Mayflower Compact," presented by Mrs. Charles C. Worthington.

A vase from Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The following books for the Michigan room, the gift of Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter: "Farm Rhymes," "Among the Night People," "Michigan State Grange Song Collection," "Sketch of the Life of Judge Isaac Marston" and from the Big Rapids Chapter "The Story of a Pioneer."

New curtains and hangings have been ordered by the State of Delaware for the Delaware room.

The following purchases have been authorized by the Executive Committee:

A typewriter for the Secretary to the President General and one for the office of the Historian General.

A rug for the platform and aisles of the Auditorium.

New china and plated silverware for the clerks' lunch room.

A cocoa matting runner and matting covering for the outside front steps.

In February the Auditorium was used for the meetings of the American Bar Association; in March by the State Conference of the District of Columbia and the Convention of the Rotary Clubs.

Through the courtesy of the President General, the evening of April 28th has been reserved for the League of Women Voters, in May the American Federation of Arts, and in June the Washington College of Law.

Our entire building has been cleaned and put in order, our grounds cared for and the general repair of the building attended to without additional help. Incident to Congress week the extra telephones with coin boxes have been installed—a telephone operator engaged—the new sound-proof doors to the Auditorium have been made and placed and the awning on the South Portico put up. Each room has had its spring cleaning and your Committee feels that Memorial Continental Hall is in excellent running order and in readiness for the 31st Congress.

NOTE.—There is a correction to be made in my report of February 8th concerning the table used during the Conference on Limitation of Armaments on which the treaties were signed. The correction is: that the table used for the signing of the treaties was not the one in the

office of the Curator General, but the one presented to the National Society by Miss Cora Millward, for many years our Congressional Stenographer, and used by the stenographers on the platform at the Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY GALT HANGER,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Following the reading of the report, Mrs. White stated that the Curator General's desk was used by the Secretariat General of the Conference, Mr. Garrett, at every plenary session. The report was accepted with the adoption of the recommendation that a vote of thanks be sent Commander Rouzer.

The President General stated that there had been some controversy about the proposed amendment to the Constitution and called on the Registrar General to explain to the Board. Miss Strider said that because of numerous inquiries received in her office showing the amendment had not been clearly understood, she had placed the whole matter in the hands of the counsel of the National Society and he had suggested a substitute for the amendment proposed and endorsed by the Board. This substitute, which had also received the approval of General Robert, was in strict accordance with what the National Society had always required.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT FOR ARTICLE III

"Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto; provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society."

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Morris, *that this Board endorse this motion as a substitute for the one presented at the February meeting.* Carried.

The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* read the report of the Chairman of Printing Committee.

Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and National Officers:

Your Chairman reports the approval of all requests for routine printing requested by National Officers and Chairmen of Committees. Nearly all of this work has been done on our own press under the supervision of the Superintendent. The proposed amendments, the Lineage Books, an emergency order for application blanks and the information leaflets for the present Congress being practically all of the

work placed with outside firms since the last meeting of the Board. The Lineage Books being placed at a reduction of fifty cents per page over the last order.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PEIRCE,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Guernsey, Chairman of Administration Building Committee, reported briefly, stating that her full report would be given to Congress.

Mrs. Morris, Chairman of Committee on Historic Spots, again urged the members to work for Yorktown, stating that she had pictures showing men at work with horse and plow levelling the ramparts in some sections of Yorktown, and unless action was soon taken to make this a National Park there would be nothing left to preserve. Mrs. Morris said that the War Department had ordered the survey made so that the most important places on the battle ground might be found. The verbal report was accepted.

The President General referred to the following resolution that had been sent to the Board from Nebraska which contained suggestions which she felt were based on lack of understanding of the National significance of the Society, and which contained also an unjust criticism of one of the offices and therefore should be answered.

"Whereas, The numerous assessments which have been made upon the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska by the National Society have become very burdensome to some of the smaller chapters, as well as objectionable to the larger ones, and,

Whereas, These assessments are a detriment to the state organizations, since they are a contributing cause to the disbandment of weak chapters, and,

Whereas, These assessments are hard to collect from the non-resident members making it necessary for this money to be taken from the Chapter treasuries or for a larger assessment to be levied on local members, and,

Whereas, The annual income of the National Society is so great from regular sources that these assessments do not seem to be really necessary, that these special funds, while for very legitimate purposes, deplete the treasuries of the state chapters and render it impossible for the chapters to accomplish local work which would be a credit, not only to the chapters, but also to the National Society, your committee therefore,

Recommends that the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska suggests to the National Board of Management that the chapters be re-

lieved of these assessments, and that a copy of this recommendation be sent to all members of the National Board of Management.

Moved, seconded and carried, March 16, 1922, at Lexington, Neb.

Whereas, The office of the Registrar General is so slow in examining and returning the application for membership papers to the Chapter Registrar, and,

Whereas, The office of the Registrar General in accepting and rejecting papers does not add any additional data which they may have in the office, to the application papers, as other patriotic organizations do, thereby retarding the progress of genealogical research which is the basis of our National Society, and,

Whereas, The office of the Registrar General in rejecting papers does not always explain to the applicants the cause for rejection,

Therefore, Your Committee recommends that the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska suggest to the Registrar General that she attempt to expedite the examining and returning of the paper of the applicant; that she instruct her office force to supply any additional data that they may have at their command and that in rejecting papers they explain to the applicant the cause therefor; that a copy of these suggestions be sent to every member of the National Board of Management."

In regard to the national aspect of the work of the National Society, the President General made the following statement in reply:

In reply to these resolutions from the State Conference of Nebraska relative to the so-called "assessments" upon the chapters for our Society's patriotic work such as the Manual, Fountain and Painting and other national objects, it is proper to say that the Nebraska Daughters appear to be under a very grave misconception of the fundamental character of our organization. We are a National Society first and foremost. *The chapters are themselves the National Society.* They should take a loyal interest and pride in what the Society does nationally. If they do not, they are not true to *themselves*. State and local work are very important and necessary, but the national objects come first. The National Society has never recognized "State organizations" or State societies as separate entities within our National organization.

Moreover, the annual dues of \$2 are the *National Society's* dues (see N.S.D.A.R. By-laws) and the National Society *allows* a chapter to keep \$1 of them. Chapters are under a moral obligation to meet National Society appeals for contributions out of this dollar, which the National Society gives them. In addition to this dollar the National Society

By-laws provide that "a chapter may by its own By-laws provide for *additional dues for its own use*." (See Article IX, Section 15.) Or a chapter may earn additional money by giving entertainments, etc. It is not necessary, in fact it is a very unwise custom, to "collect" from members in the manner complained of in the resolutions.

Meet national quotas with the National Society's dollar; these are in the nature of first obligations which chapters are *morally* bound to take care of first. These quotas are not "assessments" as charged in the resolutions. They are voluntary contributions which loyally interested members and chapters will meet insofar as they can.

Again, it is not true as stated in the resolutions that the "annual income of the Society is so great from regular sources that these assessments do not seem to be necessary." The National Society has no funds whatsoever that can be applied to such special objects of patriotic effort. Its income can only take care of its expenses, such as the maintenance of Continental Hall and the work of the National office with their big staff of clerks, etc., which serve the members in various capacities.

It would seem as if the Nebraska Daughters would not have passed such a resolution had they thoroughly understood the national character of our great Society of which each Chapter is a little working group. For further information on this subject, the State Conference Committee on Resolutions of which Miss Mabel Lindly is chairman is referred to the Message of the President General in the January, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Our national work and character are things to be proud of and bring prestige to every member.

Moved by Mrs. McCleary, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the suggested reply of the President General to Nebraska's letter be adopted by the National Board and sent to Nebraska as the reply of the National Board.* After further discussion it was moved by Doctor Barrett, seconded by Miss Temple, and carried, *that the reply of the President General to the Nebraska State Conference be sent to each Chapter Regent, State Regent, and National Officer.*

In regard to the criticism contained in the resolutions, Miss Strider stated:

In view of the resolutions adopted at the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska your Registrar General desires to present the following facts:

First: In regard to the slow examination and return of application papers your attention is

called to the record of the office during the year just passed when 12,515 application papers have been verified, more than ever before in one year in the history of the Society. During this time 3254 supplemental papers have been verified, making a total of 15,769 records verified, on an average of a little more than 50 records for every working day in the year.

All complete papers have been promptly verified, while incomplete ones have been held until the official signatures and genealogical data could be procured through correspondence, often requiring several letters before final disposition of the papers could be made. The entire time of one clerk is consumed in returning papers for the required signatures.

As Chapter Registrars should be well acquainted with the requirements for applications, through the circular letter of instructions sent from the Registrar General's office, they could expedite the verification of papers by seeing to their proper completion before forwarding to headquarters, thereby saving much correspondence and vexatious delays. The examination of application papers takes precedence over that of supplemental in continuance of established policy. Obviously the Society's growth is of first importance.

Second: Complaint is made that genealogical data is not added to papers to facilitate their verification. Dates are added by authority of a board ruling. No other information is added as the data on the paper of an individual is confidential information placed there to prove her own eligibility for membership in this Society. The papers filed in our archives are only accessible to those filing them and those to whom they accord written permission to view or receive copies of them; also to Chapter Registrars when needed to complete their files.

If information should be taken from one paper and placed upon another, it would be equivalent to opening our files. Daughters generally wish their records held in inviolate confidence, to do otherwise would not only reverse long-established rules, but it would be unfair to give information which has been procured at the expense of personal labor or money for professional genealogical research work. It would break faith with those who have placed their private records with us with the understanding that they were securely guarded.

Third: In regard to the fact that papers are rejected without the statement of cause. When possible we do explain the reasons in detail for the return of papers, but in many instances to do so would be to reveal facts from the papers of others which would be unfair; so the simple statement is made that "the service claimed for the Revolutionary Ancestor has

been credited to another man of the same name."

Moved by Mrs. Frisbee, seconded by Mrs. McCleary, and carried, *that the answer as given by Miss Strider be endorsed and sent to the Nebraska Daughters.*

Mrs. Stewart requested permission for the incorporation of Ottawaquchee Chapter in order that they might own their own chapter house. Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Harris and carried, *that the request of the State Regent of Vermont that Ottawaquchee Chapter be given permission to incorporate in order to own their chapter house be granted.*

Mrs. Robinson asked that the Alabama Daughters be permitted to incorporate for the purpose of holding property. Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried, *that the request of the State Regent of Alabama to incorporate be allowed.*

Mrs. McFarland presented the request of the Jane Douglas Chapter of Dallas, Texas, for permission to incorporate. Moved by Miss Temple, seconded by Mrs. Heavner and carried, *that the Jane Douglas Chapter of Dallas, Texas, be incorporated in order to acquire property.*

Recess taken for luncheon at 1 P.M.

The afternoon session called to order at 2.35.

The President General read the resolution adopted by the New York State Conference, which had been sent to the members of the National Board of Management.

Whereas, The capacity of Memorial Continental Hall is inadequate to seat the present representation to Continental Congress, and that representation is increasing rapidly, and,

Whereas, The New York State delegation is the greatest sufferer from that condition, having the largest delegation, and

Whereas, There is no possibility of seating the entire delegation of the Society, leaving no seats for alternates and members who should have that privilege, and

Whereas, Many contributors to Memorial Continental Hall and purchasers of land adjoining supposed that this condition was to be relieved, and now find that the plans only increase the office facilities, and will so occupy the only available land that future auditorium extension would be forever prohibited, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the New York State Conference in convention assembled respectfully requests the National Board of Management, N.S.D.A.R., to offer some plan for meeting the aforesaid condition or else reconsider their present building plans before it is too late.

The President General then read the following statement:

Before you take action on these resolutions addressed to you by the New York State Con-

ference, your President General thinks it proper to state that at the time they were adopted, October 21, 1921, it was obviously too late for the National Board "to reconsider their present building plans" as these plans had been accepted by the last Congress when they were on exhibition all through the week, the architects had been engaged and contracts entered into, the cornerstone had been laid and the building had been nearly half erected.

It is also proper to point out first, that there is no record to be found of a larger auditorium having ever been contemplated in connection with our office building or the purchase of land; and secondly, that it is not true that the office building so occupies the only available land that future auditorium extension would be forever prohibited, for there is a large vacant space between the rear of the Hall and the office building on which such an extension could be erected if desired.

There is nothing to hinder the Society from considering such an extension, but many things would have to be taken into consideration before entering upon such a project. Among these are the financial cost, and whether or not an extension would injure the architectural beauty or strength of the Hall or destroy its practicability for the purposes of a debating body like the Congress.

Your President General has consulted with the architect of the Administration building in regard to such an extension. He tells her it can be done by extending the western wall into the open space between the Hall and the Administration building, and by making lesser alterations in the interior, but that the small number of seats that would be gained in this way would not be worth the very grave risk of ruining the architectural beauty of the Hall, or impairing its strength, safety or present excellent acoustic properties; nor would it be worth the excessive cost involved in such an undertaking.

Mrs. Nash stated on behalf of the New York members that the resolution had not been offered in any spirit of criticism but as a matter that would have, sooner or later, to be taken up by the National Society. The explanation was made by Mrs. Guernsey, as Chairman of the Administration Building Committee, that the resolution adopted by Congress specified only the erection of an office building and under that motion it would have been impossible to do anything to enlarge the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall, and therefore she moved *that the answer prepared by the President General in answer to the resolutions adopted by the State Conference of New York be sent.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

The question being asked why the Immigrants' Manuals were not being given out at the ports

of entry, as originally planned, the President General explained that the Commissioner of Immigration pointed out that the sole and only thought of those coming to these shores was to land as soon as possible and meet their friends, and that this was true even of those detained at Ellis Island, and if the Manuals were given out there as conditions were at that time, they would simply be wasted; that there were more intelligent methods of distributing them, which had been adopted, and others were developing every day. Doctor Barrett suggested interesting the Chairmen of Immigration in the International Council of Women so that the information contained in the Manuals might be given through these women to the immigrants in their respective countries. Mrs. Buel, as Chairman in charge of the Manual, told of the demand for the book among various organizations, so that the question was not one of distribution but of money to finance the new editions necessary to keep the successful work going. After further discussion, in which many of the members took part, and it appearing that it was the consensus of opinion among the members of the Board that some means of financing future editions of the Manual should be suggested to Congress in order that the publication of the Manual might be continued, it was moved by Mrs. Harshbarger, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that *the Board endorse the continuation of the Manual Fund and ask each State to make a contribution at the rate of 25 cents per capita for each member of a chapter in that State for future financing of the Manual.*

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the National Society had lost through death 143 members. The President General spoke of two ex-National Officers among those listed: Mrs. Mann, former Organizing Secretary General, and Miss Gillett, former Librarian General, and one whom the members attending the Congress would greatly miss, Miss May P. Duncanson, who had had charge of the seating arrangements for many Congresses; members of the Board who had passed away since the last Congress were Mrs. Thomas Keely, State Vice Regent of Colorado, and Mrs. Samuel M. Council, State Regent of Delaware. The Board rose in silent memory of these deceased members.

Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 42 members had resigned and 56 former members, having complied with the Constitutional requirements, had asked to be reinstated. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded and carried, that *the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 59 members.* The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President Gen-

eral declared these 59 reinstated as members of the National Society.

Miss Strider presented a supplementary report as follows:

Supplementary Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 161 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 790.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Miss Wilson, and carried, that *the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 161 applicants for membership.* Mrs. White announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 161 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Harris spoke of manuscript she had for a booklet on the work of the Sons of the Republic which was compiled by one of the directors in that work based on an experience of five years, which would prove very helpful if it could be printed; the cost would be \$15 for one thousand copies.

Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded and carried, that *permission be granted to have one thousand copies of this booklet on Sons of the Republic printed at a cost of \$15.*

The President General announced that each and every state so desiring could take a tribute of flowers to place on the grave of the Unknown Soldier on Tuesday afternoon when the ceremonies outlined in the program would be carried out. Mrs. Hanger gave the message from the florist as to the price and the suggested size. Mrs. White, as Chairman of Program Committee, explained that it was necessary to procure special permission to have the privilege of laying these wreaths upon the sarcophagus, and gave further details of the arrangements that had been made for the ceremonies at Arlington.

Mrs. Morris moved that *a vote of thanks be given to Miss Strider by the National Board for the fine work she has done during the year.* Seconded by Mrs. Sparks and carried by rising vote.

The President General spoke of the splendid self-sacrificing service given by all the National Officers and of the excellent work of the Chairmen of National Committees. To the members of the Board who were attending their last meeting the President General expressed her appreciation of their helpfulness and coöperation on the Board, her regret that they were leaving, and her belief that they would go back to their states with a greater interest in and love for the Society.

A hearty vote of thanks by the National Board to State Regents for their delightful luncheon was moved by Mrs. White, seconded

by Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Smith, and carried.

The minutes were read by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, and, on motion duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 4.30 P.M.

LOUISE C. WHITE,

Recording Secretary General pro tem.

Regular Meeting, April 24, 1922

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Monday, April 24, 1922, at 10.10 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General stated that Mrs. Yawger was not able to be present and asked that a Recording Secretary General *pro tem* be named by the Board. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, and carried, that Mrs. George W. White act as Secretary *pro tem*.

The oath of office was administered by the Chaplain General to the newly elected State Regents. The President General welcomed the new members to the Board and urged that they attend as many meetings of the Board as possible in order that the National Society might have their influence and their help.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, the following members being reported present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Schoentgen, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Chenault, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Coltrane, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White. *State Regents*: Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Stookey, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Akerman, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Rodes, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Merrick, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brooks. *State Vice Regent*: Mrs. Conaway.

Mrs. Moss reported that the State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. Kitt, was quite ill. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Hanger, and carried, that a message of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Kitt, State Regent of Missouri, upon her illness, and wishing for her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Buel stated that Mrs. Harshbarger,

former State Regent of California, had received word of the death of her husband, and moved that a vote of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Harshbarger, ex-State Regent of California, on the death of her husband. Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and Miss Coltrane and carried.

Mrs. Nash reported the death of the delegate from New York who had suffered a paralytic stroke during the Congress, and moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to (Mrs. Hanford) the daughter of Mrs. Babcock, member of the New York delegation at the 31st Continental Congress, who died in Washington, April 22nd. This was seconded by Mrs. Morris and carried.

The President General stated that she had no report to make, having just presented to Congress everything that needed to be acted on. She referred to her thrilling experience of the day before in the fire at the Willard Hotel, which she shared with many of the other members of the Board, and expressed her great thankfulness that there had been no casualties or any great financial loss to the members.

Miss Strider presented the following report:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 155 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Miss Wilson, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 155 applicants for membership in the Society. Mrs. White announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 155 applicants members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented a list of former members to be reinstated and moved that 16 former members having complied with the requirements of our Constitution be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these 16 members. Seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried. The Recording Secretary General *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these former members reinstated in the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through the former State Regent of Oregon, Mrs. Keating, Mrs. Ethel Todd Hays' appointment at Tillamook is presented for confirmation.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss May Lyndel Harvey, Council Grove, Kan.; Mrs. Grace Williams Fisher, East Liverpool, Ohio.

The State Regent of Kansas requests the reappointment of Miss May Lyndel Harvey, Council Grove, Kan.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting: "Polly Welton," of Paullina, Iowa; "Sully Hill," of Devils Lake, N. D.; and "Charles Carroll of Carrollton," Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

The State Regent of Massachusetts requests the location of the Humphrey and Sprague Chapter be changed from Braintree to Swampscott, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General made a statement of the amounts that had been handed in during the week of Congress, which was accepted without objection. The discussion following the reading of this statement brought out the fact that thousands of dollars are contributed direct by members of the Society and chapters to various funds and schools and do not go on the books of the Treasurer General, and neither the National Society nor the chapters, therefore, got credit for these amounts on the books of the Society or in its official publications.

Miss Coltrane moved that the *Auditing Committee* be empowered to renew the yearly contract with the *American Audit Company*. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Ellison presented her report as Librarian General, reading only the totals.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is a pleasure to report that during the week of Congress great interest was shown in the Library and that many valuable gifts were received. These added volumes will make the number for the year closed over 1000, including War Records.

The list for the week follows:

BOOKS

CONNECTICUT

Two Centuries of New Milford, Conn. 1907. From Roger Sherman Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Life of John Marshall. Vols. 3 and 4. A. J. Beveridge. From Wendell Wolfe Chapter.

President Washington's Diaries, 1791 to 1799. J. A. Hoskins. 1921. From Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth.

FLORIDA

History of Miami and Dade County, Florida. E. V. Blackman. 1921.

History of Valley Forge. H. Woodman. 1921. From Everglades Chapter.

IOWA

The following three volumes from Frances Shaw Chapter.

Discipline of the Yearly Meeting of the Friends. 1806.

The Mountaineer. 1813.

The Death of Abel. Gessner. 1807.

LOUISIANA

History of Louisiana. A. Fortier. Four Vols. 1904. Gift of Mrs. T. D. Stewart, State Librarian.

MARYLAND

History of the American Revolution. Two Vols. 1822. From Mrs. Anne Wade Sheriff in memory of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Johns S. Wood.

History of Washington County, Md. T. J. C. Williams. 1906. From Washington Custis Chapter.

Book Plate for Maryland Books. Gift of State.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following three volumes from Mrs. John Gill.
Life Scenes in the Old North State. A. O. W. 1866.

Historical Gazetteer of Massachusetts. J. Spofford. 1860.

Compend of Military Instructions. E. W. Stone. 1857.

History of Nantucket. O. Maey. 1880. From Boston Tea Party Chapter.

History of Milton, Mass., 1630 to 1887. A. K. Teele. From Mrs. William A. Baxter in name of Boston Tea Party Chapter.

The following six volumes from Col. Loammie Baldwin Chapter.

Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Woburn. 1885.

Life of Sergeant L. W. Ambler. 1883.

Massachusetts Register. 1858.

Richardson Memorial. J. A. Vinton. 1876.

My Story of the War. Mary A. Livermore. 1893.

Men and Times of the Revolution. W. C. Watson. 1857.

Sir Humphrey Gylberte and His Enterprize of Colonization in America. 1903. From Old Newbury Chapter.

MICHIGAN

The two following volumes from Mrs. Electa S. Chandler:

La Pold and Euridice. W. A. Engle. 1893.

Poems. W. A. Engle. 1883.

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections. 24 Vols. Gift of Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter.

MISSOURI

Annals of St. Louis. F. L. Billon. 1886. From Mrs. Wallace Delafeld.

Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days. F. L. Billon. 1888. From Mrs. John N. Booth.

State of Missouri. W. Williams. 1904. From Mrs. James H. McCabe.

NEW JERSEY

The following six volumes presented by Essex Chapter. First two, gift of Mrs. Hood.

History of the First Church of Orange, N. J. J. Hoyt. 1860.

New Jersey and the Rebellion. J. Y. Foster. 1868. Following four, gift of Mrs. Yardley.

History of the Oranges in Essex County, N. J. S. Wickes. 1892.

History of Newark, N. J. J. Atkinson. 1878.

History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J. J. Hall. 1859.

Lieut. William Barton of Morris County, N. J., and His Descendants. W. E. Barton. 1900.

NEW YORK

Centennial Anniversary of the Town of Cambridge. Smart and Noble. 1874. From Helena M. Wright.

The following two volumes from New York State Conference.

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in New York. 1921.

Bible Records of New York State. 1921.

Glenville, N. Y., Church Records. From Beukendall Chapter.

Records of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. H. W. Reynolds. 2 Vols. From Mahwenawasih Chapter.

OHIO

Dr. Henry Skilton and His Descendants. J. D. Skilton. 1921. From Catherine Amanda Skilton through Sally De Forest Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Aull and Martin Genealogy. W. F. Aull. 1920. From Miss Mary I. Stille.

RHODE ISLAND

Manual of Rhode Island, 1921-1922. J. F. Parker. From Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

VERMONT

Ethan Allen and the Green-Mountain Heroes of '76. H. W. De Puy. 1853. From Seth Warner Chapter.

Poems in Prose. S. H. Bliss. 1920. Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

Annals of Brattleboro, Vermont, 1681-1895. M. R. Cabot. 1922. Volume 2. From Brattleboro Chapter.

VIRGINIA

History of the Kagy Relationship in America, 1715 to 1900. F. Keagy. 1899. Gift of Hampton Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA

Seventh Day Baptists in West Virginia. C. F. Randolph. 1905. From Lowther Fitz-Randolph Chapter.

WISCONSIN

Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Janesville. 1895. M. Frances Edwards.

OTHER SOURCES

Perry's of Rhode Island and Tales of Silver Creek. C. B. Perry. 1913.

Sherman Genealogy. T. T. Sherman. 1920.

Lyon Memorial. Three Vols. 1905-1907.

PAMPHLETS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Historical Directory of the District of Columbia. 1922. From Special Historical Directory Committee.

History of Ephraim and Joseph McDowell. L. F. Perdue. 1912. From Wendell Wolfe Chapter.

ILLINOIS

The Torchbearers. Presented by Mrs. Luther Derwent, Mrs. Stanley Plummer, Mrs. F. H. Moffatt, and Mrs. W. E. Hincheliff, of Rockford Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Local History of Camden, N. J. L. F. Fisler. 1858. Gift of Mrs. George F. Bassett.

MANUSCRIPTS

MINNESOTA

Manuscript Family Records and photostats of Bible Records. Gift of Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, State Regent, and Miss E. M. Knowles.

Report approved.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum since the Board meeting of April 15, 1922:

ALABAMA: Coin of George III, dated 1797,

brought to the U. S. in 1833 by James Noble, great-grandfather of the donor. Also coin of Carlus IV, dated 1795, presented by Mrs. Grace Noble Robinson, Christopher Gadsden Chapter, State Regent of Alabama.

CONNECTICUT: Powder horn of historic interest in the Todd family; relic of Thaddeus Todd, born 1757; served through several important battles of the "Continental Line" from 1777 through the Revolution; presented by Mrs. Addie M. Kelly, Eve Lear Chapter, through Mrs. F. A. Monson. Scarlet camlet cloak, wedding garment of Abigail Smith who married Peleg Lewis, January 27, 1782; embroidered workbag, which belonged to Sarah Ann Geer, of Griswold, Conn.; needle case, belonged to Mary Geer Denison, 1759, and booklet, given Mary Ann Gallup; all presented by Miss Lucy Geer, Faith Trumbull Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Rush-bottom chair, facsimile reproduction of one brought over in the *Mayflower* by John Carver, first Governor of Plymouth Colony; ivory thimble, used by Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal; small china box, inscribed "Thou Art Lovely & True"; also property of Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal; fine cotton lace-trimmed night cap, worn by Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal, ancestor of donor; photograph of portrait of Mary Washington, mother of General George Washington; *Ulster County Gazette*, dated January 4, 1800, containing notice of Washington's death; all the above presented by Mrs. Sarah Chace Guss, Continental Dames Chapter; pair of earrings, worn by Mrs. Zilphia Chace Teal, presented by her great grand-niece, Miss Maybell A. Brooks, Continental Dames Chapter; arm chair, for the Museum, presented by Miss Katherine Barlow, Dolly Madison Chapter, in memory of her sister, Miss Mary Elizabeth Barlow; donor, 1st Curator General, N.S.D.A.R.

GEORGIA: Silver watch, engraved "Mrs. Annie Nelson Evans," date, 1797; presented by Mrs. Max E. Land, Pulaski Chapter; letter from Nehemiah Tilton, Major in the Revolutionary War, to grandmother of donor, Mrs. J. F. Fleming, Hawkinsville Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Little trunk brought from France in 1789 by Nicholas Jarrot; used by him to hold gold, which was measured by "scoopsful"; presented by Mrs. Maria E. Sibley, Polly Sumner Chapter. Shawl, presented in memory of donor's ancestors, Ebenezer and Elizabeth Emerson Little, married 1799; presented by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clements Hutchinson, George Rogers Clark Chapter. Spiral-stemmed glass goblet, in memory of same ancestors, by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clements Hutchinson, George Rogers Clark Chapter. Large silver tablespoon, wedding silver of donor's great grandparents, Major Abraham and Catherine Wiley Leggett,

presented by Mrs. Martha Bird Olmsted, Priscilla Mullins Chapter.

IOWA: Chopping knife, made by blacksmith in pre-Revolutionary times, and in continuous use in the family now represented by F. S. McGee, the donor, Iowa City, Iowa. Knife, used by Col. Jonathan McGee, Revolutionary soldier, Massachusetts, 1777; presented by his grandson, Francis S. McGee, Iowa City, Iowa. *Rutland Herald* or *Vermont Mercury*, published December 8, 1794, belonged to Nathaniel Ladd, who served in the Revolutionary War and was great grandfather of the donor, Mrs. Hattie D. Bullard, Martha Washington Chapter. Silver tablespoon, 125 years old, initials "C. H. C"; belonged to donor's great grandmother, Lydia Hurd Chapin, presented by Mrs. A. S. Elder, Martha Washington Chapter. Piece of linen, about 140 years old, spun and woven by donor's great-great-grandmother, Ann Thurston, born 1762; presented by Mrs. A. S. Elder, Martha Washington Chapter. Silver teaspoon, from "Hope Chest" of Hannah Hollingsworth, great-grandmother of the donor, Miss Sarah Wood, Frances Shaw Chapter. Home spun table linen, also from "Hope Chest" of Hannah Hollingsworth; presented by Miss Sarah Wood, Frances Shaw Chapter. Knife and fork, bone handle, 140 years old, owned by John Row Hill, Elliot, Maine; presented by Mrs. David Alger, Martha Washington Chapter. Knee buckles, worn by Sylvanus Allen, of Deerfield, Mass., grandfather of donor, Mr. Francis S. McGee, Iowa City, Iowa.

KANSAS: Quaint little pamphlet, "Old Age"; presented by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Independence Chapter.

MARYLAND: Needle case, property of Maria Cresap, used before her marriage to Luther Martin in 1783; presented by Mrs. Anna Leavitt Cresap, Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, in memory of her husband, Lt. Com. James C. Cresap, one of the founders of the S.A.R.

MASSACHUSETTS: Autographed manuscripts of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harding, handsomely bound; presented by Col. Walter Scott, through his daughter, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Regent, Mercy Warren Chapter. Sixty-eight manuscripts, 12 pieces of Continental currency, and 1 portfolio of manuscripts and portraits, for the Edith Scott Magna Collection of Manuscripts; presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Regent, Mercy Warren Chapter. Commission to James Foster, 1st Lieut. 5th Co., 2nd Reg. Massachusetts, signed by John Hancock, July 1, 1781; presented by a descendant of James Foster, Miss Madeline Foster, Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter. Silver lustre bowl, presented by Mrs. Rose Carlisle Collier, Minute Men Chapter.

MISSOURI: Historic Old Bell brought to Virginia in 1680, and was in constant use until after the Civil War by a descendant of the Buford family, of Virginia. Presented by Mrs. Ida Bryan Eastman, Olive Prindle Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Pair Sardonyx earrings, presented by Miss Harriet Kirby, Ann Whitall Chapter; through Mrs. C. R. Ogden.

NEW YORK: Old pewter trencher, presented by Mrs. Fred Menges, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. High back tortoise-shell comb, worn by great-grandmother of the donor, in 1775-1821. Large bead bag, containing small bead purse. Shoulder shawl, relic of Jane Higbie, born 1775, daughter of Aaron Higbie, Revolutionary ancestor of the donor, Miss Elizabeth Berry, of Saghtekoos Chapter. Harding Blue Gem, first stone named in honor of the President of the United States, symbol of Liberty; presented by Mrs. Charles H. Layng, Battle Pass Chapter, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sampler made in 1819 by Frances Tyson, in her 11th year, mother of donor; bead necklace, made by Frances Tyson; beadbag, made by Mrs. Isaac Tyson, mother of Frances, and also little snuff box, in form of shoe, inlaid with pearl, belonged to Isaac Tyson, grandfather of the donor; presented by Mrs. Emma A. Greely Merritt Chester, Fort Washington Chapter. Fifty-five rare manuscripts, numbered 17 to 71 inclusive, for the Amelia Day Campbell collection (1 to 16 having been given last year); presented by Miss Amelia Day Campbell, New York City Chapter.

OHIO: Whale oil lamp, old iron bracket style; presented by Mrs. H. S. Williston, through Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA: Diamond-studded watch, legacy from Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, bequeathed to the D.A.R. Twenty-seven pieces of Continental money, presented by Miss Mary O'Hara Darlington, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pa. Old snuff box, dated 1789; owned by James Brotherton, great-grandfather of the donor, Mrs. Isaac C. Vincent, Independence Hall Chapter. Sampler, worked by Sarah, youngest daughter of Col. Wm. Cooke, made in 1787; presented by Miss Elsie Hawley Field, Peter Muhlenberg Chapter. Bull's eye watch, of the Montgomery family, also gold extension bowed spectacles and case, bearing name of P. Enyard on bow; presented by Mrs. Edith Montgomery Neall, Peter Muhlenberg Chapter. Old New England doll, presented by Mrs. Marcellin C. Adams, Regent, Pittsburgh Chapter. Covered dish, made in Villeroy Hoch, in honor of donor's ancestor, Samuel Hoch, of Oley, Berks Co., Pa., who settled there in 1727; presented by Mrs. Samuel Shope, Regent, Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter. Gold compote, golden wedding gift to Mr. and Mrs. Joel J. Bailey, both children of

the Revolution; presented by their niece, Mrs. Henry Horton, Philadelphia Chapter.

TENNESSEE: Teaspoon made of silver, paid Captain John MacKenzie's widow as a pension for the services of her gallant husband, known as "The Big Virginia Captain"; presented through Mrs. Gray, David Craig Chapter. Revolutionary flint lock gun, in memory of donor's great-grandfather, Major Herndon Haralson, who used it through many Revolutionary battles; presented by Mr. Clyde Haralson, through David Craig Chapter.

WASHINGTON: Quarto edition, "Genevan or Breeches Bible," first Bible divided into verses, and containing quaint readings; also bound collection of rare autographs and portraits of European rulers and American patriots of the Revolutionary period; both presented by Mrs. Wm. S. Walker, Lady Sterling Chapter, State Regent of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA: Ridgeway willow hot water plate, 200 years old; presented by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, Elizabeth Zane Chapter, State Regent of West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, reported that during the Congress the State of Wisconsin had been given the privilege of having for their State Room in Memorial Continental Hall the rooms now occupied by the Superintendent, and Rhode Island had been allowed to take the room now occupied by the Editor.

The President General nominated for members of the Executive Committee the same persons who composed it last year, except that Miss Strider would take the place of Miss Coltrane, it being desirable to have on the Committee women who lived in Washington, the committee, therefore, to consist of the following: Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Strider, Mrs. White, the President General and Recording Secretary General serving on the Committee by virtue of their office. There being no objection, the President General stated the women mentioned would act on the Executive Committee for the coming year. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that the Executive Committee be authorized to perform such duties of the Board between its meetings as the Executive Committee may from time to time deem expedient.*

Mrs. Buel referred to the report made by her at the Congress as Vice Chairman in Charge of the Immigrants' Manual in which she stated that the National Society was indebted to the Polish Minister for his coöperation and moved *that a vote of thanks be sent from this meeting*

of the National Board of Management to Prince Lubormirski of the Polish Legation for his kind coöperation in the work of translating our Manual for Immigrants into Polish. This was seconded by Mrs. Harris and carried.

Mrs. Harris showed a loose leaf binder which she was preparing for her successor by filling it with bulletins and other literature relating to the work done by her, and expressed the wish that all State Chairmen would do something of that kind to hand down to their successors so that the women assuming the work would be able to build up where their predecessors left off instead of having to start at the beginning. With the idea of helping future State Chairmen to understand what had been done in the way of patriotic education and to serve as a guide, Mrs. Harris stated that she desired permission to prepare an additional report for the Proceedings of which reprints might be made to be given those who wished information on the subject and moved *that the National Chairman of Patriotic Education be permitted to prepare an additional report for the Proceedings and that 1000 reprints be furnished her for distribution to State Chairmen.* This was seconded by Mrs. McCleary and carried. Mrs. Harris referred also to a request of Mrs. Roe for permission to have reprinted at her expense the prize essay on the American Indian in a little folder. Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Sparks, and carried, *that permission be given Mrs. Roe to have the Prize Essay on "The Indian" printed in pamphlet form at no expense to the National Society, the consent of the author having been obtained.* Miss McDuffee asked that the privilege be given her to verify the figures given in her report in connection with Americanization which is to appear in the Proceedings, and to expand that report. With the understanding that the corrections made would be indicated and in the fuller report there would be no recommendations or anything committing the Congress to any action which had not been taken, the motion of Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Mrs. Heath, *that the request of Miss McDuffee, that she be allowed to print a supplementary report on Americanization in the Proceedings be granted,* was put and carried.

Mrs. Moss brought up the question of her report on Conservation and Thrift for the past year, referring to the fact that the 30th Congress having endorsed the Government Thrift program, she had delayed preparing the outline of work for her State Chairmen until she could get from the United States Treasury the plan of work they wished carried out. After being promised from week to week this program would be furnished she was finally informed that the Government had withdrawn the plan for Government School Thrift Banks, and she

had then at that late date to get out her instructions to State Chairmen for the other phases of conservation and thrift activities. While the question of the work of the National State Committees was before the Board, the following resolution was presented by Mrs. Nash, who moved its adoption:

Resolution that National Chairman work be presented first of year and report dates be made uniform.

Whereas, plans for work from the various Chairmen of National Committees are sent to State Chairmen at intervals throughout the year, too late for presentation at fall meetings of State Conferences, frequently too late for a possible carrying out of suggested plans by chapters, and often reaching State Chairmen only a few weeks in advance of a requested report of such activities from chapters; and

Whereas, Chairmen of National Committees ask for reports from State Chairmen by various dates preceding Continental Congress, greatly confusing work within the State, and

Whereas, It is believed that coöperation between National and State Chairmen would tend to improve results for national policies in chapters, both in activities and reports; therefore be it

Resolved, That Chairmen of National Committees be requested to send suggestions and plans to State Chairmen during the month of October and as early in that month as possible, and that March 15th be adopted as the date on which all State reports shall reach National Chairmen.

The motion to adopt the resolution, seconded by Mrs. Sparks, and after some discussion carried. The President General pointed out that each Chapter if it wished to receive credit for the work it has done, it must get its report to its State Chairman in time, and the State Chairman if the State is to be credited with its work must get her report to the National Chairman within the specified time; also, in order to properly carry out this resolution, it would be necessary for the State Regents to send in very promptly their appointments of State Chairmen in order that the lists may be complete and sent to the National Chairmen. In reply to the question as to whether reprints might be furnished the various State Chairmen for use in their work the President General stated that each National Chairman by notifying the Recording Secretary General during the early part of the summer before the Proceedings went to press, could secure any number up to two hundred reprints of her Congress report. A copy of the Proceedings of Congress was sent every Chapter, care of its Regent, so that the Chapter Chairmen had the opportunity of reading the Congress reports.

A letter was read from the Omaha chapter stating that its representatives had opposed the resolution adopted by the Nebraska State Conference and renewing its pledge of loyalty to the National Board. The State Regent of Nebraska expressed her own personal regrets that her State Conference in the resolutions adopted should have made any criticism of the conduct of the Registrar General's office, from which she had always received helpful coöperation and ready assistance, and while she could not speak for her State she was personally very sorry that this reference, especially to the one office that did such wonderful work, should have gone out while she was State Regent of Nebraska.

A letter was read from the Chairman of Hospitality Committee for Tea Room during the 31st Congress reporting a balance over all expense of \$100.50 for which she enclosed a check. On motion of Mrs. Heath, numerous seconded, *a rising vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Earnest and her Committee.*

The President General referred to the resolution of the 31st Congress, that the matter of the proposed gift of the Rosa Bonheur home in France to the N.S.D.A.R. by Miss Anna Klumpke be referred to the National Board of Management for further consideration, and stated that the matter was not a question that needed to be settled at once, but it was well for the members of the Board to bear it in mind and discuss it. If the National Society were to undertake the project the interest and coöperation of other organizations might be requested. The President General gave some further details as they had come to her in correspondence with Miss Klumpke, explaining that the matter would have to be looked into thoroughly as to its practical side. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, and carried, *that the President General appoint a Committee to get all the practical facts that we need to know with regard to the offer of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau to the N.S.D.A.R. to report to the National Board of Management at its earliest opportunity.*

The Treasurer General moved *that Volumes 11-42 of the Lineage Book be sold at \$3 per volume, that Volumes 43-54 when the supply is decreased to 100 volumes be sold at the same price, \$3 per volume.* Seconded by Miss Coltrane and carried.

Mrs. Hunter announced that word had been received that the bill to exempt the rest of the land back of the hall had been reported out of Committee, but had not yet been passed upon by the United States Congress.

Mrs. Coolidge spoke of a memorial for women in France to be a part of the Joffre Institute, to be called in honor of Foch, for which there

had already been raised in Minnesota \$475, and the committee would like to circularize the other states in regard to this worthy project. Moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, and carried, *that Minnesota be granted permission to circularize the chapters in other states in behalf of the girls' vocational annex to the Joffre Institute.*

The Treasurer General requested that all members of the Board, Vice Presidents General as well as State Regents, get to the chapters in their states the information contained in the amendments to the By-laws, especially the one with regard to dropped members having to pay the initiation fee to be reinstated, and also the effect of the amendment regarding transfers.

The President General announced that she had taken advantage of the fact that the Parliamentarian was still in the city and had requested her to be present at the meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Hanger stated that a matter regarding the claims for charter membership of two members had been before her for some time, and notwithstanding she had consulted with the Registrar General, had found it impossible to arrive at a satisfactory settlement and she therefore moved that *the President General be requested to appoint a committee of three to look into the claims of two members of our Society regarding their charter membership. This Committee to report their findings, with recommendations, to the Executive Committee.* This was seconded by Miss Strider and carried.

Miss Todd brought the inquiry from the Delaware State Conference as to whether it was incumbent on the State to again repair the ceiling, the State having twice painted the room and repaired the ceiling because of the damage caused by the leaking roof. The President General stated that the Board having voted to put on a new roof some time during the summer, there would no longer be the trouble there had been for some years past. Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that it was the intent of that Committee to ask each State whose room was damaged to redecorate their room when the new roof had been put on.

The following letter was read by Mrs. Fitts, who requested that the Board grant the permission for the sale of the book.

"As there is a constant demand by visitors for information concerning the wood-work and furniture in the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall, at the request of our Vice President General, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, the Ann Whitall Chapter, Woodbury, N. J., has published a pamphlet compiled by Miss Ellen L. Matlock, who was the originator of the idea of the plans for this room. We therefore

beg permission to have these pamphlets placed on sale in the glass case in the lobby of Memorial Continental Hall. After the usual commission of ten per cent. has been deducted by your committee in charge, the balance of the proceeds are to be used toward the finishing of the windows in the New Jersey Room, in Memorial Continental Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

ALTHA M. SUMMERILL,
Chairman of Window Committee for N. J. Room."

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that the matter had been brought to her Committee, which approved the request, feeling that this was not a special favor to New Jersey inasmuch as that was the only room in the Hall that was unique and all the states shared in appreciation of its historical value. Moved by Mrs. Young, seconded by Mrs. Moss, and carried, *that the request of the New Jersey Regent for publication and sale of the History of the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall be granted.*

Mrs. Hunter called the attention of the Board to one of the amendments to the By-laws providing that chapters delinquent for State dues could not be represented at the Continental Congress and stated that the Treasurer General had no record of the payment by chapters of State dues, therefore she moved that *the State Treasurers notify the Credential Committee by March 1st if they have any delinquent chapters.* This was seconded by Mrs. White and carried.

Mrs. Heath requested permission for the sale by a member of the Society of a little play or historical pageant, to be published in a little leaflet, which was used in North Carolina and calls for which had come from other states, the proceeds from the sale of which went to a scholarship maintained in a patriotic school. No formal action was taken, the President General expressing her opinion that the member could sell this booklet to chapters in other cities or states.

Dr. Barrett spoke of the desire of the Daughters of Virginia to preserve Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington at Fredericksburg, in which effort they wished to enlist the interest and help of other members of the National Society. Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Coolidge, and carried, that *the Virginia D.A.R. be allowed to circularize the states in the interest of Kenmore, the historic home of Betty Washington.*

Mrs. White read the minutes of the meeting, and on motion, duly seconded, the Board adjourned at 2.05 P.M.

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Recording Secretary General pro tem.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1922-1923

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

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PHILADELPHIA

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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AUGUST, 1922

WHOLE No. 360

DISTINGUISHED SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN THE ST. MEMIN COLLECTION OF MINIATURES

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt



THE vogue of St. Memin's miniatures at the commencement of the past century is disclosed by the vast number of persons of rank and fortune who "sat" for this artist during his wanderings from New York to Savannah. In South Carolina he portrayed besides others, Izards, Pinkneys and Calhouns—imperishable names stamped on the scroll of American patriots.

Ralph Izard, whose portrait miniature appears in the St. Memin collection at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, was the son of the Honorable Ralph Izard, member of Congress and United States Senator, born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1741. He was educated in England at Cambridge University, and after returning to his native State, often visited New York, and it was there that he wooed and married Alice De Lacy, niece of Governor De Lacy, of New York.

In order to gratify his literary and artistic taste, he went to live in London and enjoyed the society of distinguished

men. Mrs. Izard's portrait was at this time painted by Gainsborough, and during a visit at Rome, Copely painted the double portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Izard which now hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Returning to England during the strained relations with the American Colonies, Ralph Izard strove to avert the conflict, but finding all efforts vain, retired with his family to Paris." While planning to return to America he was appointed in 1776 by Congress, Commissioner to Tuscany, but was delayed at Paris by aiding in securing funds for ships of war. "This delay and controversies with Franklin and Deane led to his recall, but when his explanatory dispatches were received, Congress approved his course."

He was back in America in 1780 and enjoying the confidence of Washington. He was instrumental in securing the appointment of General Nathanael Greene to the Southern Army. Soon after this Ralph Izard was chosen delegate to Congress from South Carolina.

When peace was established he returned to his native State to devote his time to the restoration of his property, which "had been under confiscation and was in a deplorable state of ruin." He died at his mansion in Charleston in 1804.

His son, Ralph Izard, whom St. Memin has portrayed, was born in Charleston, 1784, and was one of the midshipmen sent by Decatur to recapture the frigate *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli. He married in 1808, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Middleton, of the "Oaks," and his second wife was Eliza Lucas, daughter



ROBERT HAZELHURST

the Provincial Government." He was a son of Thomas Pinkney and Mary Cotesworth, who established the family in South Carolina, locating at Charleston.

Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, author of the famous utterance: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," was a general in the American Revolution, and on the return of peace resumed the practice of law for which he had been educated in England. In 1796 President Washington appointed him Minister to



ANDREW HAZELHURST

of General Charles Cotesworth Pinkney.

The Pinkneys were of English descent, three branches of which established themselves in America—in New York, Maryland and South Carolina. William Pinkney, of Maryland, jurist, statesman and diplomat, added distinction to the name contemporaneously with the brothers, General Thomas Pinkney and General Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, of South Carolina. These two were sons of Charles Pinkney, "commonly known as Chief Justice Pinkney, a man of great integrity and considerable eminence under



ALEXANDER BARON, JR.



ALEXANDER BARON

France. He married Sarah, daughter of Henry Middleton, the second President of Congress, whose son Arthur Middleton was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The similarity in the careers of the two brothers is remarkable. Thomas Pinkney was also educated in England, returned to South Carolina and became a general in the American Revolution. After peace he became Governor of his State, and in 1792 was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, and later,

Minister Extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty at Madrid. Again he entered the military field when in 1812 President Madison appointed him to command the Southern Army. He had also been honored by being nominated for Vice President on the ticket with John Adams.

General Charles Cotesworth Pinkney and General Thomas Pinkney were respectively, third and fourth Presidents General of the Society of the Cincinnati. General Washington and Alexander Hamilton having been the first and second.



JOHN TAYLOR

The last time the two brothers appeared in public together was when Lafayette visited Charleston in 1825. These brothers dressed in their full regimentals as generals and the ribbon of the Cincinnati, were warmly embraced in the French manner on the streets of Charleston during a halt in the procession of welcome to the distinguished visitor.

James Calhoun in the St. Menin collection immediately calls to mind John Caldwell Calhoun, one of America's greatest orators, whose voice echoed in the halls of Congress in the famous Calhoun-Webster debates and whose death occurred "after a final speech on



HENRY HALL

nullification." It is here interesting to recall that he died at the "Old Capitol" (125 First Street, N. E., Washington), which at the time of this writing "comes to its future as a New Capitol—the headquarters of the Woman's National party," destined to play another great part in the political affairs of the Nation.

Among the Calhoun brothers who came to South Carolina and founded "Calhoun's Settlement" in 1756, was Patrick Calhoun, who held high positions under the Colonial and new government. Famous in his era in the debate of law,



CAPTAIN CHARLES PINKNEY

member—Captain Charles Drayton. An old document, yet in existence, gives an interesting description of the uniform recommended for the volunteer company of 1775 organized by Captain Charles Drayton, of Revolutionary fame, in South Carolina. It reads thus: "Scarlet French Frock Coats—with white Lappels, Collars & Cuffs with white Buttons & white waistcoat & Breeches; to wear Buckskin and Black Garters . . . The officers by way of distinction to wear Silver Epaulets—a



JAMES CALHOUN

he has transmitted his oratorical characteristics to many of his descendants, especially to his son, the above mentioned Charles Caldwell Calhoun, and to his grandson, Honorable John Temple Graves, noted orator of the present day.

Patrick Calhoun's nephew, William Calhoun, married Rebecca Tonnyhill in 1768, and it is their son, James Calhoun, who appears in the St. Memin miniatures. He married Elizabeth Dabney and had a number of children.

Drayton is another distinguished family of which St. Memin has portrayed a



JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS



JOHN LEWIS GERVAIS, JR.

Silver Girdle & Loop & Button in their hats—to have Silver Gorgets on which be engraved in a circle an armed hand holding a drawn sword—round which a motto *Et Deus omnipotens*—The privates to wear military cocked hats with Cockades.”

Among other patriots of this family was William Henry Drayton, born 1742 at Drayton Hall, on Ashley River, South Carolina. He died at Philadelphia in 1779. He had been educated in England in company with the Pinkney brothers. At the time of the American Revolution

he was a member of the Council of Safety in his State and became its president, and was president of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and later Chief Justice of South Carolina. In 1778 he was elected delegate to the Continental Congress, where he continued until his death. To him is attributed the design of one side of the great Seal of the State of South Carolina.

His only son John, born 1766, educated at Princeton and in England, was Governor of South Carolina in 1800, and



MRS. JOHN DRAYTON

U. S. Judge in 1812. He married Mary Tidymen, daughter of Dr. Philip Tidymen, on November 6, 1794.

Henry Hall and Andrew Hazlehurst appear in the collection of St. Memin miniatures. Henry Hall, a merchant of Charleston, was a son or grandson of Honorable George Abbott Hall, whose daughter married Robert Hazlehurst, a prominent merchant of the same city and Philadelphia.

Robert Hazlehurst and his brother Isaac, natives of Manchester, England, came to America just prior to the American Revolution and located at Philadelphia. They became engaged in mercantile



CAPTAIN RALPH IZARD

pursuits and amassed considerable wealth, and were associated with Robert Morris in financing the Revolution. There are many of the descendants of these two brothers living in Philadelphia, South Carolina and Georgia.

Robert Hazlehurst's home in Charleston is yet in existence and has recently been remodelled. Another of his residences was on Daniels Island, in St. Thomas' Parish. "It contained mahogany floors as well as doors, mahogany beams,



THEODORE GOURDIN

Continental Congress and served on an important committee to which letters were referred from the United States representatives abroad. He numbered among his most intimate friends and companions Colonel Henry Laurens, the celebrated patriot.

John Taylor in the St. Memin collection, United States Senator and Governor of South Carolina, was a member of the Taylor family upon whose plantation the greater part of Columbia, the State Capital, is built. The owner of the plantation,



GOV. JOHN DRAYTON

closets and paneling, which dated from the days when he traded with the West Indies."

The father-in-law of Robert Hazlehurst, Honorable George Abbott Hall, had been among the prisoners whom the British confined at Saint Augustine for a year after the capture of Charleston, and on his release, he went with other prisoners to Philadelphia.

In the St. Memin collection appear the miniatures of John Lewis Gervais and his son, John Lewis Gervais, junior. The father was a native of Germany and died in Charleston in 1798. His wife was Mary Sinclair. He was a member of the



— GOURDIN

Thomas Taylor, was a member of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina in 1775, colonel of militia in 1780, and member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He died in 1833, in his ninety-first year.

Theodore Gourdin in the St. Memin collection, planter, of Pineville, St. Stephen's Parish, Member of Congress in 1813, was a descendant of Louis Gervais, a Huguenot who fled from Artois, in

France, and settled on the Santee River in South Carolina, in 1685. He died in 1716, and a tablet erected to his memory is to be seen in the quaint old Huguenot church of the parish.

Two noted physicians of Charleston in the St. Memin collection are Alexander Baron and his son. The father was born in Scotland, 1745, and was educated at Edinburgh. He died in 1819 at Charleston, after a long residence in that city.



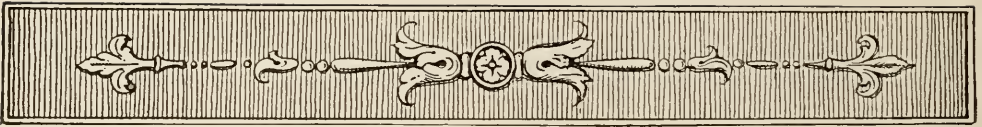
ORGANIZATION OF EARLY CHAPTERS

in the

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Chapter	City	State	Date of Organization
" Chicago "	Chicago	Illinois	March 20, 1891
" Atlanta "	Atlanta	Georgia	April 15, 1891
" Nova Cæsarea "	Newark	New Jersey	April 15, 1891
" New York City "	New York	New York	April 19, 1891
" Wyoming Valley "	Wilkes Barre	Pennsylvania	May 1, 1891
" Pittsburgh "	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	June 10, 1891
" Xavier "	Rome	Georgia	July 15, 1891
" St. Paul "	St. Paul	Minnesota	Oct. 14, 1891
" Lexington "	Lexington	Kentucky	Oct. 1891
" Sequoia "	San Francisco	California	Dec. 10, 1891
" Bristol "	Bristol	Rhode Island	Dec. 17, 1891
" Western Reserve "	Cleveland	Ohio	Dec. 19, 1891





SKETCH OF MRS. MARY PARKE McFERSON FOSTER

Third President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution



MRS. MARY PARKE McFERSON FOSTER, widow of John Watson Foster, who was one of America's most distinguished diplomats, died at her home in Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1922. She was eighty-one years of age and had been in ill health for the past four months. With her at the time of her death were her daughters, Mrs. Allen M. Dulles and Mrs. Lansing, wife of Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson. Following the funeral services on the 19th at the family residence the body was taken to Evansville, Indiana, for interment.

Mrs. Foster was born in Salem, Indiana, on August 14, 1840. She was married to General Foster in 1859. General Foster had a long and brilliant career. He served with the Union forces throughout the Civil War, during which he earned the title of general. From 1892 to 1893 he served under President Harrison as Secretary of State, and later served as United States envoy to Mexico, Russia, and Spain. He was the author of many books on diplomacy.

Mrs. Foster was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her national number having been 185. She was admitted to membership at the meeting of the National Board of Management on February 14, 1891, and evinced a deep interest in the development of the Society. At the fourth Continental Congress in 1895 she was elected President General and served for one year, refusing reelection. Subsequent to that she had occupied the office of Vice President General. It was during Mrs. Foster's administration that the charter, signed by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States; Adlai E. Stevenson,

Vice President; Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Richard Olney, Secretary of State, was granted to the National Society.

Mrs. Foster came of distinguished ancestry. She was a direct descendent of John Reade (1598-1685) of Rehobeth, Mass., who came to America with the great fleet in 1630, and whose name was third on the list of Rehobeth purchasers; of Captain Thomas White (1599-1679). Deputy to Massachusetts General Court, also of his son, Captain Ebenezer White of Weymouth; of Robert Taft (1640-1725) one of the Braintree men who formed the settlement of Mendon, Massachusetts, (1667), and of Captain Taft of Uxbridge; of Thomas Emerson and his wife, Elizabeth Brewster of Ipswich; of Deacon Nicholas Phillips of Weymouth (1640); of William Browne who came to America in 1686 and settled in Leicester, and many others.

Her revolutionary ancestors included Captain Silas Clark, Corporal Daniel Reade, and others. After the death of her father, the Reverend Alexander McFerson in 1845, Mrs. Foster's mother, Mrs. Eliza J. Reade McFerson, became the Principal of Female Seminaries at Bloomington, Indiana and Glendale, Ohio. Two of the latter's brothers were physicians and one a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In 1896 at the close of her administration, Mrs. Foster was elected Honorary President General of The Daughters of the American Revolution for life. She later served on many important Congressional Committees. She always retained her interest in the organization and was proud of its development into a Society of national scope and influence.





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MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER

PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1895-1896.

DIED IN WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1922

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



ALTHOUGH August is vacation time for many, nevertheless the hum of politics is growing louder and louder as November elections draw near. Primaries are already being held in many states. The candidates you are to be asked to vote for are being chosen. Are you as patriotic women and voters taking part in their selection? I feel this is a very pertinent question and one which every loyal American voter who reads this Magazine should ask of her, or his, own conscience—for men among our readers are many.

As an organization the Daughters of the American Revolution do not and should not take sides in politics, but it is preëminently the duty of every Daughter as an individual to affiliate with the party of her choice and throw her vote and active influence into the scale for good, loyal and honest candidates. The kind of candidates who run for seats in the United States Congress depends upon each one of you, severally and individually doing your civic duty, and being alive to your civic responsibility.

I feel this to be so important a thing in our great democracy that I want to reiterate in this connection what I said to the Thirty-first Congress last April, because our democracy is being threatened by a very real danger which as Daughters and citizens it is our duty to help counteract.

This danger is the slacker voter, both male and female. There are startling statistics revealed by the last census, which show that millions of eligible voters in this country are too indifferent to go to the polls. Out of 54,521,832 eligible voters, 27,763,966 did not take the trouble to cast their vote—over one-half of our electorate, in other words, failed in this most sacred duty of citizenship, and of this failure, the women must bear their full share of responsibility. Is it any wonder that politics are corrupt, that selfish and cowardly men are in office all over this country for what they can get out of it? How many dare not do the right thing for fear of losing votes? Is it any wonder that we face the disheartening spectacle of political cowards cringing under the whip of powerful groups demanding legislation under threat of loss of votes if it is refused? This political fear in high places is the curse of our country, but whose fault is it? If 27,000,000 voters care so little who govern them that they voluntarily renounce the priceless privilege of self-governing mankind, they

have the kind of rulers they deserve. What will be the end of our democracy if our citizens are so careless of this great duty and moral obligation of the ballot?

The price of free democracy is loyal, intelligent service in the primaries and at the polls. Put up clean, honest, fearless men for office and then go and vote for them. Clearly this is your duty and privilege; loyalty to Home and Country demands it. Can the country which our forefathers founded on the principles of self-government endure if its citizens are civic slackers? I cannot believe but that public conscience will awaken, will be shocked into animation by this startling revelation of the census—will set itself to rectify this appalling evil. Remember, we women are one-half of the citizens of this Republic. We must help in this awakening. In every community Daughters of the American Revolution will here find a wide field of service. How dare we attempt to teach good citizenship to the foreigner if we are not good and faithful citizens ourselves? Let us be found among the intelligent, loyal and constant voters everywhere in our own communities, setting an example of good citizenship. Let us put courageous men in office—men who are not afraid to *refuse* to put the base dollar-mark on patriotism; who are not afraid to stand for the right because it is right; who are not afraid of the soldier vote or the Irish vote or the German vote or the labor vote, or the farmer vote, or any other bloc of votes, but dare to serve the best interests of the whole country, whatever happens to them.

Do we want the kind of men who are now hurrying home from Congress bent on mending their political fences instead of staying at their desks and attending to the duties they were elected to perform, thus putting their own selfish interests ahead of their country's?

There is also a trend in our political affairs which we may well watch with deep concern. To cope with it, demands that only loyal Americans be sent to Congress. Denunciations of the Supreme Court and other radical speeches by legislators in high places, and movements toward all kinds of radically dangerous amendments to our country's constitution are becoming all too common. To combat these conditions is the need of the hour. Never before has our country *so sorely* needed the service in public *office*, and especially in Congress, of the sane, conservative and unquestion-

ably loyal American, who understands, respects and upholds the Constitution and the system of government of which it is the foundation. There is an element of turbulent unrest in this country which will lead to revolution unless the masses of the people hold steadily to the principles of government on which our country is built up, and are determined that only those who uphold these principles shall represent them.

I could go into detail about the revolutionary assaults being made on our institutions in speeches or proposed amendments were there space, but you need only read the newspapers to learn of the dangers to which I refer.

Our constitution is the bed-rock of our liberties; it should not be subject to easy change; it should not contain what belongs only to statutory law; it should not be corrupted into an instrument for favoring one class of our people more than another; it should not be corrupted into being a reformatory for the promotion of everybody's pet reform; it should not be made the instrument of its own destruction which would be the result of establishing a Congressional veto over Supreme Court decisions such as is now being clamored for by certain circles in organized labor.

All these things and many more are being urged by labor organizations and women's organizations and are the entering wedges of revolutionary changes that would overturn the liberty we enjoy.

I speak especially now to the women. Do not be misled by these things, but bend all your efforts toward electing those to Congress who will also be too sane and too American in heart and soul to be misled. On the character of our next United States Congress much depends for national safety and preparedness against all dangers at home and abroad.

Don't be a civic slacker in these dangerous days, but do your full duty as a citizen in the primaries and at the polls. Each and every one of you is needed there. Next month I shall speak of our more specific D. A. R. concerns; but this message concerns every loyal American woman, and more than all it concerns her who prides herself on being a Daughter of the American Revolution—a daughter of the founders—and all that this means of loyal service to our country.

After my message went to press there occurred that appalling instance of revolutionary lawlessness in Herron, Illinois, which paints the truth of its warning in lurid colors. In the midst of our civilized land, non-union men were massacred in cold blood with Bolshevistic savagery for merely exercising the right of every human being to work and earn an honest living in peace and safety. This, it seems, is not in accord with the greedy and tyrannical law of unionism, which, when it will not work itself, lays down the law that no one else shall work on the job; it violated "union law," therefore in the eyes of unionism it gave sufficient reason for union men to violate the Constitution of the Nation, and commit a deed that puts Hun warfare or Russian Bolshevism to shame. The most shocking thing about it was the callous indifference of public officials presumably elected as guardians of the law, to say nothing of their open sympathy with the law-breakers; and equally shocking is the apparently apathy of the inhabitants of Herron and of Williamson County, who seem to have no realizing sense of the iniquity of this deed of horror which has brought disgrace not alone upon their own community but upon the whole nation. What becomes of our Constitution if men can be thus massacred while a community looks calmly on, and then after a farcical "investigation" lays all the blame onto the victims? What becomes of the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" guaranteed by that Constitution if men are not free to work in safety? Union law has been put above the Constitution and thus far no one has been brought to justice, and no attempt to do it has even been made.

A more terrible illustration of political cowardice cringing before the power of organized groups, or deliberately sympathizing with their lawlessness, can hardly be imagined. Does it need any further appeal to all citizens, both men and women, to see to it that only the courageous, the patriotic and the law-abiding are put in office in every community as well as in Congress?

We are looking to Illinois to vindicate law and order and uphold the Constitution of the state and nation. If it does not, the whole country should rise in indignant protest.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



STATE CONFERENCES

CALIFORNIA

The Fourteenth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of California was held March 9th and 10th in the ballroom of the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles. It was an interesting and instructive conference, particularly so, as the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and other National Officers were present. California, far in the west, appreciates the personal contact with the National Officers and we hope for more frequent visits. Mrs. Minor was not able to attend the opening session on account of illness, but attended during part of the session the subsequent day.

The National Officers present were: Vice President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; Vice President General, Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle; Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingstone Hunter; Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane; Chairman International Relations, Mrs. William N. Reynolds; Chairman House Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Miss Katherine Nettleton; Miss Dorothy Hunter was also present as a member of Mrs. Minor's party.

Of the fifty-five chapters in California, forty-six sent representatives. The State Officers present were: State Regent, Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Lyman Polk Stookey; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Allen Haines Vance; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ivy Perkins Cerkel; Treasurer, Mrs. E. K. Roberts; Auditor, North, Mrs. K. L. Evans; Auditor, South, Mrs. O. P. Burd; State Historian, Mrs. William P. Nye; State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles W. Carter; State Librarian, Mrs. Charles Booth.

Mrs. Cassius Cottle, our Vice President General from California, welcomed the visiting Daughters, Mrs. Allen Haines Vance, State Recording Secretary, responding. Greetings were brought from the Daughters of Founders and Patriots by Mrs. James W. Johnson; from the Daughters of 1812 by Mrs. H. E. Bartlett; and from the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. George W. McCoy.

The addresses of the National Officers were interesting and instructive. During the noon intermissions, Mrs. Hunter gave interesting in-

formal talks to the chapter treasurers; Miss Coltrane to the chapter historians; and Mrs. Reynolds to the chairmen of International Relations.

The State Regent, Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, gave a gratifying report of a successful year's work. She reported 2556 members in California affiliated with chapters and 449 members at large. There are at present fifty-five chapters in the State—six organized during the year—Bakersfield, Fresno, Sacramento, Chico, Red Bluff, and Pacific Grove. There are four in the process of formation—South San Francisco, Orland, University of California Campus, and Eureka. California is 100 per cent. in all National work and has a clear balance sheet in state work.

The state chairmen and chapter regents gave interesting reports of active work in all lines of Daughters of the American Revolution endeavor.

The benefits of the work of Americanization in the Albion Street School, in Los Angeles, carried on by the Daughters of the southern part of the state, were exemplified by the appearance on the program of the Women's Chorus from that school. This work among the women of the foreign colonies is to be highly commended.

The chapters from the Northern District sent down a fine exhibit of garments made by the Children of the Paul Revere School of San Francisco. Tamalpais Chapter, assisted by Sequoia and La Puerta de Ora Chapters send members weekly to the Paul Revere School to teach the children sewing and at the same time, inculcate American principles in the hearts and minds of these little citizens of foreign born parents. Mrs. Carrie Humphreys, Chairman of Patriotic Education of Tamalpais Chapter has had the classes in charge during the past year. The garments displayed were a credit to teachers and pupils.

San Diego Chapter brought to the Conference sample layettes which the San Diego daughters are making for the families of ex-service men. San Diego Chapter has also published an interesting history "San Diego's Yesterdays."

The State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles W. Carter, gave a touching tribute to the 28 Daughters of California who have died during the year and a special tribute was paid to two of our past State Regents, Mrs. Frederick Jewell Laird

and Mrs. Isaac Newton Chapman who died during the year.

Mrs. H. A. Atwood's touching appeal for the American Indian resulted in the Conference adopting a resolution instituting an "Indian Welfare" Committee.

A resolution was also adopted recommending that the chapters in California take steps to see that Washington's Birthday be observed as a school holiday. The California State School law leaves this matter to the discretion of local School Boards and some Boards have seen fit to eliminate the holiday. An effort will be made to amend the law and make the observance compulsory.

Previous to the official opening, the National and State Officers were entertained by Los Angeles Chapter—at the Wilshire Country Club; Eschscholtzia Chapter—at the Ebell Club House, by Hollywood Chapter—at the Hollywood Women's Club; and by Cabrillo Chapter at the home of Mrs. Bent, after a peep into "Movie Land."

The official opening of the conference was a dinner at the Alexandria Hotel attended by over 450 daughters and guests. The drive to Mission Inn, where the guests were entertained at luncheon by the members of Aurantia and Rubideaux Chapters of Riverside, was enjoyed by all. From Riverside, the guests motored to

Claremont, dining with the chapter to which Miss Helen Wing new State Recording Secretary belongs, Claremont Chapter, and from there on to San Gabriel to witness the Mission Play, a portrayal of the founding, rise, and decline of the California missions."

The State Officers elected at the conference were as follows: Regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey; Vice Regent, Mrs. Allen Haines Vance; Recording Secretary, Miss Helen Wing; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Kent; Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Bean; Auditor, North, Mrs. Francis Gray; Auditor, South, Mrs. Jesse Shreve; Historian, Mrs. Cornelia Tibbits; Chaplain, Mrs. John W. Hoyt; Director, South, Mrs. Charles B. Booth; Librarian, Mrs. Mary L. Norton.

The State Regent, Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, carried an interesting program to a close, presiding with dignity, and grace.

At the close of the conference, the daughters made a pilgrimage to Victory Memorial Grove, where the chapters of Southern California have erected a monument to our dear ones who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War. There on the hilltop, overlooking the mountains and the sea, we dedicated ourselves anew to "Home and Country"—"that these honored dead shall not have died in vain."

MRS. ALLEN HAINES VANCE,
Recording Secretary.



The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on July 15, 1922, of Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General, 1909, 1910, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and Genealogist of the National Society since 1918.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Shadrack Bond Chapter (Carthage, Ill.). In April, 1921, was celebrated the 25th anniversary of the organization of this Chapter. At the meeting, which was held in the home of the charter member, Mrs. Julia E. Ferris, a résumé of the history of the Chapter was given by two charter members, Mrs. Laura J. Miller Noyes and Mrs. Ellen L. Carey Mack. As a part of the celebration, the Regent announced that a Library Fund of \$200 had been raised, the interest of which should be used to buy books for the city Library; that a scholarship loan of \$50 in Carthage College, in honor of founder and first regent, Mrs. Laura J. Miller Noyes, had been established. Tea was served, and a beautiful birthday cake with inscription "D.A.R.—1896-1921." The Chapter was represented at the Washington convention. On Decoration Day, a bronze tablet commemorating the speaking of Stephen A. Douglas in Carthage on October 11, 1858, was placed on the south side of the Court House. The Chapter promoted the sale of poppies for the American Legion; assisted in the observance of American Education Work in the Public Schools; purchased for the city library the H. G. Wells History, Modern Democracy by James Bryce, a subscription for the *National Geographic Magazine*, gave prizes in public schools and local Academy for excellence in study of American History, and purchased Lineage books to complete file. Program of year consisted of study and display of old photographs, old china, clothing, books, etc. All pledges for state or national projects have been met.

MARY L. TRESSLER NEWCOMER

Wauseon Chapter (Wauseon, O.). In her report to the 22nd Annual Ohio Conference, D.A.R., Our Regent reported a membership of 54, 17 of whom are non-resident members. As a means of raising funds we use the mite box system. Over \$67 was raised by this method, half of which amount was sent to the Schauffler School and the remaining half was divided equally between the Hinman and Berry Schools. The Chapter gave a gold medal to the high school student of American history having the highest average grade. Clippings and booklets of historical interest were sent to the Librarian

General and several pieces of old china were sent to the National Museum. The china was donated by Mr. George Green, whose wife, now deceased, was a charter member of our Chapter. Several bound "Journals of American History" a gift of Mr. Green, were placed in the Wauseon Public Library, also the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was placed in the Library as usual. Unbound volumes of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE were bound and added to the library's book racks.

(MRS. W. H.) FLORENCE SPRING MADDOX.

Polly Sumner Chapter (Quincy, Ill.). Chapter Day, January 14th, was an unusually pleasant occasion for Polly Sumner Chapter, D.A.R., when the Regent, Mrs. Homer W. Jackson and members of the Chapter, entertained at luncheon in the Hotel Quincy.

Roll call was answered in group arrangement, six leaders calling upon the individual members for an account of their part in the development of a plan for increasing the Chapter's funds. Many and amusing were the ways and means employed and it was found that Mrs. Maria E. Sibley, although the oldest member of the Chapter, had made the largest sum by selling dainty handkerchiefs which she herself had hemstitched, which sum was generously doubled by Mrs. Grant M. Curtis, who had suggested the plan.

After the serving of the five-course menu, toasts were given by the group leaders, as follows: D.A.R. Literature, Mrs. John A. Connery; Historical Interests of the D.A.R., Mrs. S. W. Eldred; Importance of D.A.R., Social Activity, Mrs. Don Hoover; Flowers for our Shut-ins, Mrs. Joseph Trescher; Our Chapter, Mrs. Edward Donahue; Where Our Money Goes, Mrs. L. R. Hazell.

The forty-one members and guests were received by Mrs. Jackson, who is serving her second year as Regent of the Chapter, assisted by Miss Gertrude Pease and Mrs. J. G. Foreman, First and Second Vice Regents.

ONA S. CONNERY,
Magazine Committee,
ADA S. PETER,
Secretary.

Deborah Franklin Chapter (Atlantic, Iowa). has finished its second year of work under the capable leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Katharine Williams. There have been ten regular meetings and one special meeting with an average attendance of eighteen.

The membership has been increased by six members:— Mrs. Ella Limpus, Mrs. Sallie Johnson, Mrs. Ruth Griffith; Mrs. Byrde Day, Mrs. Florence Barnett and Miss Mary Curry. Miss Hedges and Miss Pribble became members at large.

Two history pins were secured and awarded to the two pupils having the highest averages in eighth grade history. The recipients were Ronnold Lee with 98 per cent. average and Edward Cunningham 97.11 per cent. During the year \$10 was sent to the Martha Berry School in Georgia, also \$10 and two barrels of clothing were sent to the Piney Woods School in Mississippi. The Chapter purchased ten copies of the Manual, which are to be given to those becoming citizens of our country.

During the year two Social affairs were held, a picnic with Mrs. Miller at the Noyer home, October 10, 1921, and a luncheon with Miss Mary Nichols, May 8, 1922, at which time the annual election occurred with the following results: Regent, Mrs. Lucinda McGechon; Vice Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Shrauger; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Whitney; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anna Nichols; Treasurer, Mrs. Lizette Niles; Registrar, Mrs. Etta Musson; Chaplain, Mrs. Carrie Townsend; Historian, Miss Anna Henderson. Board of Directors; Mrs. Katharine Williams, Mrs. Adda Whitmore, Mrs. Augusta Allender.

The program for the year was under the head of the "Women in American History" and many interesting papers were read, some of them being accounts of the pioneer women belonging to the families of Chapter members.

(MRS. T. H.) MABEL T. WHITNEY,

Secretary.

Namaqua Chapter (Loveland, Colo.). On February 28, 1922, a goodly number of the members of Namaqua Chapter, gathered at the high school for the regular assembly period. The Regent, Mrs. R. H. Oviatt, presided, in her usual dignified manner during the following program, which had been planned by the patriotic committee:

Song—"America" High School.
Soprano Solo The Flag Mrs. Roy Buck.
Reading — "Maria L. Sanford's Apos-

trophe to the Flag Mrs. Paul Ferguson.
Presentation of the American's Creed....

..... Mrs. G. W. Foster.

Song— "America the Beautiful."

..... Girls Glee Club.

A copy of the American's Creed had been

given to each one present and all, with uplifted right hands, joined in repeating it.

(MRS. S. E.) MARGARET RENSHAW,

Press Correspondent.

Daniel Morgan Chapter (Gaffney, S. C.). under the regency of Miss Mayme Jefferies, has done a wonderful work during the past two years. We have eight founderships to Tomasee Mountain School; one being dedicated to our deceased members; to this school we have sent more than a hundred books; also sheets, pillow-cases, towels, spreads and pigs for the farm. We have given \$50 each year to contingent fund, besides small donations; \$5 a year to Georgetown School; to the South Carolina room in Memorial Continental Hall we gave the 50 cents per capita, making \$29.50. To the State Historian for filing, we sent 27 World War records of our soldier boys.

For two years we have been working for a tablet in memory of our Cherokee County soldiers, who lost their lives in the World War. On Tuesday, May 23, 1922, marked by solemn ceremony the tablet was unveiled. The ceremony took place in front of the Carnegie Free Library where the Tablet occupies the northern facade.

Near the front were mothers and fathers of a number of the heroes for whom the service was held; further back were a dozen Confederate Veterans, with some of the American Legion in uniform. There are 51 names on the tablet, 36 White and 15 Colored. Dr. Lee Davis Lodge, President of Limestone College, gave a most stirring address. The flags covering the tablet were drawn by Landrum Proctor, 12 year old son Lewis Proctor, whose name is one of the 51 appearing on the Tablet. Following the unveiling, Miss Mayme Jefferies, Regent of the Chapter, Presented the tablet and was responded to by R. A. Jones, Mayor of the city; prayer by Rev. A. L. Gunter; roll call of the dead was made by S. C. Littlejohn. The ceremony was concluded by Jay Sarraatt sounding "taps." Bouquets of flowers were placed beneath the tablet by little girls of the C. A. R. Chapter. The Memorial Committee were: Mrs. W. J. Wilkins, Chairman, Mrs. Pratt Piehon, Mrs. B. R. Brown, Mrs. Charles Hanes, Mrs. H. M. Brown and Miss Mayme Jeffries, Regent ex-officio. Lights automatically arranged will make the names visible at night.

We are proud of our tablet, proud of our work and proud of our Chapter.

MRS. PRATT SCOTT PIERSON,

Historian.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, O.). The Chapter observed Flag Day with Americanization exercises in the John McIntire Childrens' Home. It bears the name of this pioneer patron, John McIntire. Following our program,

which consisted of music, addresses on The Boy Scouts, the Stars and Stripes, etc., the child beneficiaries entertained the audience by singing patriotic songs, and going through a Flag Drill.

In response to the appeal of our President General, Mrs. Minor, through the pages of the Society Magazine, for celebration of Constitution Day by the Daughters and public generally, a member, Miss Roe, invited the ladies of Muskingum Chapter and other guests to spend this anniversary day, September 17th, at her summer cottage. A picnic lunch was served. The afternoon program had been arranged by the hostess who presided during its rendering. The Constitution of the United States and Amendments were read in full, likewise a comprehensive paper written for the occasion by Miss Mitchell on the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1781.

During the year three new members have been received and four transferred, leaving our present membership fifty.

Muskingum Chapter contributed to the following causes: Schauffler Americanization School, Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, Guernsey Scholarship, Local Day Nursery, Welfare Organization, Salvation Army, Local Americanization School, Berry Mountain School, the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund, and placed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in our public library.

ALICE DORSEY STEVENSON.

Historian.

Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa) was organized in 1898, but the charter was granted in 1921. Americanization has been the keynote of the meetings throughout the year. Ten meetings of the Chapter and eleven meetings of the Board of Management have been held, with the Regent presiding.

Our honored State Regent, Mrs. Frederick E. Frisbee, who was a guest of the Regent on December 10, 1921, was honored by the Chapter at luncheon and dinner at Mrs. Cecil Bickley's home, followed by a regular meeting, at which Mrs. Frisbee gave a delightful address.

At the Regent's home in Highland, on June 22nd, Mrs. Currence Van B. Brown, granddaughter of the Revolution, also a member of Waterloo Chapter, was honored by a rose luncheon in memory of her seventy-seventh birthday.

We have a membership of seventy, with thirteen new members having been admitted this year, nine working on papers and eight sets of papers pending.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a luncheon and program which included the "American's Creed" and sketches of "Wash-

ington's Farewell Address." Flag Day, a picnic for members and families. The Pilgrim Tercentenary was observed on November 12, 1920, by appropriate program. Held "Apple Blossom Tea and Musical" in May for Daughters and friends at home of Mrs. F. G. Weston.

The following gifts have been made by the Chapter to charity and Patriotic Education Work: \$100 Foundership Scholarship Enrollment, Tomasee, S. C.; \$25 to International College, Springfield, Mass.; Christmas gifts of \$5 to the same College; Immigrant's Manual, Picture to France and Fountain Fund \$35, the Regent and granddaughter each contributing \$5; Near East Relief \$5, auto fund \$5, for flowers \$22.50; Christmas box Hindeman school \$20.

The Chapter is credited with twenty-two DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscriptions, a copy of which is on file in the East Side Library. Mrs. F. E. Frisbee, State Regent, presented to Waterloo Chapter at the Twenty-second Annual Conference of Iowa, a prize of \$5 for having the largest per cent. of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscriptions for 50 members or over. The Chapter has the honor of having the State Chairman of Magazine Committee, Mrs. George W. DeWald, chosen from their members and has used her best efforts to put Iowa "Over the Top." Mrs. DeWald also serves on the National Committee of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The Chapter sent petitions, signed by Chapter members with a copy of Iowa banner enclosed to State representatives and senators urging them to use influence to have Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt's design of the Iowa emblem, made the official emblem of Iowa. Also sent like petition to State Regent in regard to making the fortifications of Yorktown, Va., a National Park. The Chapter placed one dozen posters of U. S. Constitutions in public places and 200 "American's Creed," some in "Francis Grout School," named for diseased members and others among the new colored section of city. Sent fourteen military records to State Historian, and one manuscript to State Reciprocity Committee.

The Regent attended Iowa Board meeting at Des Moines in September, also the Iowa Conference at Grinnell.

Our Budget is 100 per cent. and we thoroughly enjoy it. Was 100 per cent. in Tilloloy fund last year. Waterloo Chapter has placed in City Library, vols. 2-12; 8-34 inclusive of D.A.R. lineage books, and taken the initiative in assisting to complete the files to date.

The year has been a very successful one in every respect and the local treasury shows a splendid balance for next year.

(MRS. GEORGE W.) NELLIE JONES DEWALD,
Regent.

Sarah Platt Decker Chapter (Durango, Colorado). On May 10, 1921, at the home of Mrs. W. S. Pickerill, the following officers were reelected by acclamation for the year 1921-1922: Regent, Mrs. W. H. Searcy; Vice Regent, Miss Eulalie Pulliam; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Pickerill; Registrar, Mrs. K. A. Gagg; Historian, Mrs. Cyrus Bush; Chaplain, Mrs. M. E. Skagg.

The first meeting of the year was held September 30, 1921, at the home of Mrs. W. N. Searcy, Chapter Regent, when we were honored with the official visit of our State Regent, Mrs. H. R. Hayden.

On November 8th, Mrs. Gagg was hostess to our Chapter, at which time it was reported that Mrs. J. H. Crum had been accepted by the National Society. Just prior to this time Miss Ruth Searcy had also been accepted by the National Society, thus making two new members for our Chapter.

A regular meeting was held January 10, 1922, with Mrs. W. S. Pickerill. At this meeting it was reported that Lineage books Nos. 55, 56, 57 had been bought, that letters had been written to members of Congress urging the passage of the Towner-Sterling Educational Bill, that one hundred copies of "A Catechism of the Constitution" were bought to be given to newly naturalized citizens. Some of these were also used in the schools, as well as a large number of the "Flag Code" which were presented by the Chapter. Two prizes of \$15 and \$10, respectively, were decided upon, to be given to the high school pupils making the highest averages in American history. It was decided to make this an annual event.

On March 14th, at a regular meeting with Mrs. Skaggs, resolutions concerning restrictions of immigration were offered by Mrs. W. N. Searcy. These were adopted and copies sent to each Colorado Chapter Regent, the State Regent, and to the Colorado congressmen at Washington, as well as to the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, a copy of which is appended hereto. At this meeting it was decided to send Mrs. Gagg as our delegate to the State Conference at Denver.

At the meeting held with Mrs. Cyrus Bush, April 11th, interest centred around the report from the State Conference by Mrs. K. A. Gagg. This report was excellent and ably given. The State Regent's report, stating that the resolutions, relative to the Limitation of Immigration,

were read at the State Conference, and accepted, was received enthusiastically.

With a gift of \$10 we decided to send no more donations to our French orphan after this year. We voted to give a large flag to the junior high school, to be used in their assembly room. One of our members, Miss Eulalie Pulliam, has given an excellent lecture and demonstration to the seventh and eighth grades, this year, on the proper use of the flag.

At this meeting our Regent, Mrs. Searcy announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ruth, who is our newest member, to Mr. Alfred Dudley Ironside, at London, England.

On May 9, 1922, our last meeting of the year was held with Mrs. Coppinger, when the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. W. N. Searcy; Vice Regent, Miss Eulalie Pulliam; Secretary, Mrs. Josie Crum; Treasurer, Mrs. Belle Pickerill; Registrar, Mrs. K. A. Gagg; Historian, Mrs. Cyrus Bush; Chaplain, Mrs. Harry Fry.

The Historian and Registrar's annual reports were read and accepted. It was decided at this meeting to give "Treasure Island" at the Gem Theatre May 23rd, to raise funds for the History prizes offered by this organization.

Sarah Platt Decker Chapter has a membership of twenty, four members having been transferred and two new ones received into the Chapter during the year. There are only eight active members, but these have worked faithfully and enthusiastically; submitting many able papers on Americanization, immigration, and historical subjects.

In addition the Chapter has assisted the State Historical and Natural History Society in securing soldiers' questionnaires.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. CYRUS) LILY THOMAS BUSH,
Historian, 1921-1922.

General Ebenezer Learned Chapter (Oxford, Mass.). The Annual meeting was held May, 1st, with Mrs. A. F. Putnam. The following officers were elected by ballot.

Regent; Mrs. Lulu R. Fletcher; Vice Regent; Miss Laura Shepardson; Registrar; Miss Alice Brady; Treasurer; Mrs. Nellie M. Gallup; Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ruth Dagget; Historian and Librarian; Miss G. M. Wheelock; Board of Management; Mrs. S. E. S. Read; Press correspondence; Mrs. N. M. Gallup.

Our membership is 56. One real granddaughter, and 3 associate members. The usual number of meetings have been held during the year. We have had speakers and papers on educational topics. The Chapter is raising a fund to repair an old milestone in town, erected in 1771.

GEORGIANNA M. WHEELOCK,
Historian.

Henry Downs Chapter (Waco, Texas) was organized December 5, 1901, with fourteen charter members. The membership is now sixty-six, twenty-three being non-resident, eleven new members were welcomed the past year, and a number of applications await the approval of the National Board.

During the World War the Chapter took its place in Red Cross and other War work. Much faithful work was done at Camp McArthur for the Recreational Canteen, Base Hospital and Soldiers' Library work. A donation for the French village of Tilloloy was also made and Liberty Bonds bought. The work of the Chapter shows deep interest and enthusiasm. One of the gold and two of the silver D.A.R. History medals were given in high school and



DECORATED CAR OF THE HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER IN THE CITIZENSHIP DAY PARADE IN WACO, TEXAS

the two grammar schools, for the highest average in U. S. History. We have placed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the grammar schools.

Twenty-five Honor Roll blanks were filled out for relatives of members and sent to our State Historian.

Twenty-four of our members are subscribers to our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; we hope to have twice that number soon.

Mrs. B. D. Orgain was our delegate to the State Conference in San Antonio and was elected to the office of State Chaplain.

Our Regent, Mrs. C. W. Cotton, and Mrs. C. N. Smith were our delegates to the 30th Continental Congress in Washington in April. Our Chapter meets in the homes of members the second Thursday of each month from October to April inclusive. A social affair always marks the May session, each member having the privilege of inviting three guests.

Citizenship day, July 4th, was publicly observed by organized clubs and societies of the city taking part in a parade of decorated cars, among them a D.A.R. car. A patriotic program, in which different nationalities featured, was given on the veranda of the beautiful Municipal Club House.

We are keeping a scrap-book of the Chapter's activities, which will in time become a valuable history of the work of the Chapter.

A delightful event in Chapter annals was the tea at the Waco Boating and Fishing Club last May. Reports from delegates to Washington were enjoyed by all. A delightful program of music and readings, followed by refreshments, closed our year's work.

(Mrs. J. D.) IDA HILL CONGER,
Historian.

Emporia Chapter (Emporia, Kan.). The general topic of study for the year has been "The Spirit of America" and interesting papers and talks have been given at each meeting. We have held three social meetings during the year. Washington's birthday anniversary was celebrated with a Colonial Tea at the City Y.W.C.A.—a dramatic and musical program was given and the Chapter members, dressed in colonial costumes, acted as hostesses.

Americanization work among the Mexicans in Emporia has been continued successfully. The Social Service Club of the College of Emporia has had classes for the Mexican boys and girls—the work being financed by Emporia Chapter.

We have placed a bronze marker on the building which marks the site of the first public building of Emporia. Our historian, Mrs. L. C. Wooster, has a well planned program for compiling local history and records.

March 6th, our State Regent, Mrs. George Thacher Guerusey visited our Chapter and gave an interesting talk on the work of the National Society, and how Kansas has met the need for Americanization.

With the six new members, Emporia Chapter has a membership of 72. We have twenty Lineage books and will purchase more before the close of the year. We sent \$50 to the Navy Club in New York to help the Kansas Women's Club equip dormitories for the Kansas Navy boys in New York. Our Regent, Miss Jane Atwood, has been reelected for the ensuing year.

ADELAIDE MORSE,

Thronateeska Chapter (Albany, Ga.). The enrollment of the Chapter shows a membership

of ninety-five. Eleven new members were received during the year, with three papers more pending in Washington, and four in course of preparation. One member transferred to Tampa, Florida, and one resigned. Twenty-one members reside out of Albany. We have two life members. We have the grand-daughter of a real daughter, as a member of our Chapter, and as she possesses the gold spoon, we regard it as one of our Chapter treasures.



MRS. R. G. RILEY, REGENT OF THRONEATESKA CHAPTER, 1920-21
OF ALBANY, GA.

One of our members, Mrs. Evelyn Page Carter Wooten, has inherited valuable letters received by her ancestor, Thomas Nelson, from General Washington, Thomas Jefferson and LaFayette. She has been offered several thousand dollars for these collections, but to her they are above price.

Monthly meetings, always opened with the Lord's Prayer, followed by "America," have been held at the homes of the members, where "business, pleasure and patriotism" held full sway. Members of the Chapter are members of the Red Cross. Members of Throneateska Chapter, who are also U.D.C.'s contributed

jellies and preserves to a box for Confederate Veterans.

The Revolutionary Reader, compiled by Mrs. Sophie Lee Foster, was presented to the pupil in Senior Class High School making best grade in American history, and has also been offered for this year's work. The Flag Code and copies of the Constitution were placed in all white and colored schools in 1919. We have thirty-four Lineage Books on file at Carnegie Library, also a copy of "Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers of Georgia" compiled by Lucian Knight.

Throneateska Chapter has a committee to assist in night school at the cotton mill, and also to collect books for a library for use of mill operatives. Our second Vice Regent, Mrs. W. E. Rowsey, is chairman of the Educational Committee of Americanization Society for the Second District. Our Honorary Regent, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, is State Chairman of Patriotic Songs.

All historical days have been appropriately celebrated. On Flag Day, June 14, 1920, there was an election of officers at the home of the Regent, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, who presented the newly elected Regent with the Chapter Regent's Pin.

The retiring State Regent, Mrs. James S. Wood, and the State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Augusta Woods Dubose, on their return from the 22nd State Conference at Moultrie, honored Albany D.A.R. with a visit, and were entertained at a dinner and tea at the home of the Regent, Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead.

The State Conference of 1920 held at Moultrie elected our ex-Regent, Mrs. Sidney J. Jones, to the high office of State Librarian. Our State Regent, Mrs. Max E. Land, conferred an honor on Throneateska

Chapter by appointing Miss Janie Eatman as Page to National Congress.

The printing of "The History of Dougherty County" has been submitted to the publishers and will be printed at a cost of \$1600 per one thousand copies. Anyone desiring copies of same, please communicate with Mrs. Sidney J. Jones or Mrs. John Randolph Whitehead, Albany, Ga.

The Chapter's financial report for the year is as follows: Miscellaneous, \$6.70; Book Fund, \$4; Roster of Georgia Revolutionary Soldiers, \$3.15; Guernsey Scholarship, \$10; Printing letters from soldiers in World War, \$7.50;

Georgia Bay Fund, \$25; Manual Fund, \$22.75; National Dues, \$89; State Conference Dues, \$14; Mrs. Minor's Fund for Memorial Fountain and Oil Painting, \$32.90; Meadow Garden Fund, \$5; European Relief Fund for Starving Children of Europe by members of Chapter, \$80.75; Boy Scouts Fund by members of Chapter, \$10; Memorial Scholarship Fund, Athens, Ga., \$20. Total balance in treasury, \$100 Liberty Bond.

LUCY T. POND,
Historian.

General Henry Dearborn Chapter (Chicago) was organized February 12, 1914, and chartered April 19, 1914, with fifty-seven members. The present membership is 264.

Our regular meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month, October to May, with celebration of Flag Day in June.

Following an opening reception to the members, October 25th last, our new Regent, Mrs. William L. Pattison, gave an address of welcome, outlining the objects of the Society, with service as the keynote, for the common good of the country. Her words were an inspiration; closing with this sentence: "America is suffering from the lack of National unity. The supreme duty of our organization is to get in touch with American life at all points, and to give it direction, unification and interpretation."

The program was given by Mrs. Ruth Llewellyn Baird, in song recital, representing in music and costume four periods of American life.

November 5th, a reception and tea, given at the Chicago Historical Library, proved an interesting and enjoyable affair.

On November 22nd, Mr. Harry F. Atwood, Publicist, addressed us on "The Constitution, Our Safeguard."

The social event of the year is the annual "White Breakfast" in December. The occasion last year was on December 13th, at the Drake Hotel, with an attendance of 276. The honorary guests were Mrs. Frank W. Bahnson, Vice President General; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, State Regent, and Mr. Frank Bacon, leading actor in "Lightnin'."

The program was as follows:

Invocation by Reverend Ezra Allen Van Nuys; a short talk by Mr. Bacon; an address by Dr. Charles Zueblin, of Boston, on "Pilgrim, Puritan and Patriot"; music by the Benson Trio, and a group of songs by Madame Hannah Butler.

The work of the Chapter is being carried on

as suggested by the National Society and by our State Regent. We have contributed to the funds for the Immigrants' Manual; the fountain at Plymouth; the marine painting presented to France; and the work at Tilloloy, our full quota.

Support of the New American Shop was approved by the State Conference and a tax of ten cents per capita in Illinois levied. This shop is located on the 14th floor of the Stevens Building in Chicago, and is an Exchange for the sale of hand work done by women of foreign birth. The marking of the Circuit



MAJOR GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN FOR WHOM GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER, IS NAMED
FROM THE PAINTING BY GILBERT STUART, 1821. ORIGINAL IN THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

traveled by Lincoln was also approved, with a tax of thirty cents per capita. These assessments have been paid.

Our Americanization Committee is interested in the work of the Shop and in the teaching of English to foreign women, for which a special primer is used. Two ceremonies have been held in Federal courts, when ex-service men received their final naturalization papers, a small flag of silk being presented to each. Framed copies of the Constitution have been presented, with fitting ceremony, to one of the city schools, attended by children of foreign parentage, and one to the Simond's Manufac-

turing Company of Chicago. Nine memorial trees have been planted along the Lincoln Highway in Illinois in memory of sons of members. On our last Flag Day, a flag was presented to Immanuel Baptist Church.

Contributions the past year were as follows: Hindman Settlement School, \$735; Tomassee School, in honor of Lida Eastman Torbet, Organizing Regent, \$300; Philippine School, \$10; Patriotic Art, 11.75; New America Shop, \$20.30; Near East Relief, \$102; State and National Special Funds, \$276.

Our work this year will be along the same lines. Already a sum of \$415 has been raised by the Ways and Means Committee for scholarships in the Mountain schools. The teaching of foreign women and the support of the New America Shop will be continued. No Chapter has more loyal and harmonious workers than has the General Henry Dearborn.

The Magazine chairman reports sixty subscribers to the Magazine, and the Magazine placed on file in the Chicago Public and John Crerar Libraries.

(MRS. CHARLES P.) RENETTE E. DAWLEY,
Historian.

Stephen Bennett Chapter (Fairmont, Neb.). It is again my privilege as well as pleasure to submit an abbreviated sketch of my Chapter's activities to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for which I cherish the highest regard and in which I maintain the deepest interest, since much of my time has been devoted to the augmentation of Nebraska's subscription list, having received the appointment of State Chairman of the Magazine Committee for 1921-1923.

Subscription:— Our Chapter, this year, records ten subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, three of which are five year subscriptions.

Members:— We register but twenty-five members, death having visited our ranks since the last report and removed from our midst another member.

Programs:— "Historical Dates."

Prize Essay Contest. Eighth Grade Prize Contest: Subject: The Yellowstone National Park, Prizes: 1st prize, \$3; 2nd prize, \$2; 3rd prize, \$1.

Free Lecture:— "Nebraska Bountiful," with stereopticon views, given under the auspices of our Chapter.

Chapter's dues and per capita taxes:— All necessitated dues and taxes have been paid.

Representatives at State Conference. Lexington, Nebraska, March 14-16, 1922. Miss Mary B. Badger, Regent; Mrs. Geo. A. Williams, Vice Regent. Miss Roxy V. Ammerman, Historian; also State Chairman of Magazine Committee

and Chairman of Credentials Committee during Conference.

C.A.R. The Historian received the appointment of Organizing President of the Children of the American Revolution at Fairmont, thirty-six eligibles have been located, but on account of the various ages, mostly juniors, the organization of a Society has not as yet been perfected.

ROXY V. AMMERMAN,
Historian.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Mich.). It is a long time since this Chapter has sent a report to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, but its members have been neither idle nor indifferent to the obligations imposed upon them by the needs of their great cosmopolitan city.

During the World War they took a prominent part in the various "drives" and other activities. The first centre for Red Cross instruction in Detroit was at Newberry House where classes were conducted under the direction of members of this Chapter. In addition a "Knitting Unit" was organized, so that more knitters could be secured to make the articles needed for the crew of the gunboat *O'Brien*, the Chapter's special assignment. Before long, the Red Cross took over the task of supplying the men in regular service, but meanwhile requests came for yarn to be used in making garments for relatives and friends who were leaving for the training camps. So the Knitting Unit continued to function, selling yarn to all comers at wholesale prices and keeping the storeroom ready for the demands which were constantly being made upon it.

The War being over, this Chapter, like the National Society, turned to Americanization as the great need of the hour. Its special plan is the organization of cottage industries among the foreign women of Detroit, following the methods which the United States Government adopted with the native women of the Philippine Islands. By meeting them singly or in groups, with the love of handiwork which every normal woman has, as a basis, a friendly feeling is established between these new Americans and those whose ancestors were the immigrants of their day.

A shop is maintained for the sale of these articles. It occupies a room conveniently located in one of the most important women's club buildings in the city. Its business card reads: "*This shop is opened by Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution for patriot reasons, purely, where the New American Citizens can easily find a market for their handiwork among Older American Citizens, and where they may meet*"

each other. Come in to see us." Often, only a suggestion is needed to remove a woman's work from the "impossible" class to that wherein she becomes an actual producer, contributing something of value to the community. One incident may serve as an example: A Belgian woman brought in some centrepieces, beautifully done but which were rendered unsalable by borders of uneven, carelessly worked scallops. She could not speak English and was told through her husband, who acted as interpreter, that she must make an earnest effort to learn. Instructions were then given her as to how to make the scallops and properly finish the edges of her centrepieces. She listened and expressed her surprise that the Americans wanted such care shown. She knew how to do what was required and had been accustomed to taking great pains with her work but thought that in America all that was expected was that the work be done quickly—never mind *how!*

Through the coöperation of the Superintendent of the Detroit Public Schools and the Superintendent of English in the grades, Louisa St. Clair Chapter was, last spring, enabled to conduct a Prize Essay contest, which is to be made an annual affair. About 1800 children wrote essays on subjects dealing with the colonial or revolutionary periods of American history. An especially designed bronze button was given for the best essay in each of the competing schools and a gold medal to the winner in the final contest. The prize winners from the several schools delivered their essays before an audience of their parents and friends and Chapter members in the auditorium of Central High School, after which the medal was presented to the victor by Mrs. Jared W. Finney, the Chapter Regent.

Louisa St. Clair deems herself fortunate in having had as her guest during these years the two Presidents General and a number of other officers, national and state. With her sister, Fort Pontchartrain Chapter, she recently entertained the Michigan State Conference. She is doing her part in all the varied activities of the National Society, both at home and abroad, and is trying to be in spirit what she is, historically, the big sister in the Michigan family.

GRACIE BRAINERD KRUM,
Historian.

Shreveport Chapter (Shreveport, La.) has enjoyed a steady growth since its organization in October, 1908, and has an enrollment of eighty members, representing a gain of eleven during the year just ended, with applications for a number of others pending.

The year 1921-22 has been one of more than ordinary activity. The meetings have been ex-

cellently attended and a general increase in interest has been manifested. A study course of American History from its earliest inception through the epochal decades that followed has been pursued to advantage. The work of Shreveport Chapter for the past year has been Patriotic Education and Americanization.

Books to the amount of \$80, pertaining to these subjects, were donated to the library of a local college for boys; two awards of \$5 each were given to students in the public schools for the highest grades in the study of Louisiana history, copies of the American's Creed were given to a Boy Scout troop on February 8th, the Twelfth Anniversary of the birth of that organization, by the Regent of the Chapter with the offer of an award of a \$5 gold piece for the best recitation of the Creed at the last meeting of the season.

Contributions of clothing and literature have been donated both by the Chapter and by individual members to the Southern Mountain School children; also \$5 was sent to Tam-see School in South Carolina and a similar amount to the Martha Berry School of Georgia, both past beneficiaries of Shreveport Chapter.

April 19th Patriot's Day, was celebrated by the presentation of a flag and standard to the Junior High School of this city as a gift from the Chapter. A bronze tablet on the concrete base of the standard, bears an inscription as to the donor of the flag and the occasion commemorated.

It is a matter of pleasure and pride to the Chapter that one of its prominent members teaches and assists in conducting a night school maintained by the government, for the instruction of foreigners. The Immigrant's Manuals, obtained through the National Society for the use of this teacher, have been of much help to her. The foreign element is small in northern Louisiana as compared with the southern part and its port of entry at New Orleans, but Shreveport Chapter is keenly alive to the duty of instilling patriotism in the hearts of these children of our adoption.

Customary contributions to local charitable and public welfare associations have been met, prominent among which was a large Christmas hamper of fruit, candies, and other sweetmeats, approximating an expenditure of \$25 sent to the Louisiana Training School for Boys.

One of the outstanding features of the year's work is the compilation of 33 War Service Records of the World War. A handsomely bound copy of these records was presented to the Chapter by their historian.

Armistice Day, Washington's Birthday, Flag Day and Memorial Day, have been observed

by the Chapter, the last mentioned in conjunction with the local post of the American Legion.

This Chapter has the distinction of having two of its members upon the staff of active state officers and a third serving as Honorary State Regent.

Shreveport Chapter in the fourteen years of

its existence has responded with all loyalty to appeals and assessments local, state and national, and goes on record as having met its quota *in full* for *all* work put forward by the National Society.

(MRS. W. H.) ADELAIDE ABNEY SCANDLAND,
Historian.



\$400 IN PRIZES TO STATES SECURING D.A.R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, has awarded \$400 to be used in prizes to increase the circulation of the National Society's official publication—the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Four prizes will be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:

1st group—states having a membership of over 5000—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa. Prize offered—\$125.00.

2nd group—states having membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered—\$100.00.

3rd group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Vir-

ginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered—\$100.00

4th group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Phillippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered—\$75.00.

The contest will commence on July 15, 1922, and close on December 31, 1922.

All subscriptions received by the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., will be credited in this contest to each state from which they come. Subscriptions can be sent through State magazine chairmen, chapter magazine chairmen, or by members direct to the Treasurer General. Do not delay.

We have set as a goal 25,000 subscribers by 1923!

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
*National Chairman,
D. A. R. Magazine Committee.*



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

4330. SHELTON.—Crispin Shelton, Sr., b Apr. 1, 1713 s of Ralph and Mary Shelton (Christ Church Parish Register) was no doubt the first of the name to go to Pittsylvania Co., Va. as he had a grant of land in that part of Halifax before Pittsylvania was formed. Abraham, his s m 1760 Chloe Robertson and the opinion that he m 2nd, 1762 Elizabeth Shepherd is erroneous. His will proved 1789 mentions w Chloe, ch Lettie, Anne, Jane, Abraham, Crispin, William, Tavenor, Frederick, Meacon and Robertson. This will as well as that of Chloe is on record in Pittsylvania. The will of Mary, mother of Crispin, who afterward m a Mr. Clock is there also. Crispin Jr., m Susannah Irby.—*Mrs. James C. Lewis*, 1632 Franklin St., Denver, Colo.

6533. GALPIN.—Cothran's Ancient Woodbury, vol. 1, p. 544. Benjamin Galpin and his w Rebecca came from Stratford to Woodbury about 1680. He d 1731 and his w 1743. Their ch were Elizabeth, bapt Mar. 1683; Martha bapt Apr. 1685, m Dr. Ebenezer Warner, 1708; Benjamin bapt May, 1687, d Feb. 3, 1705; Rebecca bapt Nov. 1689; Joseph bapt Apr. 1693; Sarah bapt Feb. 1696 or 7, m 1718 David Mitchel; Rachael bapt Sept. 16, 1699; Samuel bapt Apr. 6, 1703 and Thankful bapt Oct. 18, 1706, m Timothy Turrell. Samuel, 1703 m Ruth—, he d 1789 and his w d Nov. 13, 1745. Their ch were Benjamin, bapt Aug. 24, 1729 m Esther Bronson, Sept. 5, 1757; Samuel b July 18, 1732 d young; Stephen b Oct. 1734, m 1st,

Esther Culver, Nov. 8, 1753, 2nd Lydia—; Samuel b Jan. 8, 1738 m Abia Wheeler; Moses b 1740 m 1st—, 2nd Hannah Gregory, Jan. 8, 1767; Ruth bapt Nov. 7, 1743. Children of Samuel and Abia Wheeler Galpin were Samuel Asa b Nov. 2, 1757, d young; Anne bapt Oct. 28, 1769; Samuel b May 3, 1761; Selleck b May 13, 1762, d young; Abraham b Nov. 1, 1764; Curtis b Nov. 1, 1767; Selleck b May 13, 1772; Nathan b June 29, 1773 and Samuel Asa bapt Nov. 3, 1777. Vol. 1, p. 777. Capt. Ebenezer Downs Co., Aug. 1757 for the relief of Ft. Wm. Henry near Lake George. They were gone about 3 weeks. Samuel Galpin b 1739 would have been 19 yrs old, or his father b 1703 would have been 54. Vol. 1, p. 781. Rev sol Joseph and Stephen Galpin and Samuel who d in the army.—*W. Cordelia Fuller*, 11 Star Ave., Dunbury, Conn.

7715. MARTIN.—I have inf regarding the Martins of Ky. and would like to get in touch with M. H. A.—*Mrs. J. L. Tucker*, 407 N. Main St., Salem, Ind.

7792. LYNCH.—John Haywood Hicks, b 1802 in Chatham Co. N. C. m Sarah Clark Lynch and had ch Eliza; Mary Virginia; Anna Terrell; John; James Haywood; Malcolm Lancaster; Christopher and Charles Anselm.—*Mrs. J. B. Daggett*, Mariana, Ark.

8837. FINDLY.—Alexander Findly served in Rev from Washington Co., Pa. He was b in Ireland 1759 and m Nancy Carson about 1788. It is not known whether she was his first or second wife. His eldest s Wm. is supposed to

have come to America with his father when only a small ch. William's s Alexander, had by his 2nd w Nancy Williams, Margot, who m Adam Dinsmore; Russell, Mary, Nancy, Hugh, Carson, Jane, Samuel and Elizabeth.—*Gertrude Marshall*, 89 W. Main St., North-east, Pa.

8843. GAGE.—The first election at Pittstown, Apr. 1789 elected George Gage Poormaster (not Postmaster) see History of Rensselaer Co. Pittstown. Later 1792, Postmaster. The reason for running this lineage out to the first family was because of another George Gage of the "Wm. Gage Family," b at Freetown, Mass. removed to Ferrisburgh, Addison Co. Vt. enlisted at Danby, 1777 as a Rev sol and there was much trouble in making the distinction. This George Gage 4, was the s of Thomas (3), Benjamin (2), Thomas (1). Thomas (1) Gage m Joanna Knight and he was the one who took the "Oath of Fidelitie" with 22 others at Yarmouth, Mass. in 1657. He was assessed at the rate of 2 L. 6. 9. He was the head of the family of Gage at Yarmouth, and his sons, John, Henry and William were all killed in King Phillips War. Another s Adam m but died s. p. Thomas (1) Gage d between June 30, and July 17, 1695. His will was approved and allowed Aug. 5, 1695. His ch were a s who d in infancy; John; Wm.; and Henry (all killed in King Phillip's War) Thomas, b 1656; d Aug. 13, 1707; Benjamin b 1643, d May 12, 1708; Adam d 1691; Moses b 1668, d June 30, 1748. Benjamin (2) Gage (1643-1708) m Elizabeth Lombard, b June, 1663, dau of Jabez Lombard b 1641 and his w Sarah Derby whom he m Dec. 1, 1660. Children of Benjamin and Elizabeth L. Gage were John, who m Mary Tuppet; Mathew m Hannah Thorpe; Ebeneaser m Dorcas Crowell; Thomas m Rebecca Rider; Joanna m Samuel Merchant; Thomas Gage m Rebecca Rider, Oct. 13, 1726, she d Dec. 5, 1759 in Southeast, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their ch b in Yarmouth were Elihu, b Feb. 17, 1727; Anthony, b Mar. 16, 1728; Moses Apr. 9, 1732; Ebeneazer Aug. 3, 1734; Johanna May 2, 1738; and George July 9, 1740, d May 4, 1806; and Mark d Apr. 1815.—*Mrs. Olive H. H. Lash*, 349 Brunson Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.

8878. SMITH.—John Curlee, Rev sol b 1761 d 1812 m Mary Baker, 1781. Their ch were Elizabeth, Tabitha; Cullen, Sr.; and Calvin; and 2nd. Burton Smith and had ch. They Anne, who m 1st, Noah Smith and had 3 ch lived in Tipton Co., Tenn after leaving Rutherford Co., John Curlee the father of Anne d in Rutherford Co., Tenn. Record also states that Anne Curlee was the 2nd w of Burton Smith.—*Mrs. Shelby Curlee*, Buckingham, St. Louis, Mo.

8923. PARKS.—Hugh Parks, settled upon Back Creek about 1753 where the sixth generation is still living. He was b Oct. 9, 1716, d Nov. 4, 1780. A tombstone in Coddle Creek gives Hugh Parks' d on Nov. 4, 1780 age 66, probably the same. His w is said to have been Margaret Gouny b Jan. 15, 1716 in Ireland. Their ch were Anne, b Jan. 16, 1744; Jane, b Mar. 5, 1746; John b Feb. 26, 1751; Hugh b Aug. 23, 1756. Margaret Parks' will probated 1788 mentions sons, John, and Hugh and dau Jean and Margaret, also James Reid. I suppose she is the w of the above Hugh Sr. John Park's tombstone has 2 lions rampant, three swords and a hand grasping a crescent with date of his d, May 21, 1795, age 44. The back of the stone has a full moon face and a remarkable inscription. His will made May 16, 1795 gives w as Jean, daus Margaret, Mary and Jean, all under age and s Hugh. His bro Hugh Parks is one of the executors. The will of Jane Parks, probated 1834 mentions Hugh and Elizabeth Parks and Margaret Graham. (Presume that this Margaret Parks is the one who m David Graham in 1799.) Mrs. Molly Elliott, Rural Free Delivery, Charlotte, N. C. is collecting Parks data and may be able to help you.—*Mrs. M. G. McCubbin*, 419 S. Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

8969. MITCHELL-McCARTNEY.—Martha Brown who m Lieut., Col. David Mitchell was the dau of Robert Brown who came from England about 1740 settled in Chester Co., Pa. and removed from thence to the place owned by Robert Mitchell's heirs above Newport, Perry Co., Pa., then Cumberland Co., in 1760. He also took up the tract adjoining on Big Buffalo Creek, which was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated Apr. 6, 1763. Robert Brown had ch Martha who m David Mitchell, the father of Robert, one of the first Commissioners, and of Wm. B. the first prothonotary; Roger; John who went to Ky.; Mathew; Mary who m—Hately and went to the French Creek settlement; Elizabeth who m—Boggs; Margaret who m J. Guthrie; and Grace who m Henry Bull and was the mother of Col. Robert Bull who was killed at Chippewa.—*Miss Carrie A. Brewster*, 719 S. Broad St., Mankato, Minn.

10056. VAN SCHAACK.—Class Arent Van Schaack was the ances of the VanSchaack's in America. He lived in Albany where his sons were b. Dominicus in 1667; Arent in 1676; Toureus and Emanuel. Emanuel was the father of Cornelius VanSchaack who was the owner of a sloop and a fur trader and possessor of large tracts of land. This Cornelius was the father of the eminent Peter VanSchaack. Cornelius w was Lydia Van Dyke, a dau of Hendrick Van Dyke, and a gr dau of the Albany

Schnylers. Cornelius and Lydia VanSchaack have the following ch Margaretta, bapt Sept. 21, 1728; Maria bapt May 27, 1731; Henry bapt Feb. 18, 1733; Cornelius bapt Aug. 15, 1734; David bapt 1736; Jannetje bapt 1739 and Peter bapt, 1747. Maria (1731) m Jacobus (James) Roosevelt, ances of Theodore Roosevelt. Ref.—Edward A. Collier's History of Kinderburgh, N. Y. p. 100 and 101 and 367-368.—*Mrs. Lilla J. Roney*, 596 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City, N. Y.

10026. BUCKINGHAM-HOSMER-GRISWOLD.—The Buckingham book contains much of the Buckingham gen history of the name, etc. Thomas Buckingham came from England to Boston, June 26, 1636. In 1638 sailed for New Haven, Conn. and removed to Milford in 1639. He d 1657. Children of Thomas and Hannah—were Hannah b 1632 in England; Daniel, b 1636 in England; Samuel bapt June 30, 1640, Milford; Mary bapt Mar. 27, 1643, Milford; Rev. Thomas bapt Nov. 8, 1646, Milford, m 1st, Hester Hosmer, (dau of Thomas of Hartford) Sept. 20, 1666 by whom he had 9 ch she d June 3, 1702 and he m again Aug. 10, 1703 Mary Hooker (widow of Samuel Hooker of Farmington s of Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford and the eldest dau of Capt. Thomas Willet of Swanzy, Mass.) The ch of Thomas and Hester were b Jan. 10, 1668, m Samuel Beman; Thomas, b Sept. 29, 1670, m Margaret Griswold; Daniel b Oct. 3, 1672, m Sarah Lee; Rev. Stephen b Sept. 4, 1675 m Sarah Hooker; Samuel b May 26, 1678 d June 20, 1678; Samuel 2nd b July 24, 1679 d Jan. 25, 1684; Hezekiah b June 21, 1682 m Sarah Lay; Temperance b Jan. 6, 1684 m John Kirtland; Anne b Aug. 2, 1687 m Samuel Doty. An abstract of the will of Rev. Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook leaves his gr dau Hester Beaumont (possibly the same as Beman) 20 L. in money. Names adult gr ch Thomas, Hester; Anne, and Mary to whom 4 shillings is left and "to all the rest of his gr ch 20 shillings apiece. Thomas and Daniel were appointed executors. Daniel b 1672 and his w Sarah Lee had ch Sarah b Sept. 21, 1695 m Nathaniel Parker; Daniel b Apr. 9, 1698, m Lydia Lord; Hester b Apr. 16, 1701 m Andrew Lord; Stephen b Aug. 4, 1703 m Elizabeth Sherwood and Anne b Oct. 11, 1705 d age 19; Temperance b 1708 m Jonathan Butler. Thomas Buckingham, Jr., b 1670 m Margaret Griswold. In the will of their second s, Samuel of Lebanon (who was b Sept. 26, 1694 and d unmarried) are mentioned his nephew Wm. Buckingham and his beloved bro Buckingham (Thomas undoubtedly) his bro Joseph Buckingham; his uncle Jedediah Buckingham; the heirs of his sister Sarah Crocker; and his sisters Margaret Johnson and Mary

Huntington, and appoints Wm. Buckingham and Jedediah Buckingham his executors. There is no mention of Rev ser of the sons of Daniel Buckingham and Lydia Lord and the only lines given from there on are for the desc of Stephen and Elizabeth Sherwood Buckingham, whose ch were Solomon b Feb. 1, 1731; Temperance b Jan. 14, 1733 m Solomon Sherwood; Daniel b Aug. 21, 1735; Anne b July 3, 1737 m Albert Sherwood; Rachel b 1739 m Gershom Gilbert, no ch; Elizabeth m—Stackhouse; and Ebenezer b Nov. 1, 1748 m Esther Bradley. Isaac Buckingham b 1772 came from Green Co. near Davistown, Pa. to Ill. in 1832, probably a bro of Wm. Buckingham who lived in Hamilton Co., Ohio before 1836. In the Buckingham book it mentions desc of Ambrose W. Buckingham in the State of Pa. I would be very glad to correspond and work with anyone who is following out these lines.—*Mrs. D. G. Buckingham*, 617 N. 37th St., E. St. Louis, Ill.

10065. HATCH.—The Hatch Gen. Society, 112 N. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah is preparing a complete book of the Hatch family in America. They will probably be able to help you on the John Hatch line.—*Mrs. G. H. Nelson*, 414 E. Main Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

10099. LEWIS.—Joseph Lewis was m to Anne Porter on Mar. 16, 1777 by the Rev. Wm. Douglas of St. James, Wortham Parish, Goochland Co., Va. The record of this m appears in the Register which Parson Douglas kept for many years. Should like to corres with any desc who knows the name of this Joseph Lewis Jr., paternal grandmother.—*Rev. D. L. Ancell*, D. D., Mahan School, Yangchow, China.

10127. LITTLE.—Joseph Little was not b in Sudbury. Family tradition says he was b in Scotland or England, but he was probably b in Mass. Deed record at Sudbury, Vt. Sanford Kingsbury and Thomas Stearns, both of Clearmont, Cheshin and State of N. H. for the sum of 300 pounds deed to Joseph Little Gentleman, of Springfield, County of Windsor, State of Vt. land in Sudbury, Co. of Rutland, State of Vt. Deed, May 10, 1790. Then there are deed records at Springfield showing that he owned a large estate there which he deeded away about this time. There are deeds at Sudbury showing he deeded land to his sons, Joseph, Abijah, Rufus and others. There is also record of one dau Asenath Little b at Springfield, Vt., May 8, 1770. Tombstone records at Sudbury: Joseph Little d May 29, 1817, age 85 yrs. Susannah, w of Joseph Little d Apr. 12, 1822 age 83 yrs. Capt. Joseph Little was one of the original grantees of Springfield, Weathersford, and Sudbury, when it was granted to the State of N. H. by the State of Vt., 1761. This fact would bring into his possession a great tract of land in these towns. This was

signed by Otis G. Hammond N. H. Historical Society, By Town Clerk of Springfield, Vt., the land records show Joseph Little sold land in Springfield July 26, 1784, also on May 10, 1791. He is described as Joseph Little, Gentleman of Springfield, and in the history of Springfield it says that he was the only one of the original Proprietors to settle in Springfield, as these proprietors lived mostly in Northampton, Mass. Joseph Little kept a tavern on the Crown Point Road and the first town meeting was held at his house. His s Joseph Weatherbee Little b 1765 in Springfield d at Sudbury Nov. 10, 1821. His w was Penelope and their 1st ch b 1789 and the last Feb. 26, 1801. Rufus Marshall Little was b Springfield Vt., July 9, 1772 and d in Richmond Township, Crawford Co., Pa., Nov. 12, 1854, and is bur in Hatch cemetery. He m 1st, a sister of John G. Goodwell of Vt., and some of their ch were Harvey; Lavina who m—Canfield; Susan m Wm. Hunter; and Millie. Then Rufus Marshall Little m 2nd Eunice Brown of Orwell, Vt. who was b Apr. 13, 1788, d Feb. 1874. Their ch were Samuel Brown, b Sudbury Vt., Dec. 24, 1810, d N. Y., Aug. 27, 1847; Sophia E. b Dec. 28, 1815, m—Holbrook, lived at Titusville, Pa.; Anna b July, 1817, m Wm. Kinney of Erie Co., Pa.; Samantha L. b Feb. 3, 1815 d 1816 in Vt., Joseph Marshall, b Dec. 4, 1819 m 1st, Cornelia Thrall and 2nd Nellie Dunn of Meadville, Pa.; Lavinia b May 30, 1822 m Asel—; James Rufus b West Haven, Vt. Jan. 21, 1825, m Mary E. Pond of Poultney, Vt; and 2nd Matilde Parem of Crawford Co., Pa. Rufus Marshall Little emigrated from Vt. to Pa. in 1826 and brought his family with him. Most of this is Bible record. Joseph Little (1) of Springfield and Sudbury Vt., also of N. H. service in Rev War as Lieut. and Capt. Ref. Vt. Rev. Rolls. He was a sol in the Colonial Army before the Rev and appears on court records as Capt. Joseph Little, Gentleman.—*Gertrude Marshall*, North-east, Pa.

10214. TURPIN.—Children of Horatio Turpin of Va. are Edward Augusta b Jan. 8, 1804; Thomas Jefferson b Jan. 12, 1807 d Oct. 1820; William b Oct. 21, 1805 d Nov. 12, 1805; Philip Osborn b Oct. 1, 1808; Wm. Henry b Apr. 16, 1810; Peter Field, b July 18, 1812, d Dec. 5, 1827; Horatio Harris b Jan. 10, 1815; Mary Elizabeth James b May 23, 1817; Powhatan Virginus Americus b Feb. 12, 1819; Harriet Caroline Matilda m June 19, 1821 d Sept. 3, 1846; Thomas Jefferson b June 5, 1823 d May 14, 1907; Anna Cornelia b Oct. 3, 1825. Write to Mrs. Sally Chambers, Warsaw, Ky. for information of the marriage of Mary Elizabeth Turpin. The names of these ch are found in the old Turpin Bible which was given to Thomas

Jefferson Turpin by his grandmother, Mary Bancroft in 1833.—*Mrs. C. R. McNabb*, 934 Columbia Ave., Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

10219. FORD.—John Ford, b 1750 d 1834 enlisted 1778 and ser as ensign in 3rd N. C. regt was taken prisoner at Charleston, 1780. He was b in N. C. and d at Commerce, Ky. Married Rachel Spencer 1770. Children, Rachel, Richard, Nancy. Would like to know names of his other ch. Nancy m Charles Robertson in Va. and lived nr Clarksburg.—*Mrs. J. O. Cheairo*, 410 S. Olympia St., Tulsa, Okla.

10259. GIBBS.—Write to Francis B. Culver, 2203 N. Charles St., Baltimore Md., who can furnish full data relative to the ances of Sheldon Gibbs.

10279. BLAIR.—The N. E. Blair book contains mention of a John Blair who declared intention of marriage with Anne Bortwell Dec. 23, 1780. No further account is given of this man who was a s of Lieut. James Blair (w name unknown) James was the s of Robert and Isabella Rankin Blair. He lived at Rutland, Mass.—Millwright. Reed's History of Rutland says "Lieut. James Blair was a useful and active citizen during and after the War." He was one of the Alarm Men in 1776. Settled in Rutland before 1746 when he bought land from Jonas Clark of Boston.—*Dr. E. M. H. Moore*, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

10281. SHELTON-SHEPPARD.—The will of Henry Shelton prob. Albemarle Co. Va. 1799 mentions s Wm., s Arthur, dau Mary Isabel and 2 deceased ch Susannah and Sarah, w of Thomas White. Ten others not named. Another Henry Shelton, sea capt whose house was on the James river m Nancy Flowers whose bro George lived across the river from the Shelton house. According to Henry Shelton's gr dau now 96 yrs old he had 3 ch. Nancy Shelton b Jan. 17, 1785 m 1st, Anthony Lawson, 2nd Wm. Barkley in N. C.; Charles Wesley b Aug. 10, 1791 m 1st unknown, 2nd Dorcas Colbain Smith, N. C.; Mary, or Polly Shelton m—Sheppard, a Methodist preacher. I had thought that sea capt meant a naval service, but am inclined to believe he was a mariner by occupation.—*Mrs. W. H. Whitley*, 252 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

10312. HALL.—Lyman Hall, the Signer, d Oct. 19, 1790 in the 67th yr of his age. He m 1st, Abigail, dau of Thaddeus Burr of Wallingford, Conn., May, 1752 and she d July, 1753. He m 2nd, before 1757, Mary Osborne and removed to Dorchester, S. C. and later to Sunbury, Ga. One ref says he d 1790 in his 60th yr but his epitaph gives 67th. His only s d before 1790, only ch of Lyman Hall and 2nd w. Ref. "Green's Pioneer Mothers of America." pp. 275, 278—*Miss E. May Christy*, Silver Creek, N. Y.

10285. CLARK-JACK.—Please Communicate with me. Wm. Clark (b 1735 d about 1815) m Margaret Owens. He was the s of Daniel Clark of Md., moved thence to Bedford Co., Pa. (then Cumberland) in 1758. Lived on Dennings Creek. His ch were James; Wm: John Owens; Rev. Daniel; Rev. Stephen; Samuel; Mary m 1st. Hill, 2nd, McCoy; Elizabeth Ankrem; Margaret Gordon; Rachel Sappington. As the name of the w of Wm. 3rd is unknown. I am not sure this is your line, but think it is. John Owens Clark, bro of Wm. m Mary Blair, sister of Alexander Blair of Blair's Mill, Bourbon Nicholas Co., Ky. He d in Ohio. Rev ser in the Clark Co., probably in Cumberland Co., This Clark branch said to be early Colonial in Md.—*Dr. E. M. H. Moore*, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

10307. COCHRAN.—The Bard family History contains a note on John Cochran (w—Baird) but has dau Eleanor m Joseph Junkin (error) John's sister Eleanor m Joseph Junkin (data from desc) Bard book says John Cochran was s of Wm. Cochran of Carrollsburg, Md. 1699-1785, and w Sarah 1702-1771. Cochran mms. (Presbyterian Historical Soc. in Phila.) indicates Wm. w Sarah was a distant cousin named Cochran. William Cochran of Carrollsburg set first in Delaware, moved at an early date to Md. John Cochran prob b in America. His father b 1699 prob too old for Rev War ser. (c) Penna. Gen. Contain a record of the Rowan family.—*Dr. E. M. H. Moors*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

10314. FELTON.—Lieut. Nathaniel Felton b about 1615 came from England to America in 1633 and set in Salem, Mass., where he lived 72 yrs. He m Mary Skelton dau of Rev Samuel, the first minister of Salem. He made a voyage to England in 1634 and returned 1635, in 1636 he was given 20 acres of land. 1643 he sold to Wm. Brown Sr. "the lott south east of Rev. Wm. Skelton's lott with an old house upon it." In 1645 he set nr Felton Hill, Salem, the part afterward called Danvers, and now Peabody. He said in 1700 he had lived there 55 years. 1655 he was a juryman. 1676-1679, 1683 grand juryman, 1657 constable. Also chosen ensign, and 1681 Lieut. He was witness to many wills, deeds, agreements, etc. The Rev. Dr. Felt, author of "Annals of Salem" says he was a man of good faith and judgment and was frequently called to give his testimony about litigated estates. Mrs. Mary Skelton Felton d May 8, 1701, age about 75 yrs. His will dated Oct. 3, 1703 proved 1706 mentions ch John; Nathaniel; Elizabeth a widow; Ruth and Hannah. His ch were John b 1645, m 1670. Mary Tompkins; Ruth bapt Oct. 29, 1648, m James Houlton of Salem; Mary bapt Apr. 6, 1651, d young; Elizabeth b Mar. 18, 1652, m Thomas

Watkins; Nathaniel bapt Aug. 28, 1654 d young. Nathaniel b Aug. 15, 1655, m Anne Horne sometimes spelled Orne; Mary b Jan. 15, 1657; Hannah bapt June 20, 1663 m 1684 Samuel Endicott; Susannah bapt Mar. 29, 1665. Mary Skelton Felton came to Salem in 1629 when she was abt 3 yrs old. Ebeneazer Felton gr s of Lieut. Nathaniel and 5 sons were among the first settlers of New Salem, Mass. in 1740.—Ref:—The Felton Family by Cyrus Felton. "Ances. of Lydia Foster." by J. E. Morris.—*Mrs. John W. Fairing*, 307 East Otoman St., Greenburgh, Pa.

10315. PORTER.—The Porter Gen. says Gen. Moses Porter, father of Benjamin was b in Danvers, Mass. Mar. 26, 1756. (The house he was b in is still standing having been occupied by Zerubbabel Rea 1715, 1739 by Benjamin Porter, his sons Gen. Moses and Zerubbabel.) d. Cambridge, Mass. Apr. 14, 1892, unmarried. I copy from the History of Danvers "Gen. western frontier and superintended the line of the officers of the Rev Army distinguished himself at Bunker Hill. Was under Washington through the War; wounded after the battle of Brandywine in the fight on the banks of the Delaware. Was in the ser many yrs on the western frontier and superintended and line of surveys for fortifications along the coast of Maine and Mass. He was actively engaged in the War of 1812 at various places, being at the taking of Ft. George and commanding at Niagara, where he held the rank of Brig. Gen. in the winter of 1813 he accomplished a march from Niagara to New Orleans in 5 mo. through a trackless wilderness and accompanied Wilkinson's Expedition against Montreal in 1814, and was stationed at Norfolk until the close of the War. All his life in the ser of country. Longer than any officer of his grade and won the confidence and admiration of all as an able courageous soldier and high disciplinarian." There were several other Porters who settled in Mass. and Conn. before 1650 and others who came over after 1800.—*Mrs. Wm. L. Schoppe*, 602 S. 3rd Ave., Bozeman, Mont.

10340. PROTZMAN.—Whereas the State of Pa. did grant two patents of land to John Protzman, one for 353 acres, the other for 37 acres both dated Apr. 1, 1794 * * *. John Protzman did convey 350 acres * * * to David Martin in May 1794 * * * and the said John Protzman did by his last will * * * empower his executors to sell the remainder of his land * * * The above land was on the Welsh Run, Franklin Co., Pa. Look at the Court House, Hagerstown, Md. for Protzman Wills and Records.—*Mrs. C. F. Fendrick*, Mercersburg, Pa.

10374. BUSHNELL.—The name of Daniel Bushnell appears in the indexes of Manuscript

Material from the town of Hartland, and can be found in the Conn. State Library by writing to George S. Godard, State Librarian of Conn.—*Miss Harriet Bushnell*, Bath, N. Y.

10440. WOODFORD.—The Wm. Woodford's of Va. have become sadly confused. Gen. Wm. Woodford did not m a dau of Lord Howe as Howe was not a married man: but possibly did m a relative of Lord Howe. It seems probable that this Wm. Woodford served in the Rev as a sol according to records in hand. Also that Wm. Woodford who m Hannah Moss may have been his s. The latter Wm. was an only s, according to family traditions, so he could not have been a s of Gen. Wm. Woodford who belonged to Caroline Co., and whose marriages and ch are known, and whose heir-at-law, John, obtained a large grant of land in Ky. on the record of his father's ser.—*Miss Kate S. Curry*, 1020 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOSMER.—Page 466 Savage's Gen. Dictionary of new England gives the following: James Hosmer of Concord came in the *Elizabeth* from London 1635 age 28 with w Anne, age 27, dau Mary 2; Anne 3 mo. and two maid servants. He was of Hawkhurst in Kent Co. He had ch b in this country, James, 1637; John 1639; Mary Jan. 10, 1641 d 1642; 2nd w Alice had sons Stephen b Nov. 27, 1642; Hannah 1644 and Mary 1646; 3rd w Mary or Ellen d Mar. 3, 1665. He was freeman 1637 and d Feb. 7, 1685. His dau Mary m Thomas Smith of Concord. Their s James m Oct. 13, 1658.

QUERIES

10542. WEATHERBEE-HOWE.—Wanted par of Elizabeth Weatherbee or Witherby who m Abraham Howe of Marlboro, Mass. Nov. 25, 1793. She was b Dec. 15, 1776 and d Aug. 28, 1853. Had she Rev ances.

(a) CLARK.—Wanted gen of Experience Clark who m Josiah Wheelock at Mendon, Mass. Jan. 6, 1748.

(b) DARLING.—Wanted par and dates of Elizabeth Darling who m Obediah Wheelock in 1705 at Mendon, or Medfield, Mass.

(c) DABY.—Wanted par of Hannah Daby b Nov. 21, 1746, d Oct. 28, 1821, m Lemuel Farnsworth in Harvard, Mass. Jan. 12, 1758.

(d) TOBY.—Wanted par and dates of Susannah Toby of Sandwich, Mass. who m Samuel Barrows of Plymouth, Nov. 21, 1723.

(e) LEWIS-PRESSEY.—Wanted gen and dates of both Benjamin C. Lewis and his w Charlotte Langdon Pressey. They were m June 10, 1824 both of Waterville, Maine. I. F. T.

10543. TERRELL.—Wanted to corres with desc of Edmund Terrell and his w Margaret Willis.

She was the d of Col. Harry and Mildred Washington Willis.—G. M. J.

10544. SHERWOOD.—Wanted name of w of Jeremiah Sherwood of Dutchess Co., N. Y. who was a sol in the Rev. Had he other ch besides Isaac and Betsey? He sold his farm in Dutchess Co., 1784 and in the census of 1790 is given as being m and having 2 ch and 2 others living in his family. Wanted his par.—L. W. M.

10545. HUNTER.—Wanted any data in regard to the family of Helen Hunter who m Isaac Randolph. Also of—Hunter who m Sarah Duryea, who was the m other of Abraham Hunter and of Helen Hunter who m the s of James Fitts Randolph.—M. F. R. P.

10546. WEEKES.—Wanted par and birth place of Joseph Weekes b Feb. 20, 1764. Had bros Amos and Obidiah, who m Margaretha dau of Carl Traver at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Sept. 12, 1788. Removed to Alburgh, Vt. and from thence to Rouses Point.

(a) NICHOLS.—Wanted birth place and gen of Mary or Polly Nichols b Sept. 1, 1771, m about 1790, Andrew Oliver at Orwell Vt.

(b) OLIVER.—Wanted Rev rec of Robert Oliver who m Lydia Gray of Pelham. Sept. 13, 1759. Had sons, Robert, Andrew, Daniel and Clark b Athol, Mass. and removed to Orwell, Vt.—C. L. B.

10547. WOOD.—Wanted ances of Uriah Wood b Dec. 1754, d 1826 m—Bigelow, July 15, 1778. Lived in Vt., then in N. Y. immigrated to Ohio with Satine and Bigelow families at an early date.

(a) PHILLIPS.—Wanted par of Arthur M. Phillips who lived in Carlisle, Pa. before 1807. Father believed to have been killed in Rev.—A. W. C.

10548. WALTON.—Was Robert Walton b abt 1759 of Louisa, Co., Va. a Rev sol? His w was Keziah—. Wanted any inf of desc of Jesse Walton of Amelia Co., Va. and of George Walton b 1737 b Elizabeth Jennings, and went to Va.

(a) SIMS.—Wanted any inf of the families of George, John and Mathew Sims all of Hanover Co., Va.

(b) HESTER.—Agnes Hester of Hanover or New Kent Co., Va. m Simeon Walton of Hanover Co., and lived for a time in Amelia Co., Wanted her par.

(c) ANDERSON.—James and Elizabeth Anderson lived in Amelia Co., James d about 1770. Their ch were James, Henry, Charles, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Mason and Frances. Charles m Lucy Stokes. Was he a sol in the Rev? What was the origin of the the family.—W. H. B.

10549. BOYER.—Wanted information concerning Henry Boyer b 1756 d Mar. 7, 1799 and is

bur in Alex. Va. Wanted the exact date of his b and names and dates of his w and ch.—E. W. F.

10550. McWHORTER.—Wanted inf concerning Thomas McWorter who came from Scotland prior to the French and Indian war and settled in N. J. Wanted also name of his w. Their ch were Gilbert, Hugh and Mary who m Wm. Buchannon. Whom did Gilbert m? Wanted also ances and place of birth of Kezia Tyler b abt 1750, the w of Hugh McWhorter.

10551. PEARCE.—Wanted par of Elizabeth Pearce b in N. J. 1781 d Shelby Co., Ind. 1825 m Alexander Van Pelt. Was her father a Rev sol?

(a) STAFFORD-LEACH.—Wanted par of James Stafford b in Va. and m Mary Leach of Md. Wanted her par also. Were there Rev rec in either family?—M. M. M.

10552. RICE.—Wanted Rev rec of Josia Rice and of his s Buckminster Rice and ances of Abigail Howe who m Buckminster Rice.—L. H. J.

10553. MADDUX-ELLIS.—Wanted ances of Joshua Maddux and also of Sallie Ellis, his w both natives of Ga. living there about 1775. Joshua Maddux immigrated from Ga. to N. C., Tenn. and Ky. finally settling at the end of his journey near Carlyle, Ill. Steven Ellis, probably the father of Sallie was a native of Mecklenburg Co., Va.—R. E. D.

10554. TERRELL.—Would like to corres with desc of Orvil s of Joel Terrell, b 1803 m Ermina Kilpatrick.—A. E. G.

10555. RUSH-LOCKWOOD.—Wanted Rev rec of Martin Rush b Nov. 10, 1732. His s Daniel or Martin b 1761 m Abigail Lockwood b 1769. Did Abigail Lockwood's father have Rev rec? Have complete Bible rec of Rush family but do not know where they lived. Probably Penna, N. Y. or Va.—J. M. T.

10556. HARGROVE-PAGE.—Wanted gen, Rev rec and all dates of Reuben Hargrove and his two wives. He m secondly, Mildred Page of Va. and moved from Buncombe Co., N. C. to Montgomery Co., Ga. before 1800. His sons were Laban, Reuben, Morgan, Hardy Hiram and Lemuel (1st m) Zachariah, Branscome and Kinchen W. (2nd m) Wanted name of Reuben Hargrove's 1st w and Hardy Hiram's three wives. He was living in Houston Co., Ga. 1849.—J. M. H.

10557. CHANDLER.—Wanted maiden name and all data regarding Lucretia who m 1st—Elms and 2nd,—Chandler. Her dau m Samuel Cooper abt 1820.

(a) SEWARD.—Wanted name of Obidiah Seward's w who lived on Long Island in 1741. Had dau Elizabeth & Mehitabel. Did Obidiah have Rev rec.

(b) COOPER.—Were Wm., Nathaniel and Samuel Cooper of Long Island and Saratoga, bros? Would like to corres with their desc.—C. C. J.

10558. ROBINSON.—Wanted Rev rec of Hamilton Robinson who enlisted from Ohio or from Ky.—V. B. H.

10559. WYLLIS-WYLLYS.—Wanted name of w of James Wyllis of Mansfield Conn. b Apr. 21, 1731, d Feb. 2, 1818. Children, James; Wm. b 1754 m Sarah Bennett; John m Olive Root; Polly m Asa Convers; Miriam; Olive b Horace Fletcher.—C. C. H.

10560. DYE-ROGERS-HOXIE.—Wanted Rev rec of John and Richard Dye, Thomas Rogers and Stephen Hoxie. John Dye lived in Richmond Twp, Wash. Co., R. I. in 1790, m Thankful Potter in 1756. Had ch Samuel Richard, John, Daniel and Michael. Son Richard b Oct. 18, 1760 d 1854 in Richmond Twp. m 1782 Zurriah Rogers dau of Thomas b 1733 and his w Elizabeth Hoxie whom he m in 1763 in Richmond, R. I. Stephen Hovie m Elizabeth Kenyon dau of John. Feb. 27, 1734 or 1735. Was in Richmond, R. I., 1774. Wanted date and place of his b & d. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these lines.—D. F.

10561. SMITH.—Wanted ances of Anne Smith b Feb. 20, 1755 and m Daniel Trigg, Jan. 30, 1777. Was her Father Guy Smith of Bedford Co., Va.—D. A. P.

10562. RODERICK-LANDIS.—Henry Roderick b 1821 in Southern Pa. was the s of—Roderick and —Landis. The Landis family of which Henry Roderick is a desc immigrated from Va. to Pa. abt 1800. Henry Roderick m Mary Greenlee. Lived for a time in Fayette Co., Pa. near Uniontown, Moving to Southern Wisc. abt 1850. Wanted Roderick and Landis gen and Rev rec of either family.—A. D. L.

10563. CROSEY.—Wanted name and dates of w of Isaac Cropsey of N. Y. probably Dutchess Co., who was b 1719 and d Mar. 27, 1781. Did he have Rev rec.

(a) UNDERHILL.—Did Nathaniel Underhill of White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y. have Rev rec. His w was Abigail Lisenard. Wanted dates of both.—M. P. D.

10564. COLE.—Wanted ances of Mary Cole who m Simeon Ballow in Smithfield, R. I. Apr. 1, 1762. They lived there until his d. She d in Charlestown, N. H. Nov. 22, 1827.

(a) FISH.—Wanted ances of James Fish who was b Rehobeth, Mass. Also of his w Hannah (Case ?) who was from Shrewsbury, Vt. He d in 1832 age 65. They settled in Langdon, N. H. bet 1790 and 1800 where they are bur.

(b) BALLOW-SAYLES.—Wanted the dates of b & d of Abraham Ballow who m Mary Sayles, Mar. 3, 1739. She was b Apr. 22, 1721, where

did she die? They lived in Smithfield, R. I.?—E. M. F. L.

10565. BERRY-LUTZ-BIERLY.—Wanted dates of b, m and d of Peter Berry a Rev sol of Lancaster Co., Pa. and of his w Margaret Kublings. Their ch were Jacob, Peter, Henry, Conrad, Philip, John, Nicholas, Barbara, Margaret, Catherine and Christina. Did Peter Jr. m Lizzie, dau of Anthony and Anne Warner Bierly. Who were their ch? Wanted par of both Peter Berry b 1782 and his w Elizabeth Lutz b 1786.

(a) COX-REED.—Wanted par of Nancy or Sarah Cox b June 4, 1800 Middletown, Ohio, who m about 1820 nr Dayton, Ohio, Abraham s of Brewster and Sarah Rogers Reed of Amelia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Reed gen also desired.

(b) MARTIN.—Wanted Christian name and dates of—Martin and w Margaret—who lived in Western Va. Their ch were Wm., John, James, Charles, Margaret, Polly, Nancy and Catherine b 1800 m George Smith. Their dau Lovisa b Dec. 4, 1819 m 1836 David Crockett. Family moved to Butler Co., Ohio and Indiana.

(c) CROCKETT.—Wm. Crockett m Mrs. Nancy Moss. Their ch were David Perry, Asher, Elizabeth, Polly, Matilda. David, b Jan. 19, 1812 d 1855 m 1836 Lovisa Smith of Indiana. Family came from Tenn. to Ind. David named for his uncle David Crockett of Alama fame. Would like proof of this. Also par and dates of Wm. Crockett and his w.—J. B. B.

10566. WILCOX.—Wanted names of ch of Edward and Tamsen Wilcox who m abt 1700 and lived in Westerly, R. I. Also of Edward and Dinah Wilcox m abt 1715. Who were the par of Samuel Wilcox b abt 1720 m 1741 Anne Carpenter in West Greenwich.

(a) WAKEMAN.—Wanted ch with their m of Lieut. Laban Wakeman b in Providence, R. I. 1754, d 1795 m 1786 Esther Eddy.

(b) VANVLEIT.—Dirck Jansen VanVleit b abt 1664 m Anne Andriessen and had Arie b 1686 who m Grietje Masten in 1711. Wanted other ch of Dirck VanVliet and their marriages.

(c) MORRIS.—Wanted par with dates of Abigail Morris who m John Frissell Nov. 10, 1726 at Woodstock, Conn. Wanted also their ch.

(d) BARTHELOMEW.—Wanted par and dates of Abigail Bartholomew who m Joseph Frissell in 1691 at Woodstock, Conn.—B. A. C.

10567. HASKINS.—Wanted par, maiden name and dates of Betsey or Elizabeth w and widow of Wm. Haskins who was b in New Salem, Mass. 1766 and d Shutesbury, Mass. May 19, 1808.—L. W. S.

10568. FULLER.—Wanted par of Wm. and Benj. Fuller who came from Vt. about 1809 with a load of horses to New Haven, Conn. Benj. b Jan. 26, 1789 remained in New Haven.

William went to Ohio, m and d there. These bros were orphans and reared by an Aunt Sallie.—E. D. L.

10569. FLOYD.—Wanted par and dates of Margaret Floyd who m John Carney a Rev sol who ser in Capt. John Peyton Harrison's Co., 2nd Va. Regt.

(a) HARRISON.—Wanted par of Nancy Harrison who m Wm. Tuggle a Rev sol in 9th Va. Regt of foot. Also ser in Capt. Curtis Kendall's Co., 1st Va., Regt. of foot. Tradition says she was a dau of a bro of Benj. Harrison the signer. Wanted any information regarding her.—J. G. H. N.

10570. PITT.—Oliver Cromwell Pitt came from England prior to 1795. 1st rec. I have been able to find of him is that he owned a large tract of land in Readfield, Me, in which was the Pitt Tavern, in 1795 when Me. was a province of Mass. From what place in England did he come. Did he have any connection with Wm. Pitt, England's Prime Minister?

(a) NOOPER.—Wanted ances and place and date of b of Joshua Nooper who m in Portsmouth, N. H. Dec. 16, 1798 Sallie Traleton. His oldest ch was b there in 1799, after which he removed to Castine, Me. He was a cabinet maker and raised a family of 18 ch. I find a statement that he was b in Portsmouth, England, 1777. Can this be verified?—M. F. B. S.

10571. RANSON.—Wanted par of James Ranson who m Jan. 1, 1821 in N. Y. City, Sophia More Abbott dau of Samuel.

(a) HILL.—Wanted par of Margaret Hill who m 1806 in N. Y. City Samuel Patterson of Conn. She was b Jan. 2, 1791. Her sister Helen Hill m Col. Charles Cotesworth Pinkney of S. C.—E. H. V. V.

10572. ESKRIDGE.—Wanted par of Lieut. George Eskridge who d in Grayson Co., Ky. Aug. 18, 1827. Wanted also names of their ch and Rev rec of his father.—C. M. E.

10573. DUNHAM-CAMPBELL.—Wanted ch of Hezekiah Dunham and Elizabeth Campbell who were m at New Brunswick, N. J. (Christ Church) Oct. 26, 1769. Did he have a bro Francis and sister Delilah? Wanted par of Elizabeth Campbell. Wanted also ances of Sarah Townsend the w of Wm. Hull of Culpepper Co., Va. who emigrated to Licking Co., Ohio abt 1809. Wanted also ances of Wm. Hull's mother Margaret Glover. Sarah Fox b 1794 d 1879 m Wm. McLean of Warren Co., Ohio. She had a sister Margaret who m Moses B. Corwin in 1811 and lived in Urbana, Ohio. Their mother was Mary Brand or Brandon of Miami Co., Ohio and tradition says their father came to Cincinnati about 1790 when that town was called Losantiville. Wanted ances on both lines.—S. S. D.

10574. HARRISON-HERBERT.—Charles Harrison bro of Benj. the signer b 1744 d 1775 m Mary Herbert. Wanted his Rev rec and names of his sons.—M. C. T.

10575. HONEYWELL-CRAWFORD.—Enoch Honeywell (s of Samuel) b Apr. 9, 1725 d in Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. Sept. 11, 1813. His s Wm. b Sept. 29, 1757 in Bedford d Oct. 17, 1831 in Summerhill, Cayuga Co., N. Y. m Elizabeth Crawford b 1764 in Sommers Town, N. Y. d 1811, dau of David Crawford who d in Sommers Town, N. Y. age 80 yrs. Wanted Honeywell and Crawford Rev rec.—H. H. F.

10576. JOHNSON.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Rebecca Johnson b Guilford Co., N. C. about 1800, m Joseph Perry Hockett (a Quaker) in Guilford Co., about 1820. They emigrated to Parke Co., Ind. in 1831.—H. H. F.

10577. TURNER.—Wanted names of ch and rec of their marriages of Jacob Turner, Capt 5th Reg. N. C. Line. Elizabeth Turner m Daniel Bryan who was b 1758, d 1842. Wanted Turner gen with any rec of Rev ser.

(a) CARTMILL-CARTNAL.—Mary Anne Cartmill b 1795 d 1857 m 1811 Lewis Bryan. Wanted her gen and any rec of Rev ser.—M. E. T.

10578. CLARK.—Wanted par of Rebecca Clark who m Timothy Culver a Sgt. in Cont. Army from Conn.

(a) COATES.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Hannah Coates who m Amasa Culver in 1800, said Amasa being s of Rev sol.—E. C.

10579. CUPP.—Wanted any inf concerning Rosina Cupp of Tenn. who m Joseph McGuire and moved to Miss. abt 1800.—H. McG. Y.

10580. STALLCUP.—Wanted par and any inf of Mark Hardin Stallcup who lived in Lexington, Ky. and fought in the War of 1812. He was in the Battle of the Thames under Gen. Isaac Shelby from Ky.—L. C.

10581. CALDWELL.—Wanted Rev rec of David s of John Caldwell of Lunenburg Co., Va.

(a) PILE.—Want to corres with anyone having inf regarding Eliza Pile of Va. who m Wm. s of John Caldwell, Aug. 15, 1802.

(b) PATTESON.—Wanted gen of Charles Patteson of Va. Was he a Rev sol? His s Jonathan b 1797 m Matilda gr dau of John Caldwell.

(c) DEGRAFFENREID.—Wanted gen of the DeGraffenreid family of N. C. They were Swiss emigrants. Regina DeGraffenreid m Charles Patteson. Was her father a Rev Sol.

(d) BAKER.—Correspondence desired with any one interested in the Baker family of Md. Was the Baker home in Calvert Co., Md.? When did Francis Baker Jr. m Nancy Davis, and where? Was she an Aunt of Jefferson Davis?—M. McL.

10582. DULL.—John Dull was a sol in Capt. Rundois Co., Northampton Co., Flying Camp, 1776. Ref. Pa Archives 3rd Series, vol. 23, p. 455 and 5th Series, vol. 8, p. 538. John Dull resided in Somerset Co., Pa., at the time of his death and is bur at Centerville, that Co. He was b May 20, 1753 d Nov. 20, 1835 m Elizabeth Putman b Jan. 22, 1752 d Oct. 22, 1843 (Rec. from tombstones). Wanted place of b and res at time of enlistment.—H. E. W.

10583. JOHNSON.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Jesse Johnson b 1800 in Penna. m Jane Harvey 1823. The name of Jesse's bro and sister were John, Wm., Robert, James, Samuel, and Nancy. Would like to corres with anyone having this inf.—W. H. Q.

10584. WYATT.—Wanted par of Thomas H. Wyatt of Lynchburg, Va. who d in Madison, Ga. 1844 age 35. In his will he mentions bro Benj. H. Wyatt of Campbell Co., Va. and John Wyatt of Richmond Co., Va. and a sister Nancy Wyatt Mitchell, of Mo. Would like to corres with their desc.

10585. MASON.—Wanted gen and any inf of John Mason of Va. b 1745, m Anne Shirley in 1768 and d 1831, Mt. Sterling, Ky.—W. E. B.

10586. CALVERT.—Wanted names of ch of Reuben Calvert who d 1778 Pr. Wm. Co., Va. Adm. report mentions "2 youngest ch." Deed 1794 mentions "Thomas s and heir at law of said Reuben Calvert, deceased."—E. F. O. G.

10587. THOMAS.—Wanted par of Charles Thomas b Sept. 28, 1776 d Mar. 2, 1859, m Sarah Barrett, Apr. 18, 1801. Did his father have Rev rec?—N. M. C.

10588. KENYON.—Wanted all data and par of Thomas Kenyon who m Amy Brown and at one time lived in Schoharie Co., N. Y. Had at least one son b there Henry B., who was b Dec. 24, 1800, and m Betsey Brown of Norwich, N. Y. Tradition says that Henry's mother and w were related. Betsey was the dau of Hezekiah Brown. Henry Kenyon was a Baptist minister. The ch of Thomas Kenyon were Grovner, Francis, Henry, Amy Brown Metcalfe, Nancy who m Dr. Pettingale. Wanted ances of Thomas Kenyon and Amy Brown and places and dates of b and d.—C. B. B.

10589. GREENLEE.—Did Samuel Greenlee who m Mary Paxton have Rev rec? And was he a bro of Robert? Was Elizabeth Dunlap who m Robert Greenlee a dau of Lieut., Col. Dunlap of Cumberland Co?—V. E. D.

10590. EWING.—Was Charles Ewing who enlisted in Capt. Gross Scruggs' Co., 5th Va. Regt. Feb. 6, 1776 and was reported dead Jan., 1777 the father of Charles Ewing who enlisted at the same time and ser as a fifer and wagoner in the same Co.? Wanted Ewing gen.—C. P.



Wharton

WHARTON

The Wharton family is of great antiquity in England. During the reign of Edward I, one of its members married the heiress of Hastings, and their descendants therefore, claim a royal line from the Plantagenets.

The Wharton estate was situated upon the Eden River and in 1409 Henry Wharton of Eden married the daughter of Sir Thomas Musgrave. Their son married the daughter of Sir Thomas Lowther, thereby leaving to their descendants the royal blood from Edward II and the De Toeneys, whose lineage can be traced to Eric King of the Goths in Scandinavia living in the time of Serue, great, grandfather of Abraham, 761 B. C.

Sir Thomas Wharton, in the reign of Henry VIII, was Governor of town and Castle of Carlisle, and for his gallant services against the Scots was knighted 1545, Baron Wharton.

It is a singular coincidence that after the Whartons had gained their principal honors in wars against the Scots at that time, five centuries later their descendants should be united in America by the marriage of Joseph Barton to the grand-daughter of Ann Wharton.

Philip VI, Lord of Wharton created Duke 1718, had son Sir George who succeeded to the Barony and was a subscriber to the Virginia Company. One of his sons married the daughter of Sir Henry Lee, the ancestor of the Lees of Virginia.

Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir George's youngest son immigrated to America in 1685, and became the Founder of the Wharton family in this country, many of whom have been distinguished in its history.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Baldwin

BALDWIN

Baldwin in early Norman French, was a designative term meaning chief-keeper of the royal staghounds. Other authorities give the meaning of Baldwin as "bold in battle."

One of the best known royal Bandouvins or Baldwins in 862, he then being the hereditary chief-forester of Harlebeck, in Flanders, was created Count of Flanders and later Count of Artois by his father-in-law, Charles le Hardi, King of the Franks to whose daughter Judith, he was third husband.

This Baldwin I, Count of Flanders was the son of Odvacre, the son of Enguerand, the son of Lyderick.

Their son Balwin II, Count of Flanders, married Aelfthryth, daughter of Judith's stepson Alfred, and through this marriage the English Kings, since the Conqueror trace their descendants from Alfred the Great and Charlemagne and also through this Judith to the Guelphs. The grandson of Judith and Baldwin I, Count of Flanders followed the Crusade and inherited the throne of Jerusalem.

Richard Baldwin of Dunbridge, England 1552, married Ellen Apoke, and his great grandson, Nathaniel Baldwin of Cholesbury, England, immigrated to America 1639, and married Joana Westcoat, widow. Their son Samuel, born in Fairfield, Connecticut, 1665 married Abigail, daughter of John, Sr., and Marie Bruen Baldwin. Through Marie Bruen the family can be traced in the male line to 1200, and it connects through marriage with all the royal lines of Europe to the time of William the Conqueror. Several of the ancestors were also Barons of Runymede. Samuel Baldwin was Deacon for Guilford, Litchfield and Goshen, Connecticut; also Treasurer and Representative, and his descendants have been men of note.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program
Conducted by
GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



OUTLINE FOR HISTORY PROGRAMS DURING 1922-1923

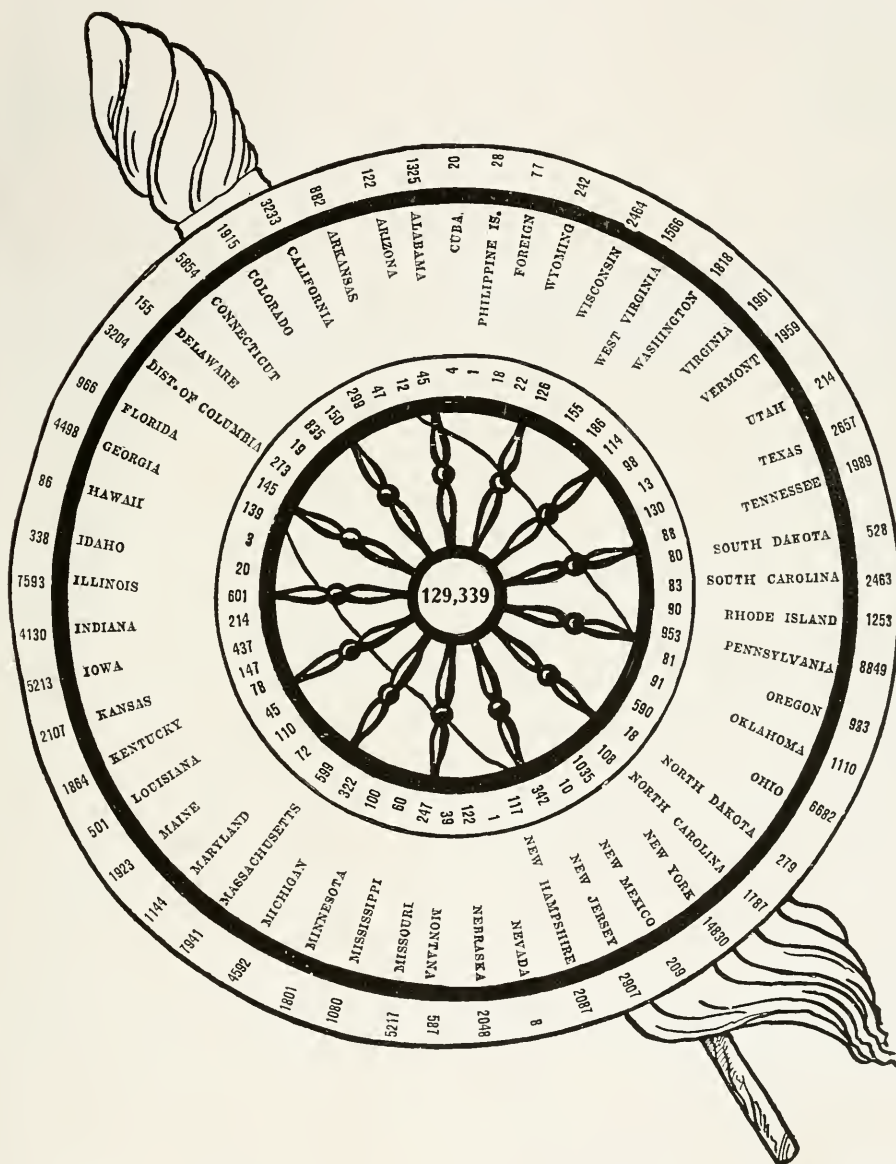
Dr. George M. Churchill, Assistant Professor of History, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has prepared the following outline of the history programs, which are to appear in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE monthly during 1922-1923, so that chapters, desiring to plan their programs of study, can benefit from it.

THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES

A study of the growth of the United States, not only in the sense of territorial acquisitions, but of the movement of its people within its boundaries, with some attention to geographic conditions.

- I. The European Frontier.
 - The expansion of Europe.
 - Establishment of English colonies.
 - The advance to the mountains.
 - The colonial spirit.
- II. Breaking the barriers.
 - The nature of the barriers.
 - The French and Indian Wars.
 - The new field for expansion.
 - British policy and colonial reactions.
 - The Quebec Act and the Hinterland.
 - The Revolution and Expansion.
 - Kentucky and Tennessee.
 - The Northwest-Clark.
 - The treaty and the boundaries.
- III. The Mississippi Valley.
 - The Land Cessions.
 - The Ordinance of 1787.
 - The Struggle for the Mississippi Valley.
 - The Northwest and England.
 - The Southwest and Spain.
 - The Louisiana Purchase.
- IV. The Advance to the Mississippi.
 - The Occupation of the Old Northwest.
 - Cotton Culture and the Southwest.
 - Transportation and settlement.
 - The Frontier Spirit.
- V. Southwestern Expansion.
 - The Santa Fé Trail.
 - Texas—Settlement, annexation, independence.
 - The Mexican Cessions.
 - Expansion and the Civil War.
- VI. Northwestern Expansion.
 - Exploration and the Fur trade.
 - Oregon.
 - The Oregon Trail.
 - The Settlement of Oregon.
 - The Adjustment with England.
 - The purchase of Alaska.
- VII. California and the Pacific.
 - California.
 - Old California.
 - The American Conquest.
 - Gold and Settlement.
 - Hawaii and the Philippines.
 - The United States in the Pacific.
- VIII. Building up the West.
 - The Mormons in Utah.
 - The Pacific Railroads.
 - Stock raising, mining, and agriculture.
 - The Disappearance of the Frontier.
- IX. Southward Expansion.
 - Florida and the Monroe Doctrine.
 - The Filibusters.
 - Cuba and the Spanish War.
 - The Panama Canal.
 - The United States in the Caribbean.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

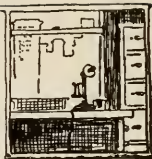
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
**JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**New York at this date of publication
leads all States with 1035 subscribers**



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, June 7, 1922



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, June 7, 1922, at 10.05 A.M.

The Chaplain General opened with prayer, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General announced that Mrs. Yawger was not able to be present and that it would be necessary for the Board to designate some one to act as Secretary. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded and carried, *that Mrs. White act as Secretary pro tem.*

The President General spoke of the serious illness of Mrs. Sparks, State Regent of Pennsylvania. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, *that a letter of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Sparks, who is seriously ill at University Hospital, Philadelphia.* Mrs. Guernsey referred to the death of Mrs. Hodgkin's father, and moved *that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Wilkinson and family upon the death of her husband, the father of Mrs. Hodgkins, Vice President General of the District of Columbia.* Seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried. Mrs. McCall reported that Mrs. Akerman, State Regent of Georgia, was unable to be present on account of the illness of her mother and moved *that a note of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Charles Akerman, of Georgia, on account of serious illness of her mother.* Seconded by Mrs. Guernsey and carried. The President General read messages from other members regretting their inability to be present at the meeting.

The announcement was made by the President General that if it was the wish of the members present, Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, would endeavor to have an informal luncheon of sandwiches, iced tea and cakes served in the Banquet Hall. The plan met with general approval and most of the members signified their desire to be included in the number for whom luncheon should be ordered.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General *pro tem*, the following members being recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs.

Minor, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Reed; *State Vice Regents:* Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Schick.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Your President General begs to submit the following report of her activities since the last meeting of the Board on April 24th. She remained in Washington for a week after the close of Congress and the meeting of the Board, to write letters of thanks to those who so generously contributed their time and talent on the program of our Congress, and also to put into operation, as far as possible, the business resulting from Congress and the Board meeting.

During the week following Congress your President General was invited to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution at the International Conference of Pan-American Women, at the meetings held in Baltimore and Washington, under the auspices of the League of Women Voters.

While in Baltimore for this conference a very delightful luncheon was given in her honor by the Daughters of Maryland, some of whom are also members of the League of Women Voters. Friday evening of that week the conference was held in our own Memorial Continental Hall. This meeting was attended by your President General, and she was also present at a luncheon given by Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood in honor of the women of the conference.

After this your President General returned to her home for a much-needed rest, but within a few days she was starting out again to keep official engagements. She attended the Congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in Springfield, Mass., on May 15th, where she gave greetings from our Society.

On May 24th she accepted an invitation from the President and Officers of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the British Empire in the United States of America, to attend a luncheon in New York City, and made an address.

The day following she made a trip to Ellis Island in company with Miss Amelia Campbell and Mrs. Remsen, Chairman of Americanization of Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Remsen was instrumental in securing the distribution of the Manual on Ellis Island through the Social Service Department.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the workers on Ellis Island are finding the Manual most helpful in their work. They are enthusiastic in its praise and want it in many languages. Thousands of copies have been sent to the Island, where it is being distributed with careful discrimination and in a way to avoid needless waste. A great field of usefulness is opening before our Society on Ellis Island, not only in the distribution of the Manual but also in coöperation with the relief and social work now going on there.

On May 30th your President General attended the dedication ceremonies of the Lincoln Memorial by invitation of the Lincoln Memorial Association. An invitation was also extended to all our National Officers. This ceremony was most impressive and long to be remembered.

On June 1st she was asked to present in person the cup awarded by the Society each year to a midshipman at Annapolis. The exercises at Annapolis were held on the afternoon of that date and it was the privilege and pleasure of your President General to present the cup to Midshipman Jerauld Lockwood Olmsted, of Iowa, who not only excelled in seamanship and international law, for which the cup is awarded, but was the honor man of the class. While at Annapolis the President General was the guest of Mrs. Rhett Goode and her daughter, Mrs. Coyle.

Before and since leaving Washington in April, the national committees have been given consideration and the chairmen and many of the committee members have been appointed. It is desired to have the committee lists in the hands of the chairmen very early in the summer, in order that the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board requiring National Chairmen to issue their circulars early in the Fall may be carried out. To date only about one-half of the lists have been received from the State Regents. Pursuant to the resolution adopted by Congress the following have been selected for the committee to take charge of the administration of the income from the Liberty Loan Fund, which is now to be a standing committee: The President General, the Treasurer General, Mrs.

Joy, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Ellison.

It has been found advisable to create another department under our Patriotic Education Committee, in the interest of better films, and therefore a vice chairman will be appointed to take charge of this phase of patriotic education.

Your President General is able at last to report that a definite decision has been reached by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission as to the site for our memorial fountain. The site, as finally settled, is to be on the green opposite the Court House, on the main street of the town, a very effective and conspicuous location. It is by far the most desirable of the proposed sites that were available since the location on Cole's Hill, directly back of the Rock, could not be obtained. A new design for the fountain was submitted to the committee at a meeting held yesterday and the work will proceed at once. It is hoped that it will be completed in time for dedication in the Fall or early Winter.

Immediately after the close of Congress the painting for the War Museum in France was turned over to the War Department for shipment and a very appreciative letter was received from General Rogers, which I will read.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
OF THE ARMY

Washington, D. C.

April 28, 1922.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,

President General,

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution,

Memorial Continental Hall,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. MINOR:

I desire to express to you, and through you to the Society of which you are the President General, my warm appreciation of the painting presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the American War Department Exhibit, in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris, France.

The excellence of the painting is particularly appealing in combination of beauty, fine artistic quality and impressiveness of subject, the last named conveying to me an added interest inasmuch as it intimately connects with the Quartermaster Corps upon which organization fell the duty of overseas transport of our troops.

It seems especially fitting that in this permanent American exhibit in France the Daughters of the American Revolution should be conspicuously represented, preserving and symbolizing as they do the principles of loyalty and true Americanism.

It is my intention to forward your gift on

the transport Cantigny, sailing on May 2nd. It will be immediately placed by Major Gimperling, of the Quartermaster Corps, in whose charge these details have been given.

Please accept my thanks and kind personal regards.

Very sincerely,

H. L. ROGERS,
Quartermaster General.

and my answer:

May 2, 1922.

H. L. Rogers,
Quartermaster General, U. S. A.
Office of the Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL ROGERS:

Your very gracious letter of thanks, for the painting which the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has just turned over to you for shipment to the War Museum in Paris, has been forwarded to me, and I am writing to say that the Society which I have the honor to serve as President General has counted it a very great privilege to contribute to the museum in Paris this painting. We stand ready at all times to coöperate in any way that we can with our Government, and it has been a pleasure to turn over to the War Department this small contribution to the War Museum being established in France.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your courtesy in permitting the painting to remain with us until after our Congress, as it was very satisfactory to the delegates attending to see the painting before it was shipped abroad?

Very sincerely,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

In accordance with the motion made at our last meeting, that the President General appoint a committee to get the practical facts we need to know in regard to the offer of the Rosa Bonheur chateau, she has named Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Whitman, Miss Richards, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Seydel and Mrs. Bissell.

It will be recalled that Colonel Walter Scott sent to the President General, during the week of Congress, a check for one thousand dollars, to be used for prizes which would give more publicity to our Society and its work. It seemed best to your President General to appoint a committee to take charge of this, and she will therefore appoint Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Seydel, Miss Lincoln, Mrs. Hardy and Mrs. Chubbuck.

Two Executive Committee meetings have been held, April 28th and June 5th. The former, a special meeting to decide about placing the contract for the publication of the Magazine

(which contract was awarded to J. B. Lippincott Company, the lowest bidder) and the latter meeting will be reported by the Secretary, so it is unnecessary to go into details here.

In closing this report there is regret that the announcement must be made of the resignation of Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Genealogist, which she tendered on account of ill-health, the resignation taking effect April 30th.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

The President General interrupted her report to call attention to the blue print and drawing showing the location and the proportions of the fountain. The letter of Miss Pierce, tendering her resignation, and the President General's reply thereto, were also read by the President General. Mrs. Guernsey spoke of the services rendered to the Society by Miss Pierce during her different terms as a National Officer and moved that the resignation of Miss Grace M. Pierce be accepted and that a letter of sympathy be sent her in her illness and regret for the necessity of her resignation as Genealogist of the National Society, D. A. R. Seconded by Miss McDuffee and carried. The President General's report was accepted on motion duly seconded.

The President General reported the appointment of the Auditing Committee, as follows: Miss Coltrane, Chairman; Mrs. Talbott, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Mrs. Eugene G. Herndon, Mrs. Herbert K. Lord, Mrs. H. B. Patten, Mrs. Fred L. Volland, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; and announced that inasmuch as Miss Pierce, who had been the Chairman of Printing for the past two years, was too ill to act now, the Treasurer General had been requested to be Chairman of that Committee and would serve in that capacity.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was read by Mrs. White as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The instructions of Congress have been carried out as promptly as possible. The resolutions adopted, the Constitution and By-laws as amended, the address of the President General, and the Magazine verse were all prepared for the printer, and the proof read and turned over when delivered to the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing.

There were sent to the officials and various organizations copies of the resolutions adopted by Congress, and very appreciative letters were received in reply.

The minutes of the Board meetings of April 15th and 24th were duly turned over to the

Editor of the Magazine. Copies of the rulings of Congress and of these two Board meetings were sent to all offices; all letters sent as ordered; and notification cards to the 945 members admitted at these two meetings, in addition to the 1950 admitted March 27th, were sent out before May 15th.

Membership certificates have been sent out to the number of 1800.

Notices of appointment have been mailed and the lists sent to the respective National Chairmen for all National Committees except those composed of State Chairmen, the complete lists of these not yet having been received from the State Regents. Eleven of the State Regents' lists have been received in my office as follows: Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Notices to members of the June Board meeting were mailed as soon as the date was fixed by the President General, and I have just finished signing about twenty-five hundred membership cards to provide for the new members who will be admitted today.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. The report of Executive Committee was then read by Mrs. White.

Report of Executive Committee

April 28, 1922: That the contract for publishing the Magazine be given for another year to J. B. Lippincott & Company.

June 5, 1922: That the report of the committee appointed to investigate the claims of two members to be charter members be accepted, and filed with its findings and recommendations, and that the Recording Secretary General be requested to communicate these findings and recommendations to these members.

That an appropriation of \$100 be granted to the Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity for postage and typing, and that in addition a supplemental list be printed consisting of papers received since the last list was printed.

That the salary of new clerks having served on the permanent roll of the Society at least one year at \$75 a month, shall be increased to \$80 a month, from July 1, 1922.

That the salary of those clerks who have been on the permanent roll more than two years now receiving \$80 a month, be increased to \$85 a month, from July 1, 1922.

That the clerk assisting in the office of the Magazine be paid \$5 a month, beginning July 1, 1922.

That the request of the Registrar General be

granted, transferring Miss Mohler, general clerk, and Miss Busam, copyist, in her office, from the temporary to the permanent roll, at \$75 a month, from July 1, 1922.

That the request of the Recording Secretary General be granted, transferring Miss Rae, in her office, from temporary to permanent roll, at \$75 a month, beginning July 1, 1922.

That Mrs. Getzendanner be transferred from the temporary to the permanent roll, as Secretary to the Curator General at the same salary as her predecessor.

That the Recording Secretary General be requested to have minutes of all Board meetings now in short-hand transcribed into long-hand and signed, the entire work to be completed on or before January 1, 1923, and the Board minutes from April, 1917, to and through June, 1922, to be completed and signed on or before October 1, 1922.

That the Treasurer General inform this former member, now resigned, who lost her membership certificate and desires another, that the wording of the certificate covers only members of the Society; therefore to issue a duplicate certificate to one not now a member is not permissible.

That the President General be authorized to write a letter to the Valley Forge Association expressing the views of this Committee that we cannot undertake so big an object as raising funds for a library building at Valley Forge.

That \$50 be paid Mr. Phillips for his services during Congress.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee of April 28th was accepted without objection. Mrs. Guernsey moved *that Recommendation No. 1 of June 5th of the Executive Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Block and carried. Recommendation No. 2 was adopted on motion of Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. McCall; Recommendation No. 3 adopted on motion of Mrs. Hodgkins, duly seconded; fourth Recommendation adopted on motion of Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Bissell; fifth Recommendation adopted on motion of Mrs. Bissell, seconded by Mrs. Guernsey; sixth Recommendation adopted on motion of Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hunter; Recommendation No. 7 adopted on motion of Mrs. McCall, seconded by Mrs. Seydel; recommendation No. 8 adopted on motion of Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Elliott; Recommendation No. 9 adopted on motion of Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck; Recommendation No. 10 adopted on motion of Miss Strider, duly seconded; Recommendation No. 11 adopted on motion of Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Buel; Adoption of Recommendation No. 12 moved and seconded. Mrs. Hanger asked that the word "customary" be inserted, making the Recommendation read

"that the customary \$50 be paid to Mr. Phillips for his services during Congress." There being no objection, this word was added and the adoption of the recommendation as amended carried.

Miss Strider then read her report as Registrar General, requesting that she be allowed to give a supplementary report during the afternoon session.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

One thousand four hundred and sixty-five applications presented to the Board; and 614 supplemental papers verified; 2079 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 522 insignias, 270 ancestral bars, and 600 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 1116 originals and 920 supplementals.

Papers returned unverified: 11 originals and 28 supplementals.

Eighty new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1465 applicants for membership.* The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 1465 applicants members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported that 35 former members had complied with the requirements of the Constitution and requested reinstatement, and moved *that 35 members who have qualified for reinstatement be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 35 reinstated as members of the National Society. The Treasurer General reported also that the Society had lost by resignation 51 members and through death 161 members. At the request of the President General the Board rose in silent memory of these 161 members.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Emma R. Munger Slipher, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Mrs. Anna Hotchkiss Gillespie, Court-

land, Ala.; Mrs. Jennie Maude McIver Rountree, Edgewood, Ala.; Mrs. Grace F. Reid Kendall, Wynne, Ark.; Mrs. Elsie Ringer Vaught, Julesburg, Colo.; Mrs. Josephine Wilson Hess, Jonesboro, Ill.; Miss Elizabeth Bird, Savage, Md.; Mrs. Inez Brewster Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.; Miss Florence P. Sanford, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Lillie Burwell Horner, Oxford, N. C.; Mrs. Mary Margaret McConahy Hall, Carrington, N. D.; Mrs. Olla MacClarkson Hardway, Minot, N. D.; Mrs. Dorothy Rachel Clark Van Pelt, Lostine, Ore.; Mrs. Jennie McKellar Cade, Mt. Carmel, S. C.; Mrs. Ida Gavin Harper, St. George, S. C.; Mrs. Sarah Divine Cooke, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Sara P. McMillan, Harriman, Tenn.; Mrs. Hattie Swift Race, Coupeville, Wash.

The authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Tampa, Fla., and Bethesda, Md.; Altavista, Arlington and Chase City, Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Lottie Jones Allan, Ft. Lupton, Colo.; Miss Emma Pottengill, Delhi, N. Y.

The State Regent of New York requests the re-appointment of Miss Emma Pettengill as Organizing Regent at Delhi, N. Y., be confirmed.

Through their respective State Regents the following resignations of Organizing Regents have been received:

Mrs. Alice Cook Wilhelm, Jonesboro, Ill.; Mrs. Anna M. Hicks, Amelia, Ohio.

The Cordele Chapter, Cordele, Ga., through its State Regent requests to be disbanded. The Chapter feels they can better serve the National Society with one large Chapter instead of two small ones.

The State Regent of Oklahoma, Mrs. McClintock, requests the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Mary McComb Allen be changed from Leadley to Woodward, Okla.

The Chapter at Austin, Ill., requests that its name be changed from John Cory to David Kennison. I recommend this be allowed.

The following Chapters have reported organization and are herewith presented for confirmation and their names for approval:

Capt. Jacob Rich, at Cobden, Ill.; Capt. John Holmes, at Minneapolis, Minn.; Cozad, at Cozad, Neb.; Elizabeth Forey, at Tacoma, Wash.; Gov. Isaac Stevens, at Toppenish, Wash.; Mary Anne Gibbes, at Toppenish, Wash.; To-whan-ta-quah, at Syracuse, N. Y.; Washington-Lewis, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report of the Organizing Secretary General was adopted without its recommendation. Mrs. Hanger

recommended that the name of the Austin, Ill., Chapter be changed from John Cory to David Kennison. This was seconded by Mrs. Bissell. At the request of the State Regent of Illinois, action on this recommendation was deferred

until the Organizing Secretary General could send for the correspondence of the Chapter in regard to the selection of this name.

The Treasurer General then read her financial report, as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1 to May 31, 1922:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1922.....	\$42,374.72
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RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$7670; initiation fees, \$10,120; reinstatement fees, \$45; supplemental fees, \$843; Apostrophe to the Flag, \$1.57; certificate, \$1; copying lineage, \$.50; creed cards, \$9.75; D.A.R. Reports, \$20.87; die, \$2.40; directory, \$1; duplicate papers and lists, \$169.06; exchange, \$.55; hand books, \$29; Immigrants' Manual, sale of copies, \$65.10; index to Library books, \$3.76; interest, \$377.50; lineage, \$1380.42; Magazine subscriptions, \$3495.60; single copies, \$59.20; post cards, \$78.55; proceedings, \$6.75; remembrance books, \$1.40; rent from slides, \$10.76; ribbon, \$109.21; rosettes, \$5.10; sale of waste paper, \$2; slot machine, \$4.35; stationery, \$9.84; telephone \$108.17; Auditorium events, \$1200; contribution to Real Daughters' Fund, \$5; Refund, Real Daughter pension, \$8; books for Library, \$20.25; index to Lineage books, \$10.	
Total receipts	25,874.66
	<hr/>
	\$68,249.38

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$976; initiation fees, \$79; supplemental fees, \$33	\$1,088.00
President General: clerical service, \$317; hotel and traveling expenses, \$577.18; postage, \$14.50; telegrams and telephones, \$33.84; shears, \$2.35	944.87
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$636.48; telegrams, \$4.29	640.77
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$493.05; admission cards, \$160; postage, \$2; telegrams, \$1.53; expressage, \$.68.....	657.26
Certificate: clerical service, \$320.45; engrossing, \$212.70; postage, \$400; certificates, \$100	1,033.15
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$255.36; postage, \$90; bonding clerk, \$1.25	346.61
Registrar General: clerical service, \$2890.01; postage, \$3.40; bonding clerks, \$2.50; baskets, \$3.50	2,899.41
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$2667.36; postage, \$20; telegram, \$.53; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, \$58.75	2,746.64
Historian General: clerical service, \$453.12; telegrams, \$4.55; expressage, \$2.01	459.68
Librarian General: clerical service, \$440.25; accessions, \$284.20; binding volumes, \$68; cards, \$5; postage, \$8; expressage, \$.18.....	805.63
Curator General: clerical service, \$243.09; cataloguing relics, \$75.....	318.09
General Office: clerical service, \$487.82; messenger service, \$80.40; postage and stamped envelopes, \$517.10; postage on Manuals and refund, \$93; carfare, \$1.20; adjusting typewriters, \$5.10; bonding clerks, \$2.50; supplies, \$28.99; wreath and ribbon, \$22; insurance, President General's pin, \$5; Professional service, \$60; refreshments, Spanish War Nurses, \$18	1,321.11

Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$10; Finance—clerical service, \$20; postage, \$.25; Liquidation and Endowment—postage, \$5; National Old Trails Road—circulars, seals, postage, expressage and telegrams, \$38.96; Patriotic Education—circulars, \$19.50; postage, \$9.05; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—postage and telegrams, \$4.31; Real Daughters—postage, \$5; State Regents Committee on Finance—postage, \$1.86; circulars, \$2.75.....	116.68
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, \$1443.50; electric current and gas, \$230.97; ice and towel service, \$20.69; water rent, \$58.65; china, clerks' lunch room, \$36.10; bonding Superintendent, \$2.50; caning chairs, \$12.25; supplies, \$29.15	1,833.81
Printing Machine expense: printer	80.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$224.26; postage, \$73.90; Editor—salary, \$400; postage, \$8; expressage, \$1.12; telegram, \$.35; binding books, \$2.75; Genealogical Editor—salary, \$100; Printing and mailing April and May issues, \$5419.05; cuts, \$208.17.....	6,437.60
Duplicate paper fee refunded	1.00
Furniture and Fixtures: 3 vestibules, \$680; 2 typewriters, \$167; linoleum and runner, \$41.99.....	888.99
Lineage: postage	65.00
Remembrance books: 2000, January issue	167.50
Ribbon	121.50
State Regents' postage.....	249.80
Stationery	187.55
Support of Real Daughters	540.00
Telephone	240.67
Thirty-first Congress: clerical service, \$42.91; badges, \$546.88; congressional stenographer, \$500; parliamentarian, \$300; cornetist and pianist, \$95; orchestra, \$150; fire and police service, \$100; luncheon and supper for tellers, \$110; Treasurer General's reports, \$147.50; Credential Committee: clerical service, \$133.51; postage, \$12.50; telegrams, \$6.93; House Committee: clerical service, \$18; telephone operator, \$75; cleaners, \$405.40; decorations, \$100; rent, chairs and tables, \$80; seat tickets, \$32.25; checks, \$1.80; signs, \$2.95; postage, \$2; ice, \$9.45; Invitation Committee: invitations, cards and envelopes, \$51.55; postage, \$8; clips, ink and tags, \$.65; Program Committee: clerical service, \$49.87; auto service, \$15; postage, \$3.50	3,000.65
Auditorium events: labor and lights, \$140.50; refunds, \$488.10; rug for Auditorium, \$983.16	1,611.76
Total disbursements	28,803.73
Balance	\$39,445.65

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1922.....	\$34,051.04
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RECEIPTS

Charters	\$50.00
Administration Building contributions.....	1,587.10
Continental Hall contributions.....	1,114.28
Liberty Loan contributions and interest.....	1,280.39
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	249.21
Commissions: Insignia	\$430.50
Recognition pins	98.85
Interest: Bank balances	8.41
Bonds	45.00
Proceeds from tea room.....	100.50
Total receipts	4,964.24
	\$39,015.28

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration Building payments	\$7,000.00	
Architects	6,000.00	
Furnishings—tea room	146.28	
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Total disbursements		13,146.28
		<hr/>
Balance		\$25,869.00
		<hr/>
Petty Cash Fund		\$500.00
		<hr/>

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1922.....	\$15.57	
Receipts	300.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$315.57

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, March 31, 1922.....	\$9,270.81	
Receipts	1,202.14	
Transferred from Painting Fund.....	2,332.20	
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$12,805.15

PAINTING—CONVOY OF TROOPSHIPS

Balance, March 31, 1922.....	\$5,539.93	
Receipts	364.06	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,903.99	
Transferred to Fountain Fund.....	\$3,571.79	
Transferred to Manual Fund.....	2,332.20	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,903.99	
	<hr/>	

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, March 31, 1922.....	\$20,646.74	
Receipts	781.47	
Transferred from Painting Fund.....	3,571.79	
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$25,000.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$27,958.38	
Disbursements	27,958.38	
	<hr/>	

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT

Balance, March 31, 1922.....	\$17.18	
Receipts and Interest.....	549.24	
	<hr/>	
Balance		566.42

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, March 31, 1922.....		85.00
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PRIZES

Receipts—Col. Walter Scott gift.....		1,000.00
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MARKERS, HISTORIC SPOTS AND OLD TRAILS

Receipts	\$226.80
Disbursements	211.80
Balance	15.00

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, March 31, 1922.....	\$360.85
Receipts	1,207.20
Disbursements	\$1,568.05 1,144.20
Balance	423.85
Total Special Funds.....	<u>\$40,210.99</u>

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 3-31-22	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 5-31-22
Current	\$42,374.72	\$25,874.66	\$28,803.73	\$39,445.65
Permanent	34,051.04	4,964.24	13,146.28	25,869.00
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	15.57	300.00		315.57
Immigrants' Manual	9,270.81	3,534.34		12,805.15
Painting	5,539.93	364.06	5,903.99	
Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain.....	20,646.74	4,353.26		25,000.00
Patriotic Education		27,958.38	27,958.38	
Philippine Scholarship	17.18	549.24		566.42
Preservation of Historical Spots	85.00			85.00
Prizes		1,000.00		1,000.00
Markers		226.80	211.80	15.00
Relief Service	360.85	1,207.20	1,144.20	423.85
Totals	<u>\$112,861.84</u>	<u>\$70,332.18</u>	<u>\$77,168.38</u>	<u>\$106,025.64</u>

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$105,525.64
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's office)	500.00
Total	<u>\$106,025.64</u>

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	\$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds.....	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond.....	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds.....	9,450.00
Life Membership—Liberty Bonds.....	650.00
	<u>\$113,414.84</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank—by order of the 29th Continental Congress	<u>\$116,000.00</u>
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Respectfully,

(Mrs. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following is a report of the disbursements of the Society as authorized by the Chairman of the Finance Committee during the months of April and May. The vouchers approved amounted to \$70,176.39, which includes contributions of \$27,958.38 received for Patriotic Education and \$1144.20 for Relief work.

Two payments amounting to \$7000 were made to the contractors of the new Office Building and \$6000 was paid to the architects on account.

Other large expenditures follow:

Clerical service	\$9,777.54
Magazines	6,437.60
Employees of the Hall.....	2,169.40
Postage	1,533.28
Support of Real Daughters.....	540.00
Expenses of 31st Congress.....	3,002.65
Miscellaneous, as itemized in the Treasurer General's report.....	4,613.34

The Finance Committee makes the following recommendation: "That the sum of \$3000 be appropriated for the traveling and hotel expenses of the President General while on official business for the current year, beginning with the close of the Thirty-first Continental Congress."

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman.

The recommendation contained in the report was again read by Mrs. White and on motion of Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Harris, it was carried that the sum of \$3000 be appropriated for the traveling and hotel expenses of the President General while on official business for the current year, beginning with the close of the 31st Continental Congress.

In the absence of Miss Coltrane, Chairman, Mrs. White read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee met May 16th. The reports of the Treasurer General for the month of April, 1922, and the audit thereof by the American Audit Company were compared, found to agree, and placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Under authority of the National Board the Auditing Committee renewed the contract with the American Audit Company, for auditing the

accounts of the Society for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1922, at the same rate as last year; viz, \$75 per month. The contract has been forwarded to the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

The acceptance of Auditing Committee report was moved by Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried. It was pointed out by the Treasurer General that this report of the Auditing Committee only covered the month of April, while the Treasurer General's report included both April and May, but the month of May would be covered in the next report of the Auditing Committee.

The consideration of Mrs. Hanger's recommendation that the name of the Austin, Ill., Chapter be changed from John Cory to David Kinnison was resumed and the letter from the corresponding secretary of the Chapter was read giving the action of the Chapter in regard to the selection of the name. The motion was then put and unanimously carried.

Mrs. White read the report of the Historian General in the absence of Miss Coltrane.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

The work in your Historian General's office has continued with no lack of enthusiasm or less time given to the pursuit of our duties, but we have very little to report now.

A letter has been sent to all State Historians stating the work to be undertaken during the coming year. Our work will be really a continuation of the work begun last year, but using more uniformity in compiling. We want to arrange a card catalogue of our work so that material sent by the different State Historians will be available.

We hope to gain much information relative to our women in history. Old records of all kinds, and through State Directories, make it known what is of historical value in each state.

I would like to ask you to grant the accustomed \$75 to pay for our historical program this year. Some complained that because they could not secure the program as a whole last year, they could not use it, as they printed their program in Year Books. I would like to say that the program "Woman in American History" is now complete, and you have the one in the Magazines of last year, which makes it very easy to follow. Our program for this year, "The Extension of the United States," is now in outline form, ready to be printed in your book. It will be published in the July

issue of the Magazine and is in excellent form for the programs. Monthly it will be carried out in detail as last year, beginning in the September number of the Magazine and ending in May. Some Chapters said last year they could not get the desired material for study. We hope to promote our Educational as well as our Historical Research work this year, through Extension Libraries. This work will be under the supervision of Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, of Hartford, Conn., who so ably assisted in the War Service Records. A plan for this extension will be submitted as soon as completed.

Since Congress, Alabama has sent in her War Service Records bound. This leaves only four states whose bound Records have not been received. We are very proud of this work and feel it is work well done.

As usual, the work on the Lineage Books has continued without interruption.

May I not extend to each one of you my best wishes for a very delightful summer?

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted without its recommendation. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Reed and carried, *that the recommendation of the Historian General be granted.*

In the absence of Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White read the report of the Librarian General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

The condition and needs of the Library have been set forth quite fully in the recent reports of your Librarian General and have not materially changed since. The administration of the Library has had the personal attention of the Librarian General, and the routine work has been faithfully performed by Miss Grigg and her assistant.

As Chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee your Librarian General has communicated with all the recently elected State Librarians, whose addresses have been sent her, sending information in regard to the work of the Committee. As usual in September, letters and instructions will be sent all the members of this committee. In the meantime it is desired that all, whether members of the committee or not, secure as many volumes of historical and genealogical value for the Library as possible. This vital factor in the usefulness of our Society should receive the interest and support of each member.

The use of this Library indicates that interest in genealogical pursuits is constantly

increasing and that this is becoming a matter of first importance.

Annually increasing numbers, both of members and visitors make use of the Library, not only in securing ancestral records as a means of entering a patriotic-hereditary society, but also in obtaining information about their forebears for the sake of the knowledge of the part taken by them in the history of this noble country.

The accessions since April 24, 1922, number 51 volumes, 42 pamphlets, 1 manuscript, 22 periodicals as follows:

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco as it was, as it is, and How to See it. 1912. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Helen Purdy.

CONNECTICUT

The following 3 books from Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter:

Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of Suffield, Conn. 1921.

Bi-Centennial Celebration of Suffield, Conn. 1871. Historical Sketches. J. H. Hayden. 1915.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Marriages and Baptisms at Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey, 1736-1796. E. L. Henry. 1922. From General Stephen Moylan Chapter.

IDAHIO

Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Education in Idaho. 1921. From Idaho Pocatontos Chapter.

ILLINOIS

The Clark Genealogy of Windsor, Connecticut. Emma L. Walton. 1913. From Chicago Chapter.

Atlas Map of Scott County, Illinois. 1875. From Mrs. Alice Welch.

MARYLAND

The Ancient City, a History of Annapolis, Md. E. S. Riley. 1887. From Mrs. Emma A. Gage.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Life of James A. Garfield. R. H. Conwell 1881. From Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske.

Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant. 2 Vols. 1885. From Mrs. Clara E. Howes in name of Bunker Hill Chapter.

History of Saugus, Massachusetts. H. H. Atherton, Jr. 1916. From Parson Roby Chapter.

John Cheekley; or the Evolution of Religious Tolerance in Massachusetts Bay. 2 Vols. From Fort Massachusetts Chapter.

The 2 following volumes from Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske:
Descendants of William Ward. A. H. Ward. 1851.
The Eddy Family of Massachusetts. R. H. Eddy. 1881.

MISSOURI

The following 5 volumes from Mrs. Charles Jewett:
A History of Missouri. 3 Vols. L. Houck. 1908.
The Regime in Missouri. 2 Vols. L. Houck. 1909.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following 8 volumes from Mercy Hathaway White Chapter:

Woman and the Republic. H. K. Johnson. 1913.

Festival of the Sons of New Hampshire. 1850.

Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire. 1914.

Dedication of a Memorial to Rev. John Tucke. 1914.

New Hampshire as it is. E. A. Charlton. 1856.
The Prescott Memorial. W. Prescott. 1870.
The History of Sutton, N. H. 2 Vols. A. H. Worthen. 1890.
The History of New Boston, N. H. E. C. Cogswell. 1864. From New Boston Chapter.
 The following 2 volumes from Abigail Stearns Chapter:
A Genealogical History of the Jennings Families in America. Vol. 2. W. H. Jennings. 1899.
Early Genealogies of the Cole Families in America. F. T. Cole. 1887.
Historical Sketches of the Discovery, Settlement and Progress of Events in the Coos Country and Vicinity. Rev. G. Powers. 1841. From Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom.
The History of Canada, New Hampshire. W. A. Wallace. 1910. From Exeter Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

History of Camden Co., New Jersey. G. R. Prowell. 1886. From General Washington Chapter.
Alabama Women in Literature. M. L. Robbins. 1895. From Mrs. William McPherson.
Lieut. William Barton of Morris County, N. J., and His Descendants. W. E. Barton. 1900. From Hannah Arnett Chapter.

NEW MEXICO

The following 2 volumes from Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter:
The Students History of New Mexico. L. B. Prince. 1913.
A Concise History of New Mexico. L. B. Prince. 1912.

OHIO

Ashland, Ohio Centennial Home Coming Week. 1915. From Sarah Copus Chapter.
Delaware Archives. Vol. 2. 1912. From Columbus Chapter.
Early History of Highland County, Ohio. D. Scott. 1890. From Waw-wil-a-way Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

George Bryan and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1731-1791. B. A. Konkle. 1922. From Philadelphia Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Publications of American Jewish Historical Society. No. 28. 1922. Gift of the Society.
Thirtieth Annual Report of Reynolds Family Association. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Anna E. Ripper.
Base Hospital Number 19. Gift of Dr. John M. Swan.
Common Prayer. 1810. From Mr. H. T. Harris.
Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society. 2 Vols. 1919 and 1920. Gift of the Society.
Rosa Bonheur, Her Life and Her Work. Anna Klumpke. 1922. Presented by the author.

PAMPHLETS

NEW MEXICO

The following 4 pamphlets from Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter:
The Money Problem. L. B. Prince.
Stone Idols of New Mexico. 1896.
The Stone Lions of Cochiti. L. B. Prince. 1903.
Early Pueblo Indian Missions in New Mexico. L. B. Prince. 1917.

OHIO

Centenary Celebration Commemorating the Birth of General Ulysses S. Grant. From Taliaferro Chapter.

VERMONT

The following 5 pamphlets from Mrs. G. H. Ripley:
The Battle of Plattsburgh. 1914.
Plattsburgh Centennial Celebration. 1914.
The Battle of Johnstown. 1871.
Mohawk Valley Historic Association. 1920.
Forty of Boston's Historic Houses.

OTHER SOURCES

Reports and Proceedings 1920 and 1921 Sons of the Revolution in New York. Gift of Society.
Anniversary of Fulton Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of Ohio. Gift of Mrs. W. H. Maddox.
 The following 3 pamphlets from Rear Admiral George W. Baird:
Exploits of the Connecticut Ship "Defence." L. F. Middlebrook. 1922.
John Winthrop the Younger. 1922.
The British Attack at Bunker Hill. F. Parsons. 1920.
The Genealogy of the Wyatt Family. Compiled and presented by Alden H. Wyatt. 1922.
 The following 14 numbers presented by Sons of the Revolution in California.
Roster of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in California. 1918, 1919, and 1922.
The Liberty Bell. 11 Nos.
Remembrance Book, N.S.D.A.R. July 1921, Jan. 1922. 2 Vols.

MANUSCRIPT

MARYLAND

Historic Conowingo. From Mrs. Fred C. Jones.

PERIODICALS

Annals of Iowa. October.
County Court Note Book. May.
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. May and June.
Georgia Historical Quarterly Magazine. March.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics. April.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register. May.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register. April.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. April.
N. Y. Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. April.
N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record. July.
N. Y. Public Library Bulletin. March, April and October.
N. Y. State Historical Association Quarterly Journal. April.
Palimpsest. April and May.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. October.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. April.
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. April.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. April.
William and Mary College Quarterly. April.
 Respectfully submitted,
 (MRS. FRANK D.) ANNE C. ELLISON,
 Librarian General.

Report accepted without objection.

M s. White then read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Mad a President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum since the Board Meeting of April 24, 1922:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Coin, 50-cent silver piece, U. S. 1795, presented by Mrs. G. W. Baird, Army and Navy Chapter.

INDIANA: Warming pan, handed down through the Huntington family, and preserved in the old Huntington Home in Hadley, Mass., presented by a descendant, Mrs. Katherine Huntington Day, of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

MARYLAND: Manuscripts, (4): "Statement

of Account, Henry Russ to James Webster, dated 1794; letter signed by James Monroe; interesting endorsement on the back; dated May 2, 1814; statement of account, Dr. James Coleman to Robert Trimble; bears four other signatures; date 1772; and referee's Bond and Award (1809), bears signature of Francis Scott Key; presented by Mrs. James Loughborough, Janet Montgomery Chapter.

OHIO: Linen, spun by Martha Merrill Kellog, East Hartford, Conn.; also, lace cap, worn by Mila Kellog Phillips and piece of gold cloth gown, imported for and worn by a New Jersey belle at Washington's Inaugural Ball; presented by Mrs. Rhea Mansfield Knittle, Sarah Copus Chapter.

OREGON: State plate, with portrait of Washington; from the Stuart family of Virginia; presented by Mrs. Bruce L. Bogart, Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Snuff box, dark red, with snuff inside, formerly belonged to the Densmore family of Pennsylvania, presented by Mrs. Althea Innis, Bradford Chapter, through Mrs. Alden Swayze, Registrar, Bradford Chapter.

VIRGINIA: Linen pillow case; lace edge and linen woven at Mount Vernon. It was used at Washington's Headquarters, Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y., in 1781; Mrs. Blauvelt, who was a young girl at the time Washington visited his Headquarters, gave this piece of linen to Mrs. Caroline Keating Reed, who presented it to the Mount Vernon Chapter, D.A.R., and by that Chapter now given to the Museum, through the Regent, Mrs. D. M. Niven. Silver teaspoon, initial "E" on handle, presented to the Museum by Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis, Mount Vernon Chapter.

PARIS, FRANCE: Notice for protection of Americans in Paris in 1914. One of three extant notices prepared by American Ambassador in 1914 to be posted on houses sheltering Americans; presented through Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, N.S.D.A.R., from Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, member at large.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since April first the following supplies have been mailed from my office to chapters and individuals making request for such service: Application blanks, 13,693; leaflets "How to Become a Member," 1130; leaflets of General

Information, 939; Constitutions, 511; transfer cards, 568.

Seven hundred and seventy-nine letters were received and recorded and seven hundred and eight letters were answered.

There have been mailed from this office to the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents 2000 copies of the Constitution and By-laws as recently amended, the Resolutions of Congress, the address of the President General and the verses included in the report of the MAGAZINE Chairman which the Congress ordered printed.

In filling the orders for the Immigrants' Manual to be distributed direct to the immigrant, we have sent out since the Congress 22,900 copies, of which 6373 were in the English language; 77 Spanish; 6034 Italian; 7117 Polish; 1106 Hungarian; 2195 Yiddish.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. A. MARSHALL) LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman, read the report of the Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to report as follows:

Since the Thirty-first Congress our building has been cleaned and put in order, all floors waxed and polished, draperies and rugs cleaned, sprayed with moth preventive and stored in our moth-proof closets for the summer, all linen and doilies as well as lace curtains have been laundered.

Our grounds have been put in order, the grass seeded and rolled and the flower beds trimmed.

In order to cooperate with the request of the President of the United States for daylight saving, the hours of the employees were changed to conform with this request and the building is now open from 8 to 3.30.

Acting upon the motion passed by the February, 1922, Board regarding a new roof, the contractors, Samuel H. Edmondson & Co. have been notified of the acceptance of their contract and the work will begin in a few days.

Your committee has to report that the State of Oklahoma has presented the tea service equipment for the Banquet Hall. This equipment is particularly enjoyed by the Daughters during Congress week when as you recall afternoon tea is served.

Sierra Chapter, Berkeley, California, presents two poems by Mary Byrd Claves, to be placed in the California room.

The Art Committee has passed upon and

accepted the steel engraving, "The First Prayer offered in Congress," presented through Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter by Mrs. Anne Ingraham.

1. The Colorado Chapter through its Regent, Mrs. Myron W. Jones, request that the Colorado Chapter be allowed the privilege of replacing the flagstaff on Memorial Continental Hall whenever needed.

The following states have been assigned rooms in Memorial Continental Hall: Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Vermont.

2. That portion of the Building known as the superintendents' quarters, consisting of two rooms and bath, has been assigned to Wisconsin. The Committee recommends that the price be \$1800. That the National Society allow \$300 to restore the rooms to their original condition with the understanding that any remodeling or change to be done by Wisconsin, subject to the approval of the architect and the Building and Grounds Committee.

3. Rhode Island has been assigned the room on the third floor now used by the Editor of the Magazine. The Committee recommends that the price be \$800. That the National Society allow \$100 to restore the room to its original condition.

4. Vermont has been assigned the room now in use as a record room by the Registrar General. The Committee recommends that the price be \$1000. That the National Society allow \$100 to restore the room to its original condition.

The price of these rooms has been based upon the prices paid for the other rooms in Memorial Continental Hall, which were primarily based upon the cost of construction and finished condition. We also recommend the following:

5. That the request of the Curator General for a new Remington typewriter be granted to cost \$92.25. The old one to be retained.

6. That the request of the Organizing Secretary General for a Royal typewriter be granted to cost \$77.25. This typewriter is made less because the one formerly used is to be turned in for which we are allowed \$15.

7. The purchase of two oscillating twelve-inch electric fans, one for the President General's room and one to be placed temporarily in the New Jersey room.

The following events have taken place in our Auditorium since our last report: Congress of International Ophthalmological Society; mass meeting of League of Women Voters; Twelfth Annual Convention of American Federation of Arts; Washington's second Music Week Celebration, when a bust of Caruso was presented to the City of Washington; commencement exer-

cises of Washington College of Law; commencement exercises of George Washington University.

The above meetings have been of special interest. The Congress of the International Ophthalmological Society was accommodated in our Auditorium at short notice owing to the recent fire at the New Willard Hotel, where they had expected to hold their sessions; we arranged their meetings over night.

At the Mass Meeting of the League of Women Voters the bright and particular star was Lady Nancy Astor, who was one of the prominent speakers.

American Federation of Arts meeting marked another milestone in the interest of Art in America.

Washington Music Week celebration and the Washington College of Law and George Washington University Commencement exercises speak for themselves.

In October, 1922, permission has been given for the use of the Auditorium to the Red Cross and the American Child Hygiene Society.

8. We recommend that the Guide, two messengers and the night watchman be uniformed, these uniforms to be purchased by the Society and to be of Palm Beach cloth for summer, blue uniform for winter, cadet style with D.A.R. on the collar and cap. The summer suits to cost not more than \$25 per suit and the winter suits to cost not more than \$40 per suit, each suit to include extra trousers.

In the last four months nearly 4000 visitors have been shown over the building by the Guide.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The report was accepted without its recommendations, and these were considered *ad seriatim*. Mrs. Hanger then read the recommendations in their order. There being no objection, the request of the Colorado Chapter was granted. The adoption of Recommendation No. 2 was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss McDuffee, and carried; the adoption of Recommendation No. 3, moved by Mrs. Bissell, seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck, and carried; adoption of Recommendation No. 4 moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, and carried; Recommendations Nos. 5 and 6 were adopted on motion of Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Bissell; Recommendation No. 7 adopted on motion of Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Harris; Recommendation No. 8 adopted on motion of Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Cook. Mrs. Hanger referred to the authorization at a previous meeting for the purchasing of china, silverware, and small teapots for the clerks' lunch room, for which \$55 was named, and stated that that sum was not quite enough.

She therefore requested a further appropriation of \$7.36. Moved by Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. Hunter, and carried, *that the Building and Grounds Committee be allowed \$7.36.*

Mrs. Nash presented the request of the Tawasentha Chapter of Slingerlands to be incorporated in order to own property. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Seydel, and carried, *that the request for incorporation of the Tawasentha Chapter, Slingerlands, N. Y., through the State Regent of New York be granted.*

Mrs. Hanger stated that the University of Washington Chapter had sent her a request to present to the Board for permission to incorporate. Moved by Mrs. Hodkins, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried, *that the University of Washington Chapter be granted permission to incorporate.*

Miss Lincoln read her report as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to call to your attention an article which will appear in the July issue of the MAGAZINE. It is by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick and in it he relates the discovery of the Declaration of Independence. For many years the greatest document dealing with a people's independence lay forgotten in the archives of the Department of State, and it was not until two rival editors of newspapers got into a controversy over the document that interest became again centred in it. The controversy waxed so hot that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, both at that time old men, became involved in the dispute. Mr. Fitzpatrick relates these forgotten incidents of history with a graphic pen, gleaning his facts from the official documents of state now in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, of which he is Assistant Director.

From an historical viewpoint this article by Mr. Fitzpatrick is probably the most valuable the MAGAZINE has been so fortunate to secure up to the present time, and its publication will insure a demand for the July MAGAZINE. If you will urge your friends to place their subscriptions and orders for single copies as quickly as possible it will enable us to judge of the size of the edition to order printed.

For the year commencing June, 1921, until May 31, 1922, the National Board set aside, first at its June, 1921, meeting and then at its meeting in October, 1921, the sums of \$500 and \$300 respectively—a total of \$800—for the payment of special articles for the MAGAZINE. Of this there has been expended for photographs and

articles the sum of \$760, leaving \$40 still in the treasury to the credit of this fund.

The expenditure for photographs to illustrate articles in the MAGAZINE totalled \$57, while \$703 was paid out for twenty-one special articles; thus the amount paid for these articles has averaged \$34 each—surely not an extravagant sum!

By paying for articles upon acceptance we are enabled to get them at reasonable rates, as authors generally prefer to take a small sum rather than wait to be paid upon publication.

As articles must be secured far in advance of publication, may I recommend to the Board that \$500 be set aside to purchase articles and photographs, as heretofore, during the next six months.

After the publication of the minutes of the February meeting of the National Board of Management, I received a letter from Mrs. Joseph Lindsay, of Superior, Wisconsin, in which she said:

"I note your report to the Board of Management at the February meeting and am disappointed in the number of subscriptions to our MAGAZINE. It does not seem that any Daughter can be a valuable member of our Society unless she keeps up with the plans and activities of the National Society, and our MAGAZINE is the only regular source of information concerning the projects, needs, and accomplishments of our Society as a whole. It would seem that the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is too important to the individual members, and to the Society in general, not to be in every member's home. In our Chapter I know some of our members are not taking the MAGAZINE simply because no one asks for their subscriptions."

One enthusiastic member from Indiana wrote in: "I decided, when the price was increased to two dollars, that I could not afford to continue the MAGAZINE, now I find that I cannot do without it—so I gladly send my two-dollar renewal."

Mrs. Ben F. Gray, former Vice President General from Missouri, sent this message with her renewal, "Congratulations upon your publication—it is fine!" Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, of Chicago, Illinois, wrote to the Treasurer General: "I could not do without the MAGAZINE. The proceedings of the National Board are the first thing I want to see. I do not see how any chapter officer can get along without it. Every Daughter should be a subscriber. Excuse me if I enthuse; the Editor might like to know how heartily an early member (since April, 1892) and a long-time subscriber enjoys the MAGAZINE. I would not give it up if the price had been increased still more."

In her letter enclosing her renewal Miss Ella

H. Hardie, of Baltimore, Md., said: "The MAGAZINE grows better with each number. I could not do without it any more than I could my Bible."

These unsolicited expressions of appreciation from all parts of the country are a great incentive to keep the MAGAZINE up to the high standard worthy of this National Society.

Again I have to thank the members of this Board for their hearty coöperation and loyal support of every plan for the betterment of the MAGAZINE and for the many courtesies extended to me personally I am most grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried *that the request of the Editor of the MAGAZINE for \$500 for articles be granted.*

Mrs. Bissell read her report as Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Your Chairman comes to you at this time in a fairly hopeful state of mind, for there are certain small signs which seem to indicate that the MAGAZINE circulation has passed the low point and is again rising.

For instance, we had 579 subscriptions expire in May and over and against that 981 renewals and new subscriptions.

June has 3562 expirations and a direct appeal has been made to each one to renew.

The "Steady Subscriber" which your Chairman quoted in her report to the Thirty-first Congress apparently caught the attention of the Daughters, for many renewals have referred to it and your Chairman has received letters commenting upon it, among them the following:

"How dear to my heart is the D.A.R. Magazine
Willingly paid for in May of each year.

The pictures, the essays, the notes and the queries,

The President's Message which always brings cheer.

I never shall stop it, I'll always demand it,

I read it at once, as soon as it's here.

I always shall praise it, ask others to take it;

The whole family like it and read it 'My Dear.'

How our list of subscribers would soar in a trice,

Our Chairmans' report, it would surely sound nice,

If all of our members' subscriptions would try
To our D.A.R. Magazine ranking so high."

You will recall that during the Congress Colonel Walter Scott, of New York, presented the Society a check for \$1000 and expressed the wish that a part of it be used to further the interests of the MAGAZINE.

Your Chairman has a plan which she hopes will meet the approval of the Committee in charge of the distribution of this money.

The plan is to offer four prizes to stimulate interest in the MAGAZINE. Dividing the states into four groups according to the size of the membership, the idea is to offer a prize to the state in each group, which secures the largest number of subscribers during a given period.

It is our ambition to bring our subscription list up to 25,000 by January 1, 1923. It can be done by earnest, hearty coöperation all along the line. The starting point of that coöperation naturally is with our National Board and yet our records show that two National Officers, six State Regents and eighteen State Vice Regents have allowed their subscriptions to lapse. Really if our officials are not interested enough to take and read the MAGAZINE can we justly blame the rank and file for its apathy? Will you not give us a 100 per cent. official record in order that we may have this solid foundation to build upon?

The publishers give us most generous service, having recently gotten out 4500 circulars and assumed the entire work: printing, enclosing an addressed return envelope and subscription blank; the only expense to the Society for all this was the cost of postage.

Your Chairman believes it would more than pay the expense involved if we made a practice of sending out so-called "follow-up" notices when subscribers fail to renew promptly. If a reminder was received within a short time, in most cases we could secure the renewal.

Your Chairman appeals to the State Regents, as they go about among the chapters in their respective states, to impress upon the members the fact that the MAGAZINE is a "NEED."

If only the Daughters could realize its importance to them individually, subscriptions would come pouring into the Treasurer General's office.

At least 25,000 subscribers by January 1, 1923, is our slogan.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General read letters from the Police and Fire Departments of the District of Columbia expressing appreciation for the contributions sent their Relief Funds in accordance with the vote of the 31st Continental Con-

gress. She also read letters of gratitude from Real Daughters for the action of Congress in increasing the pension sent them from \$8 to \$20 per month.

In pursuance of the vote of the 31st Continental Congress empowering the National Board of Management to negotiate a loan to complete the Administration Building, Mrs. Hunter offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

Whereas, At the Thirty-first Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held on the 19th day of April, 1922, the following resolution was adopted: That this Thirty-first Continental Congress empower the National Board of Management to negotiate a loan to the amount of \$185,450, or such part thereof as will be necessary to complete the Administration Building.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the President General and the Recording Secretary General be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to negotiate a loan or loans not exceeding the sum of one hundred eighty-five thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars (\$185,450) from any bank or banks, trust company or trust companies, individual or individuals, on the note or notes of this Society.

The Treasurer General read also a letter from Mrs. Holt regarding Elizabeth Camantilis, who graduated from St. Luke's Hospital in Manila, who was the honor graduate of a class of eleven, therefore receiving the Cathedral prize. Mrs. Hunter stated that Mrs. Holt and her Committee had been successful in securing free transportation for Elizabeth to San Francisco, and the Chairman had also secured through Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor General of the Islands, a one-year dietitian course for Elizabeth in the Brigham Hospital at Boston, instruction and board free, Mrs. Forbes furnishing the money to pay her room rent; that it would be necessary to send to San Francisco a draft to meet Elizabeth's expenses from that point to Boston, the amount of which should not be less than \$225. In view of the fact that the Philippine Scholarship Fund now has reached the amount of \$10,016.42, including interest and principal, and the need seeming so great and the opportunity just right, Mrs. Hunter moved that *the Treasurer General be authorized and directed to draw a check on the Philippine Scholarship Fund for the amount of \$225, and to forward the same to Elizabeth Camantilis, in care of Doctor Dorr, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, 27th and Valencia St., San Francisco, to defray her expenses to Boston, Mass., as requested by the Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Committee, Mrs.*

McWilliams Holt. Seconded by Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Buel and carried.

Referring to the vote of Congress that the Remembrance Book was not hereafter to be published but the records kept in the archives of the Society to be accessible to all the members, the Chaplain General moved that *a Committee of three be appointed by the President General to purchase a book suitable for holding the obituary notices of this organization, and to work out a plan that shall be submitted to the President General for approval.* This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott. During the discussion which ensued it appeared that it was the consensus of opinion of the members of the Board that the notices should contain only the D.A.R. record of the deceased member—the name, date of death, date of entrance into Society, National Number, positions held in the Society beginning with Chapter Regent, name of Chapter and State. The motion was then put to vote and carried.

Mrs. Morris made a short report for Yorktown, and stated that there was every prospect the bill would go rapidly forward in the Fall.

At 1.10 P.M. recess was taken for luncheon.

Afternoon session was called to order at 2.20 P.M. The President General presented the request from Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee that the Treasurer General be empowered to open an account for that project so that the money being raised in various states through the efforts of the State Chairmen for the marking of the Road might be properly sent to the Treasurer General and remain there until used. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried, that *the Treasurer General be authorized to open an account for National Old Trails Road.*

The President General presented the further request of Mrs. Talbott that the Board endorse the bill looking toward the designating and naming of the historical ocean to ocean highway as the National Old Trails Road and recognizing the patriotic organizations which have promoted it. Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Bissell, and carried, that *we endorse the Bill, H. J. Res. 306, recommended by the Chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee, Mrs. Talbott.*

The President General read a letter from Mr. Jusserand enclosing a letter from the Marquis de Lasteyrie, descendant of Lafayette, regarding the saplings sent by him to be planted at Mount Vernon at the request of the Chairman having the ceremonies during the Congress in charge, giving the information that the little

oak was born on the edge of the Battle of the Marne and would have lost its life but for the timely arrival of Marshal Joffre, the sixth of September, 1914.

The President General read also a letter from Thomas Savage Clay, Assistant Treasurer, Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia, calling attention to the defacing of the monument erected by the United States at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, to mark the spot where George Washington was born. The property on which the monument stands is a United States reservation, but lacking a caretaker the place is overgrown with weeds. The War Department appropriated \$100 to clean up the place, but that sum, it was thought, was not enough, and the General Society of the Cincinnati at its last triennial meeting passed a resolution calling upon the government to take necessary steps to have Wakefield and the monument properly cared for, and the Daughters were urged to take similar action. A picture of the monument was enclosed in Mr. Clay's letter showing the places where the stone was chipped. In the absence of Doctor Barrett, Mrs. Schick, State Vice Regent of Virginia, stated she would take the matter up with the Chapter at Fredericksburg and have them investigate the matter and see what could be done in the way of caring for the monument.

A letter from the Magna Charta Day Association was also read by the President General, together with a petition to the President requesting him to issue a proclamation appointing June 15th as Magna Charta Day, which the Association wished the National Society to sign. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Block, and carried, *that we endorse this resolution petitioning the President of the United States to proclaim a Magna Charta Day, June 15th, and that we sign the petition officially as a Society.*

The following letter was also read by the President General:

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York City.

May 22, 1922.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor,
President General,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall.

MY DEAR MRS. MINOR:

The first money borrowed by the United States Government was in 1789, when the Bank of New York loaned \$200,000 to the new nation. This money was withdrawn gradually and we have among our other historical papers Warrant No. 1 signed by Alexander Hamilton,

Secretary of the Treasury, making the first withdrawal, which was \$20,000. We have had some facsimiles made of this Warrant, and I am sending you one, thinking it may be an interesting souvenir for the walls of your museum.

Yours very truly,

H. L. GRIGGS,
President.

Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, and carried, *that a vote of thanks be sent to Mr. Griggs, President of the Bank of New York, for his gift of a copy of the first withdrawal of \$20,000 by the Government.*

The President General read an invitation to attend the Pageant of Progress to be held in Chicago from July 29th to August 14th, when the Historic Liberty Bell would be the guest of the City of Chicago, and to act as head of the guard of honor for the sacred bell; this invitation to be extended to the Vice Presidents General from the various states. The President General stated that she would reply to the invitation that it had been brought to the Board and if it was possible for any of the members to attend they had their invitation and could do so. The President General regretted that it would be impossible for her to be present.

The President General also read a letter from Bailey, Banks & Biddle soliciting a share of the business of the National Society and quoting a price at which they would make the insignia. The President General stated that no action could be taken by the Board as the Society was under a contract with J. E. Caldwell & Company which was made by the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Buel, at the request of the President General, read extracts from letters with regard to the use of the Manual for Immigrants at Ellis Island.

P. O. Box 481,
Harrison, New York.

Mrs. George M. Minor,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. MINOR:

I am sending you two testimonials of the work the Manual is doing in New York City and on Ellis Island. "The Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter," D.A.R., is supporting an English class at Mulberry Community House and have found the Manual wonderfully helpful in this class; as soon as the men are far enough advanced the instructor gives them reading lessons in the Manual; he says they become so interested in the information until he finds difficulty in getting away when his time is up; he also reports the class has increased so until he must have an assistant, all on account of the

Manual; the old men over fifty years old will come in and ask him to teach them that little book and a number of them are learning English solely to gain the knowledge in the Manual, as he does not let them know they can have it in their language. I gave one hundred copies to Mr. Semiuelle, President of the Italian Bank on Spring Street (in Italian). He tells me the supply was exhausted in a day and they are constantly asking for more. All of the Community Houses in New York City have requested Manuals from me. A Congressman from Maine found out about the Manual in some way and wrote asking me for fifty copies; he said there was so much information for the American as well as the foreigner. I sent a copy to the President of the Southwestern Lumber Company; he replied it was such a splendid book he had advised his manager to get in touch with the D.A.R. in Texas and order Manuals for his mill hands, which would mean thousands of Manuals paid for. I know of an Italian who had been in this country for five years and had not taken out naturalization papers as he felt he could not afford the expense; he saw a Manual and found how simple and inexpensive it was; he at once proceeded to get out his first papers, also had his brother do the same; that one instance is enough to show how valuable the Manual is to these poor helpless people.

Please do all you can to continue this good work that we have so successfully commenced. I feel this is the opportunity of our generation to the D.A.R. to lift these people out of their misery (mentally as well as physically) and make them happy citizens of our country. I know you will succeed in realizing all we so much desire on Ellis Island and that the National D.A.R. will not fail you in so important a work.

With very best wishes from yours, very sincerely,
EDNA W. REMSEN,
June fifth,

Nineteen twenty-two.

June 1, 1922.

Mrs. John Remsen,

P. O. Box 481, Harrison, N. Y.

MY DEAR MRS. REMSEN:

On behalf of the immigrants passing through Ellis Island, I wish to express to the Daughters of the American Revolution their appreciation, and our thanks for the splendid work that is being done by the distribution of the D.A.R. Manual. The distribution to immigrants at Ellis Island is made when they pass through the Railroad Room, en route to their various destinations throughout the country. This method provides the immigrant with the Manual so that he can read it on the train.

The material of the Manual is very practical and comprehensive. It is very essential for such information as the Manual contains on American government, institutions, resources and habits of conduct, be made available to the immigrant when he arrives and is most susceptible to lasting influences.

The Ellis Island Hospital, where immigrants are kept under medical supervision until cured, admitted or deported, offers a possibility for further distribution of the Manual. The length of detention in the hospital varies, according to the ailment of the immigrant. Some who are under treatment are required to remain for several months before being admitted. These would find the Manual a great benefit, and would have plenty of time to become thoroughly acquainted with its contents.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND E. COLE,

Port Secretary.

June 1, 1922.

Mrs. John Remsen,

Box 481, Harrison, N. Y.

MY DEAR MRS. REMSEN:

Mr. Cole is writing you about his first-hand knowledge of the help of the Manuals. All I can do is to add that not only at Ellis Island, but in a place like God's Providence House, a Settlement among Italians, this is especially helpful for those who are in our citizenship classes.

For years I have used such Manuals among people of foreign birth, and have found them most valuable. This one I consider the best I have ever seen, and I hope that the D.A.R. will not fail to have copies of the Manuals printed in large quantities, so that the growing need for their use can be met.

I speak of it as a "growing need" because as this group of people in this country become more intelligent and more familiar with English, they are more apt to carefully read such a concise statement, and there is a great lack of something of this sort for even American born people, who themselves need education in citizenship and government.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. ERNEST SUNDERLAND,

Superintendent.

The President General spoke of the work being done for the children at Ellis Island in the kindergarten started there and told of the need for an assistant teacher to help with the children and play the piano. The President General said the Daughters carrying on this work would be grateful for contributions of kindergarten paraphernalia and other supplies, and urged the members of the Board to take the suggestion home to their states.

Mrs. Harris, as National Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, reported that

the matters referred to her Committee from the last Congress were being attended to, that the matter of the histories would be gone into and she hoped to be able to have something to report on that subject at the October Board meeting. Mrs. Harris dwelt at some length on the necessity of sending in all contributions for whatever object through the Treasurer General if the Society is to be credited with the true report of the money it has raised for various purposes, instancing cases where states had given thousands of dollars to specially favored institutions for which the Treasurer General's report showed only a few hundreds. Mrs. Harris referred to the resolution adopted by the 31st Continental Congress that the National Society coöperate with the American Legion and the National Education Association during Education Week, and stated that the coöperation of the National Society would take the form of sending out circulars for better films. This, it was explained, were to be enclosed with other matter the American Legion is sending out with the understanding that all the material would be submitted to the President General for her approval. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the Committee on Patriotic Education be permitted to have circular letters printed on "Better Films" for circulation if they deem it advisable.*

Mrs. Harris read a letter from the Pyramid Film Company placing before the Board a plan for an official motion picture screen organ, the editorial direction and control of which should be in the hands of an editorial committee composed of members appointed by the National Society, D.A.R., and other women's national organizations. The results anticipated to develop from the weekly being the following:

1. It will be the most effective medium possible of publicity for women's activities along every line of endeavor.

2. It will consequently further and augment such activities by illustration and example.

3. It will be an immediately available and most powerful constructive agency in the fight for cleaner and better motion pictures in which the women of America are so vitally interested.

4. The Editorial Committee will be a point of contact and medium of rapprochement for the women's organizations represented, especially as regards their efforts for bettering motion pictures.

Mr. Hollister, President of the Company, was invited to appear before the Board and reply to questions the members might wish to ask. During the discussion on this plan it was brought out that neither in picture nor in print in this screen weekly would anything be put on about this organization that had not previously been approved by the women on that organiza-

tion. After Mr. Hollister left the room Mrs. Harris assured the members that she knew the people with this Film Company and that they were absolutely reliable, and moved, *that the Board of Management, N.S.D.A.R., endorse the proposition for an official motion picture screen organ of women's interests as presented by the Pyramid Film Company Motion Pictures.* This was seconded by Mrs. Guernsey and numerous others and carried.

Mrs. McCall referred to the statement of the President General as to the need for an assistant teacher who could play the piano in the kindergarten at Ellis Island who could be secured, the State Regent of New York thought, for \$10 a month, and urged that the Board appropriate \$100 to this work. Mrs. Hanger pledged for the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter to make up the sum for the rest of the year. Mrs. McCall moved *that \$100 be given to the Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee for Americanization work among the children at Ellis Island.* Seconded by Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Morris and carried.

Miss Strider read the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 60 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1525.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 60 applicants for membership.* The Secretary *pro tem.* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 60 applicants for membership admitted into the National Society. The Treasurer General presented the request of two former members for reinstatement and moved *that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of two members.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The Secretary *pro tem.* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these two members reinstated in the Society.

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, explained that by advice of the architect, who thinks labor will be less in the Fall, no estimates would be asked until that time for redecorating the rooms that had been damaged by the leaky roof, and that it would be to the advantage of the states to wait until that time before having the work done.

The President General read a letter from the Committee on Constitutional Instruction of the National Security League with which was en-

closed copies of bills, which it was their expectation to present to the legislatures in session this year with the hope eventually to have passed by all the states a law making the teaching of the Constitution of the United States compulsory, and requesting the President General to furnish them with the names of a few women in each of the states who might give their assistance in furthering the passage of the bills. Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, *that the President General appoint the committee desired by the National Security League.*

A communication from Madame de Ballivian urging the National Society to express itself in regard to the demand of Bolivia for the restoration of an outlet to the sea, was read by the President General, who referred to the literature on the subject sent with the letter, and suggested that this might properly be referred to the Committee on International Relations. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, and carried, *that the letter from Madame Ballivian with accompanying literature be referred to the Committee on International Relations.*

Moved by Mrs. Hardy, seconded by Mrs. Reed, and carried, *that Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia be granted permission to sell flowers next year at the Hall during the week of Congress, April, 1923.*

The President General stated that the question had been discussed in the Executive Committee meeting as to the advisability of having special Board meetings during the summer for the admission of members, and the authorization and confirmation of chapters, and it was the consensus of opinion that it would be best to call a meeting around the last of July or the first of August, and this meeting would be called for a day when the required quorum of seven could be secured.

Mrs. Nash spoke of the great help the little book "Necessary Information for Chapters" had been to the officers of her chapters, that the information which went out from the different departments to the various officers, while valuable, did not serve the same purpose that it did, bound in the one volume. Moved by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that a supply of a revised edition of "Necessary Information for Chapters" uniform in dimension with Constitution and By-laws be printed.*

Mrs. Nash, as Chairman, presented the following report of the Col. Walter Scott Prize Committee:

Report of Col. Walter Scott Prize Committee

Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:

The committee appointed by the President

General this morning to administer the Colonel Walter Scott Fund begs leave to submit the following report: Previous to this afternoon's session the committee met with these members present: Miss Lincoln, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Hardy and Mrs. Nash. Mrs. Nash presided and Mrs. Hardy was chosen Secretary.

As it was understood by the committee that Colonel Scott desired a large portion of the \$1000 gift should be expended for the MAGAZINE, only this feature was considered at this time, the further disposal of the fund to be deferred for a future meeting.

Mrs. Charles M. Bissell, National Chairman of MAGAZINE, was invited to present a plan for stimulating interest for an increase in MAGAZINE subscribers. After presenting her ideas, Mrs. Bissell retired. The committee discussed the suggestions fully and in three motions unanimously adopted Mrs. Bissell's plan as follows:

1. To set aside \$400 of the \$1000 for State prizes for the MAGAZINE.
2. To divide the states into four groups, group one to consist of those states having more than 5000 members; group two, those from 2000 to 5000; group three, from 1000 to 2000; group four, under 1000.
3. To divide the \$400 into four prizes to be awarded the state in each group which shall secure the largest percentage of subscriptions as compared with its membership; \$125 to be offered group one, \$100 to groups two and three, respectively, \$75 to group four, the contest to be open from July 1 to December 31, 1922.

The committee also voted to leave all details of the carrying out of this plan to the National Chairman of MAGAZINE.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
Chairman, Col. Walter Scott Fund
Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Block, and carried, *that the report of the Committee on Col. Walter Scott Prize Fund be accepted with its recommendations.*

Mrs. Hunter moved *that the Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter be given a vote of thanks for the offer of \$20 to complete the necessary sum required to complete a specific Americanization work at Ellis Island.* Seconded by Mrs. McCall and carried.

The Secretary *pro tem.* read the minutes, which were approved. On motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned at 5.30 P.M.

LOUISE C. WHITE,
Recording Secretary General, *pro tem.*

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1922

WHOLE No. 361

BREAD AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BAKERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



HE ration of a soldier is always a fixed quantity and the amount of bread issued daily to the Continental private was one pound. Circumstances varied this amount slightly at different times during the Revolution, but the full quantity never rose above $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds nor fell below $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound at any time that bread was obtainable. Approximately one pound of bread has always formed a part of the daily ration of the American soldier since the time of the Revolution.

Lexington and the siege of Boston brought an army into existence almost over night, and an army that grew in numbers daily. Food for this suddenly created body of men became a subsistence problem that was met with varied skill by the train-band captains and higher officers. These were not men entirely inexperienced in such matters, for King George's and the old French and Indian War had taught the Colonial militiamen practical, if severe, lessons and, though the military subsistence problems of 1775 were not easily

solved, they were met with such intelligence that as long as the army remained stationary, on the lines around Boston, the food supply was not a matter of great difficulty. With the evacuation of the town by the British and the commencement of the first march of the Continental Army from Boston to New York, came the first real test of the commissary department.

Bread was one of the three principal parts of the soldier's ration and any reduction of the quantity, or an entire lack of supply, was more severely felt by the troops than a loss of beef, vegetables or rum. Congress established the ration of the soldier as to quantity and variety, but made no provision for a system that would insure a regular supply of the food authorized. Before the appointment of a superintendent of baking the companies had obtained bread by selecting one of their number to bake bread for them and one or two other men were usually detailed as assistants. Flour was issued instead of bread and the men pooled their receipts and handed it to the comrade chosen to

do the baking, or else, if they were in a thickly settled part of the country, the individual soldier traded in his loose flour to the country folk in return for bread, or dickered with the camp traders, who followed the army, for either bread or rum. This practice was uncertain and uneven in its results. In the first instance it permitted the company baker to make such a tidy profit (one pound of flour will make much more than one pound of bread and the baker kept the surplus as his perquisite) that there was an instance of one or two soldiers making so much profit, by baking for one of the artillery regiments (250 to 300 men), that they were able to lend the commissary, in an emergency, 1000 rations of flour for eight days. These baking privates used as much water in the bread as they pleased, as there was no inspection, and sold the surplus flour to the country folk, or, if they were not satisfied with the price, loaded the flour in public wagons and transported it to a better market. The individual soldier, with flour trading as his excuse, straggled and plundered and roused the ire of the country people by his marauding practices.

The lack of system and the evil effects therefrom were not plainly evident at first for, before the Continental Army had been six months in the field the British arrived in New York bay, and the battle and retreat from Long Island ensued, and was followed by a desperate campaign of fighting and retreat that left small time for considering any plans other than those of combat and flight. Forts Washington and Lee were lost, the retreat through the Jerseys followed, Trenton and Princeton were added to the immortal honor roll of the Continental Army, and the tired regiments were established in winter quarters at Morristown before a decided move

could be made to put the bread supply upon a stable footing.

The army bread was almost entirely hard bread, what we now know as hard tack or ship's biscuit. Soft bread was something of a luxury and does not seem to have been very highly esteemed by the men in the ranks. The ration of loose flour gave the soldier a chance to obtain rum and, where he did not trade for anything but bread, he declined the soft variety as it was bulky to carry, if more than one day's rations were issued, easily spoiled and more apt to be sour and unwholesome than the hard variety, which, though made without salt or rising was compact, easy to carry and remained edible for days in any temperature. When conveniences were lacking the men baked their own bread on stones, with far from satisfying results, and the satirical name among the soldiers for such bread was "fire cake."

It was not until the war was entering upon its third year, in May, 1777, that Congress took steps to insure a proper supply of the staff of life to the army. The man selected for this important work was an old ginger-bread baker in Philadelphia, who, at the call gave up a well-paying business and a comfortable old age to share the hardships of military life with an army in the field and to make himself responsible for a most important part of that army's subsistence. Christopher Ludwick was 57 years old when he accepted the appointment by the Continental Congress of "Superintendent of Bakers and Director of Baking in the Grand Army of the United States."

He was not unknown in Philadelphia for he had been in the city, following his trade of baker, since the French and Indian War. He was not unknown to Congress, for he had helped to forward a supply of powder to Ticonderoga in 1775

and, after the Trenton victory he had taken charge of and fed some of the Hessian prisoners and wrought so cannily with them they succeeded in inducing the desertion of several of their brethren from within the British lines, who came over to the patriots bringing their arms and accoutrements with them.

This appointment by Congress gave Ludwick power to license, with approval of the Commander-in-Chief, or the commanding officers of separate armies or posts, all persons to be employed in baking for the troops; to regulate their pay and take any necessary steps to rectify all the then existing difficulties and failures of the bread supply. He was given \$75 a month as pay and two rations per day. It is current tradition that when Ludwick's pay was discussed by the committee of Congress it was suggested that he be granted the perquisite of furnishing only eighty pounds of bread for every hundred pounds of flour and that the old man had replied with scorn: "Is it that I should grow rich by such ways? I will bake one hundred and thirty-five pounds of bread for every hundred pounds of flour, and it will be good bread and all the flour will be used, and if there is any flour over, it will also be made into bread."

The army was at Morristown when Ludwick left Philadelphia to take charge of the baking, and he had hardly time to do more than start operations before the campaign opened and the troops broke camp and moved out upon, what was to be, the most active marching campaign of the war. The peculiarly uncertainty of movement displayed by the British commander-in-chief at the beginning of the campaign of 1777, was responsible for much of the marching and counter-marching of the Continentals; the troops

were almost daily on the move and an enormous supply of bread had to be ready, to meet the continual emergencies caused by unexpected changes in direction of the line of march. To add to these difficulties inexcusable losses of bread occurred from careless handling. Hundreds of pounds of crisp, browned bread would be sent from Ludwick's ovens to the troops in the field and because no particular officer had been designated to receive it, it sometimes remained in the open field, beside the camp, in the blazing heat of the day and the damp of the night dew. The commissaries of issues declared it was not their affair and the quartermaster officers declined the responsibility of issuing it to the troops and old Ludwick stormed and swore great oaths at such official stupidity.

When the army turned south from the Highlands, General George Clinton ordered 30,000 pounds of hard bread, which had been stored at Fort Montgomery, sent on to the marching troops by way of King's Ferry and found that, for lack of proper storage, most of it was so badly broken it could not be transported and was unfit for use. He attempted to save the unbroken part by collecting casks in which to pack it; but none were to be had, so he sent a hurry call to the Continental store house at Fishkill to properly pack and forward 30,000 pounds from there. Ludwick's principal troubles were not in the baking of the bread, but in the arrangements necessary before the ovens could be charged and afterwards in getting the bread away to the troops. While he was in control there were but few complaints as to the quality of the bread issued. There was at first some difficulty in obtaining the flour for baking from the commissaries or store-keepers of the different divisions, or posts. Congress made no provision for paying the bakers which

it authorized Ludwick to employ, and the old man used his private means to advance the pay of those of his bakers who were civilians; soldiers detailed from the ranks, as helpers were on a different footing; but Ludwick kept them in humor by small gratuities. To accomplish this he sold several of his houses in Philadelphia and expended the tidy little fund of ready cash (£3500) that he had made from his ginger-bread baking before the war. He paid these wages regularly every two months and before he was reimbursed by the military paymasters he suffered further losses through the depreciation of the Continental currency.

The difficulties of distribution of the bread after it was baked so worried the Superintendent of Bakers that he appealed to Congress to specially designate an officer for each group of troops, in barracks, or field, whose duty it should be to requisition for the bread and receive it from the ovens. This officer, Ludwick urged, should furnish covered wagons for the bread, wagons with tight, strong bodies and stout enough to hold a ton in weight. The army on the march spread over a large tract of territory so that it was impossible for the Superintendent of Bakers to direct and oversee all matters from the van to the rear, over the entire line of march. Also, he sagely remarked, "It is often impossible for one man, who is otherwise sufficiently occupied" to find masons, lime and bricks and direct the proper building of ovens. The question of the expense of this oven building was also to be settled. Congress met Ludwick's recommendation by placing a fund of \$1000 in his hands, with which to build ovens as he saw fit and authorized him to employ any workmen he thought proper to do the work. It gave him authority to demand flour from any commissary or

military storekeeper, directed him to pay the bakers he employed and to draw on the Paymaster General for settlement of his accounts, and designated the Commissary General of Issues, or his deputy, as the officer to receive the bread; lastly it directed the Quartermaster General of the Army to furnish the Commissary General of Issues with a sufficient number of covered wagons, of one ton capacity, that could be locked, or fastened up, in which the bread was to be transported. There are few instances of such complete acquiescence on the part of the Continental Congress in the recommendations of an officer, other than the invariable attention paid to the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief.

The need for bread at the opening of the campaign of 1777 was pressing, and Washington sent Ludwick to Philadelphia to lay the situation before Congress. As a result of his representations it was ordered that supplies of flour, previously directed to be sold, be baked into "bisket" as fast as possible and that the bakers in Philadelphia be urged to help. The Commissary General of Purchases, was directed to have all the flour in his stores at Lancaster, Downingtown and Valley Forge converted into bread. Ludwick could not obtain bakers enough for this activity because most of the journeymen bakers in Philadelphia were serving in the Pennsylvania militia, so Congress recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of that state, that as many bakers in the militia as Ludwick called for, be excused from military service for the time he needed them.

The main group of Ludwick's ovens seems to have been built at Morristown, New Jersey, where he had started building them before the army moved from that place. Other small groups were scattered

along the route of march in Jersey and at convenient places in Pennsylvania. The establishment of these various baking posts was decided by the movements of the army and the convenience of the roads. And, though all of them worked steadily with the resources at their command, the bread supply of the army was seldom more than a few days, or a week, ahead of the consumption.

After obtaining Congressional action, Ludwick left Philadelphia and hastened to Pottstown, there to be met by a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, ordering him to send every bit of bread he had to Coryell's Ferry, except 2000 pounds which was to be sent to White Horse tavern to await the arrival of the troops that were with Washington himself. Two divisions were to pass through Pottstown and would want bread. The Commander-in-Chief gave Ludwick authority to hire or impress wagons to bring the bread to the troops and asked where the new ovens would be erected so no time would be lost in sending for bread as it was needed. At the same time that he gave these orders to Ludwick, Washington directed the Quartermaster General to put all the private bakers in Philadelphia to work baking hard bread. A week later the Commander-in-Chief sent a hurry call to Ludwick to come to camp at once; to leave an experienced baker in charge of the Morristown ovens and, to sweep up, on his way, all the bread he found at Coryell's and Pottstown and send it forward to the army. The need was great, as the Quartermaster General had not been successful in getting the private bakers in Philadelphia to work for the army, Washington requested that Ludwick try to accomplish the same thing.

The transportation difficulty had been anticipated and measures taken by Washington to meet it, in some degrees, by

orders to construct portable ovens of sheet iron, light enough in weight to be easily carried. These ovens were made at the Ringwood iron furnace and were so small that two of them could be carried on an army wagon. The idea was good, the purpose was laudable, but the ovens, ordered in June, did not reach the army until near the end of November, 1777. By then, what with the fighting and continuous manoeuvring to save Philadelphia, the lines of supply had broken, all the reserve stocks exhausted and Major General Greene complained that the army was living from hand to mouth, at the very beginning of what was to prove that most terrible winter at Valley Forge. Before the army had fairly settled into winter quarters the pinch was felt, and a brigadier general who was directed to hold his brigade in readiness to march, wrote that he welcomed the orders, as fighting would be preferable to starving. The failure of provisions was most severely felt in the flour supply and another brigadier wrote to the Commander-in-Chief that for three successive days his troops had been without bread, and he doubted if the men could be held much longer. "According to the saying of Solomon," he wrote, "hunger will break through a stone wall" and, indeed, it was a marvel that the Continental Army was held together during the winter of 1777-78. It was the experiences of this terrible winter that finally showed Congress the need of providing a permanent staff of bakers. Ludwick was doing his best, but greater official sanction seemed necessary. In February, 1778, Congress ordered the enlistment of a company of bakers, to be managed by a director, who would be paid \$50 a month and three rations per day, 3 sub-directors at \$40 and two rations, 12 foremen at \$30 and one ration and 64 bakers at \$24 and one ration. The term

of enlistment was to be one year and the articles of war were to govern. A clothing allowance the same as that of the non-commissioned officers was granted and the Board of War was directed to appoint the director and sub-directors and raise the company as speedily as possible. This organization was in addition to Ludwick's arrangements and was not supposed to interfere with him in any way. The attempted remedy failed. The Board of War dodged the responsibility by placing the matter in the hands of Major General William Heath, then commanding the Eastern Department. He raised the company in Boston and appointed John Torrey to be its captain. This company was sent to camp in June, 1778. Soon after Torrey arrived the army broke camp with speed and started its forced march across Jersey in pursuit of the British. The rapidity of the succeeding events seemed to have dazed Torrey somewhat. He gave it as his positive opinion that camp was an improper place for baking hard bread. He had expected to bake soft bread, but nobody wanted it except the staff officers. Every brigade had found means to bake for itself (that the means were Ludwick's arrangements did not seem to be understood) also, because the men made a little saving, or profit, by drawing flour for their rations instead of soft bread, soft bread was never called for when hard bread could not be obtained. The idea was to save this profit by means of Torrey's company, but Torrey's idea of the necessary preparations at every camping place of a moving army cost as much as would be necessary for a whole year's business. The captain of the bakers was a well meaning and honest patriot, but he did not seem to be equal to military emergencies. He suggested that he be allowed to return to Boston and bake biscuit, or hard bread there. When the

matter was referred to Washington, he settled it by ordering Torrey's men to establish a permanent baking station at Springfield, Massachusetts, where the largest manufacturing post and supply arsenal of the Revolutionary War was located. The United States Government still retains an important supply post there. By August, 1778, the expense of this baking station had amounted to \$6000.

All the difficulties of the bread supply, as managed by Ludwick, centered around the question of flour. Periods of prolonged drought, which withered crops and dried up the water power in the mills; long continued and heavy rains, which hurt the grain, clogged the roads and held up the supply wagons; speculators, who gambled in food stuffs, and farmers who held on to their grain for better prices, all contributed to the hardships suffered by the army. There was always sufficient food in America to feed the Continental troops bountifully; transportation and mismanagement, most of which were avoidable, kept the army nearly always in want. The quantity of the bread ration was cut down many times to eke out the supply during periods of scarcity. Several times during the year 1779, and not always during the winter months, the Northern Department troops were on the verge of mutiny from lack of bread. The ragged finances of the central government were responsible, in large measure, for the bread scarcity. Purchasing agents strained their personal credit to the breaking point to obtain flour. Some idea of the consumption of this article may be had from the statement of the Commissary General that 700 barrels of flour would furnish the army with bread for only two weeks. By July, 1780, Ludwick had demonstrated that no flour should be issued at all, as a part of the daily ration; nothing but hard bread should be issued. Ovens were erected at West

Point and Stoney Point, in addition to those at Fishkill, the New Jersey and Pennsylvania posts, and those at West Point became the final baking station of the Continental Army. They had a capacity of 8000 pounds of hard bread a day.

The beginning of the year 1781 brought something of a crisis in bread baking. Ludwick had been struggling desperately to maintain the bread supply, but the breakdown of the specific supply system and the confusion in inaugurating the new contract scheme for feeding the army were too much for the old man. He had suffered a crippling accident and, despite his saving even the sweepings of the flour barrels and gaining a little by selling the empty barrels themselves, he was unable to obtain flour. By his economies and carefulness he had kept the yearly expense of bread baking below £3000 and "Advanced in years (he was 61 in 1781), blind in one eye and almost worn out in the service of his country" was the pitiful way in which he introduced himself to Congress and begged leave to resign. All of his bakers had left him, except those few civilians he was retaining by advancing their pay out of his own pocket; the two master bakers, one of them Torrey, who had been appointed by order of Congress, had given up and left the whole burden on Ludwick's shoulders. He reminded Congress that he had "served His Country honestly from the Commencement of the War (the first six months as a volunteer, finding himself and Horse without fee or reward)—built the greatest part of the Bakehouses for the use of the Army;—ventur'd his Life on several occasions for the Cause;—had his property ruined by the Enemy;—expended his private fortune, earned by his industry before the War; and by his Assiduity and

Vigilance in his Department saved great sums of money to the States; and he is now willing and desirous to retire from the Service in the 61st year of his Age, with the loss of his right eye and a ruined Constitution."

But Congress declined to accept his resignation. He was authorized to call for money from the military chest of the Commander-in-Chief and it was voted that "he had acted with great industry and integrity in the character of principal Superintendent of Bakers . . . that he be empowered to hire any number of bakers, not exceeding 30 and that he receive as compensation for all past services, one thousand dollars in bills of the new emission."

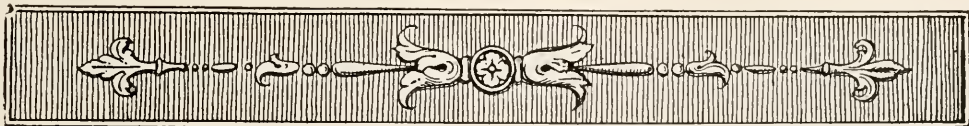
A board of general officers considered the baking situation in June, 1781, and advised the use of travelling ovens for each brigade, and that 1¼ pounds of bread should be required of every pound of flour. It is indicative of the general lack of system that this board of 1781 should recommend the use of travelling ovens that had been ordered and experimented with in 1778. The opening of the campaign of 1781, brought forth orders from the Commander-in-Chief, to start up all the ovens and all the available bakers to baking hard bread as speedily as possible. With a good reserve in hand the combined American and French armies commenced their march southward. It was by means of the French bakers that Washington was able to mislead Sir Henry Clinton so that the British general believed New York city was to be attacked and, not until the allies had reached Philadelphia, did he awake to the knowledge that their object was Cornwallis, in Virginia. Then it was too late to check Washington. The French bakers, under orders, set up ovens and made great preparation and bustle at Chatham, New Jersey, and a guard of

Continental was placed around the establishment and held there until September 2nd, by which date, Washington had reached Philadelphia and the ruse was completely successful. After the surrender of Cornwallis and the return of the Continental Army to the Hudson River, the contract system of feeding the army began to produce results; Ludwick nevertheless continued his baking operations at West Point. Almost immediately the contractors proposed modifications in the terms of the contract, and almost the first modifications had to do with the bread supply. It was proposed to increase the bread ration by half a pound and furnish two pounds of soap for every 100 rations in return for withholding one-half of the daily ration of rum; but this was not because of temperance principles. This proposal started trouble, for from the very beginning, the quality of the bread issued by the contractors had been poor. Ludwick had kept steadily at work at West Point and when, at the close of the year 1782 the contract scheme was abandoned, the bread supply of the army was safe. The troops were gradually disbanded during the summer of 1783 and, as the army dwindled in size, the bread supply became an ever easier matter to handle. Long before New York City was finally evacuated by the British the arrangement and method of Ludwick was amply sufficient for all the strain put upon it.

The importance of Ludwick's work to the efficiency of the Continental Army was such that he deserves to be held in much better remembrance than is the case at present. The value of his services is certified to by Major Generals Anthony Wayne, Thomas Mifflin and Arthur St. Clair and Colonels William Irvine and Timothy Pickering. Last of all General

Washington, himself certified that he had "known Christopher Ludwick from an early period in the war, and have every reason to believe, as well as from observation as information, that he has been a true and faithful servant to the public; that he has detected and exposed many impositions, which were attempted to be practiced by others in his department; that he has been the cause of much saving in many respects; and that his deportment in public life, has afforded unquestionable proofs of his integrity and worth." And when George Washington wrote thus about a fellow patriot no further praise is needed. Ludwick died a year and a half after Washington, and a final touch is given in the answer he gave to a book canvasser who tried to sell him a life of his old Commander-in-Chief, shortly after Washington's death. It illustrates in clear colors the comradeship and human understanding that existed between Washington and those men of the Revolution whom he had tried and found not wanting. Ludwick's answer to the request that he subscribe for a copy of the life was: "No, I will not, I am travelling fast to meet him, and I will soon hear all about it from his own lips."

From the quaint old tombstone in the Lutheran church at Germantown, where Ludwick lies, comes this message: "On every occasion his zeal for the relief of the oppressed was manifest; and by his last will, he bequeathed the greater part of his estate for the education of the children of the poor of all denominations, gratis. He lived and died respected for his integrity and public spirit, by all who knew him. Reader, such was Ludwick. Art thou poor, Venerate his character. Art thou rich, Imitate his example."



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



WITH September comes the end of vacations and the beginning of our Daughters of the American Revolution activities. State officers are preparing for their State Conferences, chapters are beginning to plan for their winter's work and social pleasures. In all this activity there is one big thing to be remembered, one which I have repeatedly stressed. This is, the national character of our Society. We are a great national organization which has the individual member as its unit, and these individual members gathered into local groups or chapters, as permitted by our national by-laws, are those who carry on the work of the National Society in their various localities; simply the National Society *working in groups*.

No one can join a chapter without being first admitted as a member by the National Board of Management.

The annual dues of \$2.00 are the National Society's dues, of which a chapter is permitted by the national by-laws to retain \$1.00 per member for its own use in the National Society's work. The initiation fee of \$5.00 belongs, all of it, to the National Society.

We are not a federation of separate and independent clubs, each club having a different object and character, we are one big national organization with certain well defined objects laid down in its constitution, and these objects are the united aims and purposes of every chapter; no chapter can have any constitution of its own. The National Society by-laws are likewise the by-laws of every chapter. No chapter or state organization can have any local by-laws in conflict with them. In brief, our form of organization is national, our dues are national, our laws are national, our objects are national in scope and character, either carried out nationally by the concerted effort of states and chapters, for instance as in the building of Memorial Continental Hall, or carried out locally as state work or as chapter work.

Let every chapter remember these facts when laying out its work for the coming year. Let it read once more the article on "Objects"

in our constitution and keep strictly to these objects. Do not scatter your energies all over a broad field of activity that does not belong within the scope of our Society.

Our objects are, memorial, commemorative, historical and educational. They are not charitable or philanthropic, political or controversial. Many chapters dissipate their energies on purely charitable objects, eminently worthy but not within our field of action. Leave such objects to the philanthropic societies, or promote them as individuals, not as chapters. Similarly, many chapters dissipate all their energies in "coöperation" with other societies instead of doing their own work and receiving their own just credit. They make donations to or through other organizations and thus sink their identity into another society which assumes all the credit for the work accomplished. Then they find that they have no money left for our own work, for our Manual for instance, or for the scholarships which we seek to maintain in many institutions. Coöperation is praise-worthy and it is often essential in cases where the aims of other societies are similar to our own, and united action is for the best good of the community, but it should be entered upon very sparingly and only in cases where it is appropriate for our Society to take part. Otherwise, if we are not careful, our own work will be neglected and we shall find ourselves doing the work of other organizations instead of our own, in short, pulling other people's chestnuts out of the fire.

This should not be branded as a selfish policy. It is no more "selfish" than that of other societies which do not hesitate to confine themselves to their own line of work. We rarely ever hear of their coöperating with us; it is always the other way around. Yet, why should they not coöperate with us as well as we with them, if coöperation is in order? Moreover, there are some organizations that have of late years taken up our work which we have been doing quietly and unostentatiously for many years, such as "Americanization" or teaching respect for the Flag, and with "Nation wide" publicity they pursue this work as though it were a new discovery, and ask our "Coöp-

eration" in our own field of labor. In many cases it would be more proper for these organizations to coöperate with us. It is not that we should object to their doing the work, for the field is vast and the laborers all too few; but it is quite legitimate to object to taking the position of new-comers in our own field, where we were pioneers at the time when all others pooh-poohed at the need of such work as we were organized to promote.

Another very important consideration bears on all this. It is the fact that we hold our charter direct from the Government and are obliged under the terms of that charter to make an annual report of our Society's work to the United States Congress.

Now the United States Government does not consider that a list of donations made to the work of other organizations would constitute by itself a report of work valuable enough to print as a Senate document, which is what our report to the Smithsonian Institution really is. The Government wants a report of our own work done in pursuit of the objects laid down in our charter and repeated in our Society's constitution. It wants, for instance, reports of original historical research, memorials erected, events commemorated, historic sites and buildings marked, scholarships or other gifts donated to educational institutions, education in citizenship, both of the native and foreign born, education in the principles of proper respect for the Flag—in short, it wants reports of what we do as a Society to carry out the objects laid down in our charter and in general to "cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom," and to "foster true patriotism and love of country" in the masses of our very heterogeneous people. Else why grant us a charter for the pursuit of these objects and require a report of their accomplishment?

Lay out your own work and do it.

Be cordial and sympathetic with the aims of other organizations which are worthy of endorsement, but be very sparing of votes of endorsement lest your influence be cheapened; coöperate or seek coöperation only

when advisable and necessary, and not as a habit. In this way the power and influence of every chapter in its own community will be immeasurably increased, and our Society as a whole will be a power for patriotism and loyalty, to which our Government will continue to turn for help in the future as in the past.

There is no space in this message nor is it necessary to mention specifically the many objects of endeavor that are before us. I have already written of the future needs and the practical helpfulness and success of our Manual for Immigrants.

National Officers and National Chairmen will shortly issue their instructions and suggestions for the work of the chapters along our various lines of effort; some have done so already. Read them carefully and carry out all that possible of accomplishment.

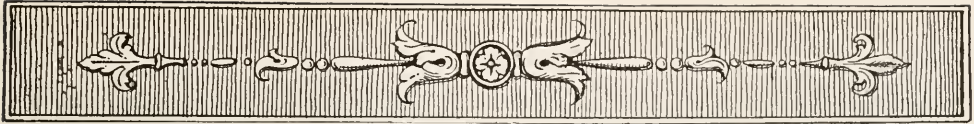
Our Magazine deserves loyal support, not as a charity but for its own sake and for the sake of our members and our chapters to whose efficient work it is a necessity.

Our office building must soon be furnished, and the resolutions passed by our last Congress, printed copies of which were sent to every chapter, should be loyally heeded and lived up to by the chapters whose representatives in our Congress adopted them as our Society's work or policy.

In all of our work let us remember the high mission of our Society, the ideals of patriotism that we stand for, and the power for loyal and stable Americanism that we can be in the midst of the present lawlessness, disorder and treasonable propaganda of many kinds. Stand by the Constitution and the Flag—for there are many that seek to overturn the Constitution and to take away the Flag, substituting "pacifism" and "internationalism" for national patriotism. Serve God and Country: Thus only shall we carry out the ideals of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and their patriot ancestors to whom we owe the principles that have made us a nation.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.





KENMORE, PAST AND PRESENT

By Dora Chinn Jett



N Washington Avenue, in the west part of historic old Fredericksburg, is Kenmore. An iron railing encloses the old mansion and its spacious grounds, and the big iron gates are swung invitingly open. To those familiar with its story, the name Kenmore suggests the stirring days of the American Revolution, when the celebrated patriot, Colonel Fielding Lewis, was the owner and lived there with his young wife, Betty Washington Lewis. It also suggests another patriot, her brother, who was the great Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, General George Washington.

"All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Spottsylvania, and the Parish of St. George, joyning to the town of Fredericksburg, containing, by a survey made the 26th day of February, 1752, by George Washington, eight hundred and sixty acres." This is in part the text of the deed from Richard Wyatt Royston, conveying to Colonel Lewis the land on which Kenmore is located. Although it is difficult to realize that the present property was once that enormous tract, the few acres remaining are both attractive and commanding. The grounds are covered with many kinds of trees and shrubs, which greatly add to the beauty and value of the place.

The old brick home stands in the centre of the garden, and because of the quality of the material used in construction and the careful maintenance of those of

a later day, it carries its one hundred and seventy years with the dignity and charm becoming a worthy old age. It is a square brick house, with little attempt at ornamentation, a style popular in the Georgian period. But it is the interior of Kenmore which appeals to all who know its story. George Washington, our best loved hero, designed the frescoes in the salon and drawing rooms, and this work is the admiration of all who see it. The young mistress of the manor, Betty Washington Lewis, was the loved sister of General Washington, and he was often her guest. The value of all this is inestimable in considering the acquisition of such a memorial. To commercialize such a home seems akin to desecration, but now, after many years, in the glamour of its historic past, the beauty and utility of its present, and its visible promise of endurance far into the future, it is thrust upon the market—it is the property of anyone who pays the price.

The people of the old town can no longer remain inactive. They have determined to save this old Washington-Lewis home, and add it to the other assets of the American nation. Its solidity, the space within and without, the massive doors and wonderful stairway, every detail seems to symbolize some feature of its famous occupants and guests.

Patriotic and grateful America, has made of Mt. Vernon an American Mecca. The Association for the preservation of Virginia Antiquities is to-day



KENMORE, FREDERICKSBURG, THE HISTORIC HOME OF BETTY WASHINGTON LEWIS



INTERIOR VIEW AT KENMORE

caring for the little cottage in Fredericksburg where the mother of Washington lived. The Metropolitan Museum of New York has purchased the hand-painted panels which decorated the walls of "Marmion," one of the country estates of Colonel Lewis and Betty Washington Lewis. Clay from the neighborhood formed one of the chief components of the work which was done by a grateful Hessian soldier. In the hills of Northamptonshire, England, stands Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family, a spot new to the present generation in spite of its four centuries of age. In 1914 when its purchase was inaugurated by the British-American Peace Committee, its interior was a crumbling ruin. Moncure D. Conway visited the spot in 1890, and wrote of the mutilated shield on one of the spandrels of the door bearing the arms of "Washington." The old memorial, since June, 1921, has been open to an appreciative public. When the Mother

country has taken the initiative in the restoration of this ancestral home of our great patriot, should not that be an incentive to Americans to save that which this same patriot helped to create? Kenmore was the home of his sister and of her husband, a great figure in the days of the Revolution. Colonel Lewis was appointed in July, 1775, Chief Commissioner for the manufacture of small arms in Fredericksburg, Virginia—the first manufactory of its kind in the Colonies. In a letter written in February, 1781, he says, "But for my advances (7000lb.), the factory must have been discontinued." Should not such a sacrifice be recognized and rewarded, as far as lies now within our power?

Sponsored by the local Chapter, D. A. R., a Kenmore Association has been formed in Fredericksburg, having a charter under the laws of the State of Virginia. Every legal citizen of America has the privilege of becoming a member of this association, whose object is the purchase of this Virginia home.



YOU are Wanted

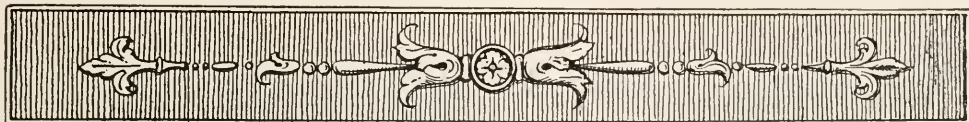
as a READER of

The D.A.R. Magazine

and as a Subscriber

25,000 Subscribers by 1923!

SEE PRIZE OFFER ON PAGE 534



MOTOR-BOATING INTO CARNAGE

By Frank J. Brunner

CARNAGE, naturally, suggests war. Now, this is a war story with the atmosphere, almost, of a regatta. And it remained for our American youths to put into the fray what any one of them might call "jazz." Even a serious British naval officer who wrote in commendation of their exploits caught the spirit of the adventure and inserted so informal a sentence in his letter as, "They thoroughly enjoyed themselves." This light-hearted, jolly and singular motor-boat excursion to the thickly mined and strongly fortified base of a powerful enemy will have its place in the history of the United States Navy and will be penned in serious detail of latitudes and longitudes, starboards and ports, and all that. History is ever serious, and although the operation so thoroughly enjoyed by young Americans was of very serious intent, it nevertheless deserves to be recorded from the viewpoint of our participation in a regatta spirit.

This was a motor-boat excursion for the reason that American naval vessels engaged in the reduction of the Austrian base at Durazzo in October, 1918, were all gasoline motor-driven submarine chasers—those little, wooden-hulled 110-footers turned out by the hundreds in this country with the serious program ahead of them of combating the piratical submarines. Twelve of these boats were

gathered at Brindisi, Italy, coming from Corfu, Greece, where the tiny craft were maintaining a mobile barrage across the Strait of Otranto. They were under command of the British Adriatic Force in the joint British-Italian bombardment of the enemy naval base ninety miles north-east of Brindisi across the Adriatic sea.

Anticipations of major activity denied to all other chasers in European waters was high as the order came to get under way, just after midnight of October 2nd. Unfortunately one of the boats "stubbed her toe," or rather heel, by fouling her propeller, and had to stay in port. The eleven specks on the surface of the sea collected six miles off Durazzo about breakfast time and waited impatiently for more than an hour the arrival of the leisurely bombarding force. Both Italian and British forces came into position about 10 o'clock, the fireworks began, and the chasers went into action with a rush. They dashed to stations 1000 yards inshore from the bombarding battleships and cruisers and darted hither and thither like full-grown destroyers in screening the larger ships from submarine and destroyer attack. Their happy, jolly crews got the full benefit of an exaggerated Fourth of July celebration, for their manoeuvres brought them constantly under the roaring big guns of the attacking forces.



SUBMARINE CHASERS.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS.

DISPLACEMENT-	77 TONS.	SPEED- 18 KNOTS.
LENGTH-	110 FEET.	BATTERY- 1-3" GUN.
HORSEPOWER-	660.	DEPTH BOMB PROJECTOR- 1 Y-TYPE.

NAVY SUB-CHASER ON PATROL DUTY

IN GOOD WEATHER THE BOATS WERE FAIRLY COMFORTABLE, BUT IN ROUGH WEATHER THE CREW SUFFERED FROM CRAMPED QUARTERS AND LEAKAGE OF GASOLINE



NAVY SUB-CHASER HEADING INTO ROUGH WATER

SEEN BOW-ON, THESE LITTLE WOODEN MOTOR DRIVEN CRAFT RESEMBLE THE AVERAGE AMERICAN HARBOR TUG, EXCEPT FOR THE BRIDGE AND TALL SINGLE MAST

In this operation there were four units of three chasers each, designated B, D, G and H, but unit D was short one boat, which had been disabled, so the eleven made the very best of the situation and entered into the game with a zest. No peace-time regatta ever offered the program of "stunts" such as the tiny fellows were directed to perform, but the regatta spirit remained throughout. Except for the fierce bombardment the affair, to the American youths, might have been a pleasure trip around our own Atlantic Fleet in the Hudson River, and they never dropped the spirit of fun. When the British ship *Weymouth* was hit, unit G got into action and formed a swiftly-darting screen about the vessel which was being escorted back to Brindisi. Unit B was simply irrepresible, and after hunting down two submarines and putting both out of action, the three subchasers in this unit took in charge the Austrian hospital ship *Baron Call* and forced her toward the entrance of Brindisi where, greatly disappointed, they were ordered to release their prize. Taking hospital craft simply wasn't a part of the game. Unit D also came along with the hospital ship to add tone to the party. Meanwhile, unit H was keeping the Italian force cleared of obstructions, and coming on an enemy mine, destroyed it. A short time later another mine was discovered directly in the path of four oncoming British destroyers. There was no time to signal, so one boat of this unit hovered close to the mine and compelled the destroyers to swerve, thus saving them from probable contact.

The action of the big ships continued, and then unit D made an original discovery of a sentry house on the shore of Cape Laghi and did a little bombarding of her own. But the sentry house turned

out to be a water tank and firing ceased, for the Americans knew full well the value, to them, of water in that warm clime. The officers and men of unit B were in ecstasy when it befell them to capture a bulky hospital ship, and they will always remember the compliment graciously offered by the commander of a British destroyer who suggested that they take their prize to Italy. That officer has an appreciation of humor. What if there was a little "irregularity" in it and a bit of a jolt when ordered to free the ship—the subchasers had tasted the joy of capture and that was enough.

The American commanding officer spoke in the highest terms of the snappy manner in which the outfit carried on its work, and well he might do so, for it was none the less snappy than the exploit of an Italian motor-boat which dashed inside the harbor and torpedoed an Austrian battleship. The Americans would have done some of the same dashing work, but orders are orders, and they had to stick to their duty of fending off danger from the bombarding ships, all the while speeding under the flashes of guns and in a haze of pungent powder smoke. How well they were enjoying themselves is indicated in the activities of subchaser 129 of unit B, which was operating with the British light cruiser force. Getting close in toward shore the unit came under the guns of the short batteries, when the 129 discovered the wake of a submarine and stood over to attack. Her sister boats, the 215 and 128, about the same time traced the "feather" of another submarine and, while delivering an attack which is credited as successful, they caught a signal from the 129, stating her engines were disabled. Shortly came another signal reporting the sighting of a submarine. Investigating what appeared to

be a third "feather" the 215 and 128 prepared for attack, but concluding that no undersea boat had been sighted, the two chasers went over to aid the 129, and on hailing her were assured that she had sunk her submarine and that her engines were then under repair. Leaving the spot a lively hunt was inaugurated and continued until the 129 was again under headway, when the unit came upon the hospital ship and made its capture.

Only when the bombardment stopped did the chasers cease activity, and they returned to port as chipper as when they hailed forth before dawn. The operation against Durazzo was a strategic success, silencing the shore batteries, sinking or crippling the Austrian ships in the harbor, wrecking ammunition dumps and working great havoc in the town, in fact laying waste a military base which had been a very great menace to allied operations in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. That the attacking force had only one ship damaged may be attributed in large measure to the screening American subchasers, which eagerly played the game hard and, like gay craft on gala occasions in home ports, surrounded the bigger actors in the event, sped at their utmost and struck their colors to none. Twelve subchasers were engaged in another expedition against Durazzo, October 13th-17th, prepared to land all hands; but the Austrian base was found practically abandoned, and the detachment enjoyed only a heavy-weather experience on the return to Brindisi. The regatta feature of operations in the Adriatic had come to an end, and serious, watchful work was resumed until the close of hostilities.

Responsibility could not be abandoned with the Armistice by the chasers based on Corfu, however, for on November 16th six units were ordered to proceed to Fiume to investigate conditions and

report to Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, commander of the United States naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean. The officers of the chasers were directed to get in touch with the Jugo-Slav representatives and to do everything in their power to convince them of the sympathy of the United States, and in the event that the Jugo-Slav surrendered ships under the terms of the Armistice, to hoist the American colors together with the flags of the associated powers. They were cautioned to safeguard material and to hold the ships in trust for the Allies. Upon arrival at Spalato, however, orders were modified and fifteen chasers remained at that base for some time. From Spalato they were sent on various missions, their crews used to man the Austrian ships taken over, and their officers assigned to duty as representatives of the United States in carrying out the terms of the Armistice. In places along the Dalmatian coast these officers were the sole representatives of the United States Navy and they performed all the duties, both diplomatic and naval, required by circumstance. Conditions demanded sound judgment, initiative and administrative ability, and in all these matters these small boat complements reflected credit upon the United States.

The enjoyable part of the task in reducing Durazzo was the one instance of its character, and it was all the more remarkable in its performance because the officers and crews of the chasers were nearly to a man from the Naval Reserve Force. They had the unique distinction of taking part in a major naval offensive. But the units which operated in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean also saw the sad side of the picture when the war was over in carrying food to the starving peoples of Greece and Turkey. Still, they took the glad with the sad experiences in

a characteristic American spirit, for duty was duty, no matter where it called.

In the Durazzo operations, Lieutenant Commander P. H. Bastedo was commander of B unit, Lieutenant G. J. Leovy of G unit, and Ensign H. R. Dann of H unit. The chasers detachment was under the command of Captain C. P. Nelson, U.S.N., who, in his report, writes: "I want to especially mention the fact that two submarines out of the three were destroyed by this unit, one of them by two chasers of this unit, and the second by one which had broken down and was acting by herself. The manner in which these attacks were conducted was highly satisfactory, and had another unit been operating in company with unit B, I feel certain that the third submarine would also have been accounted for. A careful study of the manner in delivering the attacks in both cases shows quick judgment and equally accurate execution."

Admiral Sims, who commanded all our naval forces abroad, in a communication dated July 19, 1918, "noted with interest and pleasure the hard work and enthusiasm of the submarine squadron based on Corfu. He has particularly noted the attack on an enemy submarine on June 18th. . . . The Force Commander particularly notes the work of Lieutenant Commander E. E. Spafford, Ensign G. J. Leovy, Ensign Conroy and Ensign Beverly. It is fully realized, however, that every officer and man is doing his best to promote the efficiency of our submarine chaser squadron."

The submarine chasers on "distant service" were under command of Captain Richard H. Leigh of Admiral Sims' staff. Detachment 1 was based on Plymouth, England, with 66 boats, in charge of Captain L. A. Cotten; Detachment 2, at Corfu, Greece, with 36 boats in charge of Captain C. P. Nelson; Detachment 3,

at Queenstown, Ireland, with 30 boats, in charge of Captain H. J. Hepburn. Initial operations began in June, 1918, at both Plymouth and Corfu, and in September at Queenstown. At this latter base the subchaser and seaplane duty was coördinated under Captain Hepburn. By day the seaplanes led the hunt for U-boats and summoned the chasers when contact was made or suspicion aroused. By night the chasers carried on drifting patrol, effectually employing their listening devices.

Eighteen chasers were assigned to Brest on September 1st, owing to the operation of large German destroyers off the French coast which endangered our convoys. At Gibraltar chasers were not regularly assigned, but they came into that port frequently and were utilized on mobile barrage duty. During five days on this barrage four contacts and three attacks on submarines were made by eight chasers, but there was no conclusive evidence of success. No chasers were definitely based on Ponta Delgada, Azores, the half-way station of our convoys, but all stopped en route to their distant stations and were then used for patrol duty off the harbor entrance.

Subchasers performed important duty after the Armistice in the removal of the North Sea mine barrage. Of this service, Admiral Joseph Strauss wrote: "Of all the hardships endured, the subchasers probably drew the greatest portion. These tiny ships were never stopped by wind or weather, and as long as the sweepers could operate, their frail assistants were with them. They stood out in many a sea which would have daunted larger craft. Their services were invaluable. . . . Pitching about on the North Sea like chips in a whirlpool, with cramped quarters, coarse food, and every discomfort imaginable, these little ships

performed a duty that was extremely arduous and exacting; and they never failed to live up to the high reputation that they had built for themselves."

The voyages of these small craft across the wide Atlantic, their operations against enemy submarines, and the measure of success they obtained, constituted one of the most spectacular performances of the Navy's participation in the war. It was a splendid tribute to the young Americans who formed the crews, and to the American scientists who developed their equipment. The Navy operated 340 of this type of vessel and in addition 100 were built for the French government. The 120 chasers in European waters were ever active hunting U-boats, destroying floating mines, performing patrol, convoy, hunt and escort duty, as well as special missions in all parts of Europe, even to far off Archangel, Russia. The highly technical nature of the knowledge required of their officers, the importance of the duty assigned and the way they performed it, as well as the difficulties and discomforts under which they operated, will ever stand out as notable in the records of the Navy's service in the World War.

The chasers were regarded in and out of the Service as oversized motor boats designed for open sea conditions but dependent upon a nearby base or tender for shelter. But by force of circumstances these tiny craft had to assume the rôle of full-fledged cruising ships, with scarcely any of the facilities and none of the comforts of cruisers. Considering the almost total lack of naval experience and sea experience, in the beginning, which formed a striking characteristic of their crews, the bare problem of existence on these boats was a severe one. To reach the standard of Navy efficiency demanded of the officers and men it was necessary

to be efficient in all the duties required on any larger ship, including seamanship, engineering, gunnery, communications, and the maintenance of an organization complete from "scrub and wash clothes" to decoding secret messages. Writing of a tendency to rank the subchaser rather low in relative importance of service, Captain Hepburn says: "If it is proper to consider as a basis for personal recognition the creditable performance of duty to the last limit of opportunity and endurance, in a sphere that called for high professional ability and the utmost in hardihood, cheerfulness and pure grit, the chaser personnel will stand second to none. Insignificant as these small ships may appear in the broad view, if the prestige of the United States Navy could be conceived as resting solely upon the qualities displayed by them it would not suffer."

The "regatta" is over, but that its lessons will live is firmly asserted by the Operations Section of Admiral Sims' staff, which says: "The chasers have attacked the submarine from the Irish Sea to the Strait of Otranto, tracked him submerged for 172 hours, and executed numerous attacks. They were but pioneers in a field of infinite possibilities. Their vessels were built after the declaration of war and they themselves were part of the 'million men' who were to 'spring to arms overnight.' They set out with the half-developed ideas of a single year to combat the culmination of a hundred years' development. The work they have accomplished will ever remain a tribute to the foresight and optimism of the men who conceived their equipment, and to the stamina and ability of the hardy men who braved the submarines in all weathers in these tiny boats.

"Their work is done. It remains for us, the permanent officers of the Navy,

to deduce the lesson they have so plainly shown, and to follow in the channels which their successes have so clearly buoyed. It is useless to ask, 'Of what practical use is a baby?' The child has grown, already he has demonstrated his strength, and it remains for us whose lives are in the Navy to bring him to his full manhood.

"When we do there will be no need of legislating the submarine out of exist-

ence and our security will rest upon a foundation more solid than any 'scrap of paper.' The day must come when the submarine which has been sighted will derive no more protection from diving, than does the ostrich in hiding its head in sand. Then we will look back with pride to these hardy boys who set out across the Atlantic in their tiny boats to blaze the trail."



\$400 IN PRIZES TO STATES SECURING D.A.R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, has awarded \$400 to be used in prizes to increase the circulation of the National Society's official publication—the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Four prizes will be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:

1st group—states having a membership of over five thousand—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa. Prize offered, \$125.00.

2nd group—states having a membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered, \$100.00.

3rd group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North

Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered, \$100.00.

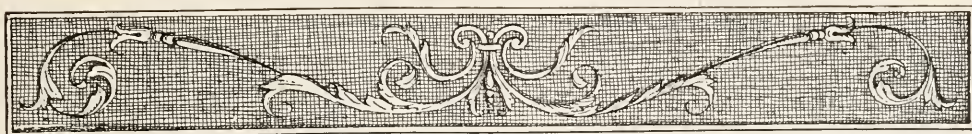
4th group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered, \$75.00.

The contest commenced on July 15, 1922, and will close on December 31, 1922.

All subscriptions received by the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., will be credited in this contest to each state from which they come. Subscriptions can be sent through state magazine chairmen, chapter magazine chairmen, or by members direct to the Treasurer General. Do not delay.

We have set as a goal 25,000 subscribers by 1923!

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman,
D. A. R. Magazine Committee.



MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF HANOVER, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Compiled By E. L. Henry

The following marriages are taken from records of the First Church of Hanover, Morris, Co., N. J., during the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Green, from the year 1746 to 1796.

Aakens, James and Mary Budd, 4th May, 1751.

Aber.—and Samuel Campfield, 20th July, 1772; Amos and Jerush Warren, 12th February, 1789.

Allen, Abigail and Uriah Smith, 28th March, 1770; Anna and Thomas Baldin, 15th July, 1756; Mary and Joseph Wood, 29th November, 1752.

Allerton, Jacob and Martha Baley, 23d December, 1755.

Allington, Orriongery and John White, 15th August, 1754.

Ames, Sarah and Alexander Brenan, 30th March, 1778.

Babbet,—and Beach—(of Mendham), 27th May, 1779.

Baldin, Esther and Joseph Duglas, 18th April, 1750; Jacob and—Baley, 3d December, 1758; Rhoda and Asa Kitchel, 11th July, 1770; Sarah and Jedediah Leonard, 28th April, 1752; Thomas and Anna Allen, 15th July, 1756; William and Sarah Martin, 24th August, 1769.

Baldwin, Samuel and Lucy Fairchild, 30th May, 1782.

Baley,—and Jacob Baldin, 3d December, 1758; Martha, and Jacob Allerton, 23d December, 1755.

Ball, Anne and Jacob Cory, 19th February, 1871; Caleb and Martha Sergeant, 8th December, 1748; Caleb and Mary Parrot, 3rd April, 1755; Daniel and Phebe Tuttle, 3rd December, 1758; Daniel and Martha Price, 10th October, 1768; Daniel and Anna Beach, 19th March, 1778; David and Sarah Dikins, 18th April, 1754; Miss Electa and (Moses?) Condit, 26th March, 1795; Elizabeth and Abraham Cooper, 23rd April, 1778; Ephraim and Mary Hedden, 9th January, 1775; Hannah and David Philips, 29th January, 1772; James and Eliza More,—January, 1794; Jemima and Philip Poste, 8th May, 1771; Jemima and Lent W. Fairchild, 25th December, 1785; Deacon John and Katharine Winchel, 25th December, 1760; John Jr. and Lidia Jones, 19th January, 1775;

Joshua and Phebe Carmon, 26th November, 1746; Lucretia and Isaac Winchel, 20th December, 1752; Lucy and Solomon Munson, 31st December, 1781; Moses and Lucretia Dalglish, 24th January 1750; Phebe and Robert Canfield,—December, 1792; Sally and Josiah Kitchel, 23d January, 1794; Sarah and William Ball,—May, 1777; William and Sarah Ball,—May, 1777.

Bates, Daniel and Mary Kitchel, 22nd November, 1787; John and Miss Polly Lindsly, 28th December, 1794; Phebe and Jesse Price, 7th June, December, 1794; Rachel and David Kitchel, 1st April, 1778; Sarah and Nathaniel Dalglish, 15th January, 1782.

Beach,—(of Mendham) and —Babbet, 27th May, 1779; Abraham and Phebe Kitchel, 27th May, 1784; Anna and Daniel Ball, 19th March, 1778; Anne and—Day (of morristown) sometime in year 1871; Darling and Keturah Green, 31st March, 1790; Electa and Silas Dickerson, 21st May, 1795; Enoch and Hannah Wheeler, 31st December, 1777; Hannah and Henry Smith, 25th November, 1747; Hannah and Calvin Green, 28th December, 1787; James and Elizabeth Morehouse, 22nd April, 1784; Jedidiah and Mary Post, 31st December, 1781; Mary and Nathaniel Squire, 24th April, 1751; Mary and Isaac Winers, 4th January, 1787; Phebe and Abner Wade,—October, 1780; Sarah and Garrerds Drake, 27th February, 1753; Sarah and Ezra Broadwell, sometime in the year 1781; Stephen and Patience Bedford, 1st January, 1766.

Bealton, Thomas and Hannah White, 21st December, 1769.

Bebout, William and Hannah Ogden,—November, 1777.

Bedford,—and Rebecca Hoppen, 29th September, 1768; Elisabeth and William Cook, 15th December, 1785; Patience and Stephen Beach, 1st January, 1766;

Beers, John and Susannah Broadwell, 7th October, 1783.

Benjamin, John and Hannah Burnet, 21st October, 1761.

Berker, Mercy and Thomas Millage, 3rd December, 1758.

Biglow, Jonathan and Sarah Ladd, 14th April, 1752.

Blaricum, Icabod, and Mary Riker, 28th January, 1750/1.

Bond, Rachel and Matthew Canfield, 25th October, 1756.

Bolesby, George and Phebe Stiles, 24th December, 1767.

Bonnel, Hannah and (William?) Rague — Jan., 1781.

Bowden, Matthew and Martha Corbe, 22d April, 1784.

Bowers,—and Hannah Fairchild, 30th January, 1794.

Bradford, Eben'r and E. Green, 4th April, 1776.

Brant, John and Temperance Hoppen, 4th December, 1749; Phebe and David Cory, 4th July, 1775; Stephen and Sarah Young, about 20th June, 1775.

Grenan, Alexander and Sarah Ames, 30th March, 1778.

Bridge, Joanna and Ezekiel Day, 23d March, 1774; John and Joanna Kitchel, 22d December, 1766.

Bright, Joseph and Deborah Zerreckson, 18th April, 1754.

Britten, Abigail and Joseph Green, 25th December, 1782; Joseph and Elizabeth Ward, 28th November, 1782.

Broadwell, Ezra and Sarah Beach, sometime in the year 1781; Fanny and Moses Broadwell, 5th November, 1788; Hezekiah and Abigail Green, 29th May, 1769; Joanna and Abraham Carle, 9th March, 1784; Moses and Fanny Broadwell, 5th November, 1788; Rebecca and Ebenezer Tuttle, 28th November, 1771; Susannah and John Beers, 7th October, 1783.

Brookfield, Jacob and Jemima Camp, 18th January, 1784.

Brooks, Jonathan and Katharine Mathews, 18th Feb., 1787.

Brown, Aaron and Phebe Shores, 16th January, 1785; Jabez and Hannah Cregers, 30th November, 1785; Solomon and Densy Squire, —January, 1790; Thomas and Comfort Squire, 2nd October, 1781.

Budd, Joseph and Mary Drake,—March, 1775; Mary and James Aakens, 4th May, 1751.

Burnet, Aaron and Dorothy Wade, 31st December, 1786; Aaron and Patty Harris, 18th March, 1790; Betsy and Samuel Merry, Jr., 30th January, 1795; Hannah and John Benjamin, 21st Oct., 1761; Linsly and Elizabeth Halsey, 23d Aug., 1769; Martha and Jedidiah Tompkins, 26th January, 1757; Phebe and Henry Tunis, 27th Aug., 1751; Sarah and Syllas Hand, 8th June, 1752;

Byram, Joseph and Esther Dalglish, 21st March, 1776.

Byrom, Japhet and Elizabeth Tappan, 10th January, 1754;

Camble, James and Mary Kilbourn, 26th March, 1789.

Camp, Bethyah and Joshua Seely, 1st December, 1782; Daniel and Lucy Miller,—May, 1793; Jemima and Jacob Brookfield, 18th January, 1784; Phebe and Rev. Mr.—White, —February, 1792.

(Calvin Green's diary.)

Campfield, John and Mary Dixon, 24th May, 1781; Kitty and—De Hart, 8th February, 1795; Matthew and Electa Shipman, 15th December, 1783; Samuel and—Abner, 20th July, 1772; William and Sarah Squire, 27th April, 1773.

Canfield, Johannah and John Tuttle, 3rd July, 1747; in Newark, N. J., Matthew and Rachel Bond, 25th October, 1756; Robert and Phebe Ball—December, 1792; Ruth and John Merriit, 8th May, 1748.

Carle, Abraham Joanna Broadwell, 9th March, 1784.

Carman, Deborah and Gershom Mott, 10th April, 1751.

Carmon, Phebe and Joshua Ball, 26th November, 1746.

Carr, John and Sinte Turens (?) 4th July, 1752.

Carter,—and Lidia Stiles 29th January, 1794; Deborah and Jonas Genung, 5th January, 1758; Lois and Nathaniel Wylls, 19th May, 1782; Mary and Jacob Minton, 17th November, 1748; Mary and Zebediah Potter, 20th October, 1750; Phebe and Michal Vanwinkle, 13th July, 1758; Sarah and Rubin Riggs, 16th August, 1750; U—(Uzal?) and Rhoda Condit, 13th March, 1785.

Chapman, Jedidiah Rev. and Margaret Le-compte, 18th Feb., 1777.

Chidester, Abigail and John Slater, 31st Nov., 1747.

Chitester, Jemima and John Stewart, 1st January, 1750.

Clark, Pamela and Othniel Luker,—August, 1779; Sarah and Samuel Crane, 9th August, 1750; Sarah and John Genung, 22nd August, 1751.

Glason, Mary and Jacob Philip, 23rd January, 1765.

Cobb, Abial and Sarah Van Winkle, 4th January, 1750; Anne and John Gould, 3d March, 1757; Mehetable and Joseph Woodruff, 11th October, 1750.

Cocker, Margaret and Ellis Cook, 12th July, 1753; Sarah and Williams Cook, 5th June, 1755; William and Dorothy Green, 31st May, 1770.

Coe, Thomas and Sarah Dalgish, 11th January, 1749.

Coggswell, Nathaniel and Marget Shingleton, 16th July, 1752.

Cole, Sarah and William Squire, 22nd June, 1786.

Colman, Job and Eunice Lee, 22nd October, 1781.

Condit (?) and ——— October (?) 15th 1788; (Moses?) and Miss Electa Ball, 26th March, 1795; Rhoda and U——(Uzal?) Carter, 13th March, 1785.

Conger, John and Sarah Tuttle, 12th March, 1746/7.

Consolee, Mercy and Isaac Vaness, 16th July, 1786.

Cook, Dr. Ambrose and Miss Sally P. Wheeler, 27th June, 1794; Elisabeth or Betsy and Benjamin Williams, 30th July, 1787; Ellis and Margaret Cocker, 12th July, 1753; Ellis (of Bottle Hill) and Sarah Wortman, 28th Sept., 1789; Epaphras and Sarah Smith, 4th October, 1762; Jonathan and Margaret Tappan, 30th Nov., 1757; Lotta and William O. Grigory, —Sept., 1792; Martha and William Kitchel, 9th June, 1783; Matilda and David Plumb, 27th Feb., 1794; Nancy and George Dotee, 20th Sept., 1791; Polly and Jacob Green, ——— 1794; William and Margaret Cocker, 12th Feb., 1778; William and Elisabeth Bedford, 15th Dec., 1785; Williams and Sarah Cocker, 5th June, 1755; Zebulon and Mary Jones, 15th Feb., 1775.

Cooper, Abraham and Elizabeth Ball, 23d April, 1778; George and Sissel Tappan, 11th October, 1753; James and Phebe Young, 26th December, 1786; Jerusha and Aaron Gillet, 2nd Feb., 1761; Margaret and William Cook, 12th February, 1778; Mary and Cornelias Vooris, 10th May, 1780; Thomas and Elisabeth Dixon, 16th March, 1763.

Corbe, Martha and Mathew Bowden, 22nd April, 1784.

Cory, David and Mary Hambleton, 29th Dec., 1746; David and Phebe Brant, 4th July, 1775; David and Hannah Richards, 1st January, 1781; Jacob and Anne Ball, 19th Feb., 1781.

Crane, Amos and Elizabeth Luker, 12th January, 1775; Asa and Abigail Young, 28th December, 1784.

Crane, Elizabeth and William Dixon, 16th October, 1765; Eunice and Jonathan Squire, Jr. 5th June, 1755; Samuel and Sarah Clark, 9th August, 1750.

Cregere, Hanah and Jabez Brown, 30th Nov., 1785.

Cumberland, William and Jane Waters, 20th Jan., 1750.

Dalglish, David and Jane Dixon, 3d Jan., 1771; Dosia and Josiah Post, 2nd November, 1769; Esther and Joseph Bryam, 21st March, 1776; Esther and Williams Ely, 22nd August, 1782; Hannah and William Dixon, 13th July,

1758; Joseph and Martha Dixon, 19th September, 1771; Lucretia and Moses Ball, 24th January, 1750; Mary and Benj. Green, 18th Jan., 1750; Nathaniel and Sarah Bates, 15th Jan., 1782; Patty and E. Prudden, Nov., 1792; Phebe and John Grover, 3d Sept. 1793.

Dalgish, Sarah and Thomas Coe, 11th January, 1749.

Darling, Hannah and Stephen Kitchel, 24th October, 1775.

Darlington, Mary and John Joline, 11th June, 1779.

Daton, Rachel and James Leonard, 31st August, 1768.

Day, ——— (of Morristown) and Anne Beach, sometime in the year 1781; Ezekiel and Joanna Bridge, 23d March, 1774; Thomas and Diadema Gardner, 16th January, 1770.

Decamp, Lambert and Mary Wood, 7th July, 1758.

Degrow, Betsy and John McKillop, 29th August, 1776.

De Hart, ——— and Kitty Campfield, 8th Feb., 1795.

Denton, James and Mary Halsey, 29th November, 1784.

Dickerson, Silas and Electa Beach, 21st May, 1795.

Dickinson, (John?) and Sylvesta Wade, 12th Feb., 1795.

Dickson, Thomas and Hannah Stephens, 19th December, 1751.

Dikins, Sarah and David Ball, 18th April, 1754.

Dixon, Elisabeth and Thomas Cooper, 16th March, 1763; Jane and David Dalglish, 3d Jan., 1771; John and Mary Williams, 26th December, 1768; Martha and Joseph Dalglish, 19th Sept., 1771; Mary and John Campfield, 24th May, 1781; William and Hannah Dalglish, 13th July, 1758; William and Elizabeth Crane, 16th Oct., 1765.

Dobben, Betsy and Ephraim Manning, 10th November, 1782.

Dotee, George and Nancy Cook, 20th September, 1791.

Drake, Garrerdus and Sarah Beach, 27th February, 1753; Mary and Joseph Budd, ——— Mar., 1775.

Douglas, Joseph and Esther Baldin, 18th April, 1750.

Easton, Desire and Joseph Fox, 16th Oct., 1783.

Edeson, John and Sarah Ogden, 10th Oct., 1765.

Edwards, Rachel and Aaron Magee ——— 1794.

Ely, Lois and Thomas Parsel, 22d September, 1768; Sarah and Benj. Green, Jr. 10th Aug., 1791; William and Esther Dalglish, 22nd August, 1782.

Fairchild, Abner and Phebe Russel, 18th May, 1780; Hannah and David Osburn, 15th May, 1758; Hannah and — Bowers, 30th January, 1794; Lent W. and Jemima Ball, 25th December, 1785; Lucy and Samuel Baldwin, 30th May, 1782; Martha and Joel Wilkinson, 28th November, 1765 Moses, and Mary Gardner, 5th Dec., 1770.

Farrand, Anna and Ephraim Stiles, 31st May, 1758; Daniel and Phebe Plum, 6th Jan., 1785; Ebenezer, Jr. and Rebecca Parrot, 16th November, 1757; Finn, Solomon and Elizabeth Wheeler, 17th Nov., 1758; Force, Elizabeth and Daniel Lyon, 16th Jan., 1753; Manan and Lucretia Wirxhel, 10th May, 1753; Martha and John Roll, 8th June, 1783; Squire and M. Johnson, 6th March, 1770.

Ford, Elizabeth and Samuel Gardner, 19th Sept., 1784; Phebe and Moses Ross, — — 1788; Samuel and Grace Kitchel, 20th Jan., 1757.

Fordham, Triphena and Jonathan Rainer, 17th Oct., 1771.

Fox, Joseph and Desire Easton, 16th October, 1783.

Francisco, John and Hannah Van Zile, 7th August, 1752; Solomon and Phebe Shipman, 4th July, 1782.

Frazey, Anna and Joseph Green, 14th April, 1788.

Freeman, Margery and Robert Philips, 3d September, 1761.

Garner, — and Miss Pierson (Morristown) 12th June, 1794; Diadema and Thomas Day, 16th Jan., 1770; Elijah and Mary Hymes, 26th October, 1762; Jotham and Hannah Russel, 20th June, 1782; (?) Moses and Moses Fairchild, 5th December, 1770 Sally and Joseph Squire, 8th November, 1787; Samuel and Elizabeth Ford, 19th September, 1784.

Genung, Benjamin and Hannah Whitehead, 9th May, 1780; Cornelius and Abigail Parrot, 18th October, 1775; John and Sarah Clark, 22nd August, 1751; Jonas, and Deborah Carter, 5th January, 1758; Martha and Jeremiah Poste, 22nd August, 1751.

Gill, Robert and Phebe Shipman, 26th Nov., 1770.

Gillet, Aaron and Jerusha Cooper, 2nd Feb., 1761.

Ginnings, James and Polly Williams, 27th November, 1787.

Glover, Miss and Jonas Young, 20th Feb., 1795.

Goble, Ezekiel and Phebe Peck, 11th May, 1758;

Gordon, Sarah and Gidion Hoel, 2nd April, 1753.

Gould, Isaac and Anna Stephens, 5th May, 1760; Jacob and Rachel Kimble, 8th March, 1758; John and Anne Cobb, 3d March, 1757;

Joseph and Sarah Ward, 19th December, 1768; Rachel and Samuel Tuttle, 14th November, 1749; Theodosia and David Young, 25th November, 1784.

Green, Abigail and Hezekiah Broadwell, 29th May, 1769; Anne and James Tuttle, 2d Feb., 1767; Benjamin and Mary Dalglish, 18th January, 1750; Benjamin Jr. and Sarah Ely, 10th August, 1791. Calvin and Hannah Beach, 28th December, 1787; Dorothy and William Cocker, 31st May, 1770; E. and Eben'r Bradford, 4th April, 1776; Jacob and Polly Cook — — 1794; Jemima and Phineas Jones, 22d April, 1779; Hannah and Horton Magee, — June, 1793; Joseph and Abigail Britten, 25th December, 1782; Joseph and Anna Frazey, 14th April, 1788; Keturah and Darling Beach, 31st March, 1790; Mary and John Hamilton, 7th January, 1772; Sarah and Ebenezer Smith, 15th Feb., 1787.

Grigory; William O. and Lotta Cook, — September, 1792.

Groticlass, Elizabeth and Thomas Parsel, 24th Oct., 1779.

Grover, John and Phebe Dalglish, 3d Sept., 1793.

Hains, Jemima and Joseph Tuttle, Jr. 25th July, 1757.

Halsey, Elizabeth and Linsly Burnet, 23d August, 1769; Elizabeth and Frederick Jones, 12th August, 1772; Hannah and Lion Loper, 25th October, 1768; Mary and James Denton, 29th November, 1784; Ruth and Syllas Howel, — August, 1756.

Hambleton, Mary and David Cory, 29th December, 1746; Stephen and Jane More, 19th November, 1750.

Hamilton, John and Mary Green, 7th January, 1772.

Hand, Syllas and Sarah Burnet, 8th June, 1752; Uriah and Mary Hygby, 23d July, 1753.

Hanneon, Nancy and John Plumb, 18th Feb., 1754.

Hardy, Mary and Thomas Squire, 12th March, 1786.

Harris, David and Catharine Ridner, 12th January, 1752; Lidia and Simeon Squier, 12th September, 1791; Patty and Aaron Burnet, 18th March, 1790.

Harrison, Daniel and Mary Parrot, 8th Jan., 1786.

Haven, Jeremy and Polly Merry, 27th Dec., 1789.

Hedden, Mary and Ephraim Ball, 9th January, 1775; Sarah and Zopher Williams, 3d September, 1765.

Hill, James and Sarah Tompkins, 17th December, 1756.

Hoel, Gidion and Sarah Gordon, 2nd April, 1753; Luther and Mary Young, 24th February, 1783; Marget and Stephen Osbourn, 17th

February, 1777; Sarah and Samuel Serren, 24th March, 1767.

Hoppen, Anna and Joseph Post, 17th October, 1775; Daniel and Patty Stiles, December, 1792; Ezekiel and Eunice Price, 3d Jan., 1771; Jerusha and Samuel Tisler, 30th Dec., 1765; Hannah and Laban Ward, 24th July, 1754; Rebecca and—Bedford, 29th Sept., 1768; Samuel and Sarah Smith, 1st April, 1778; Silas and Joanna Miller, 12th Sept., 1787; Temperance and John Brant, 4th December, 1749.

Howel, Syllas and Ruth Halsey, August, 1756.

Hygby, Mary and Uriah Hand, 23d July, 1753.

Hymes, Mary and Elijah Gardner, 26th October, 1762.

Jewel, Abigail and Moses Stiles, 4th December, 1788.

Johnson, Benjamin and Phebe Wade, 14th February, 1787; James and Eunice Sergeant, 18th October, 1758; Joanna and Levi Shadick, 26th January, 1775; John and Lois Robertson, 26th March, 1787; M. and Squire Force, 6th March, 1770.

Joline, John and Mary Darlington, 11th June, 1779.

Jonas, Tompkins and Jane Lion, 6th March, 1770.

Jones, Fredrick and Elizabeth Halsey, 12th August, 1772; Lidia and John Ball, Jr. 19th Jan., 1775; or Price, Lucy and Richard Woods, 14th May, 1750; Mary and Zebulon Cook, 15th February, 1775; Phinehas and Jemima Green, 22nd April, 1779; Sarah and Philip Price (in Morristown) 14th May, 1750.

Kelly, Mary and John Miller, 21st January, 1768.

Kelso, Robert and Puah Merry, 7th February, 1770.

Kilburn, Elizabeth and Edward 12th November, 1746.

Kilbourn, Mary and James Camble, 26th March, 1789.

Kimble, Rachel and Jacob Gould, 8th March, 1758.

King, John and Margret Miller, 24th December, 1754; Mark and Elizabeth Miller, 25th June, 1751.

Kitchel, Abigail and Joseph Wood, 1st June, 1769; Asa and Rhoda Baldin, 11th July, 1770; David and Rachal Bates, 1st April, 1778; Farrand and Ester Mulford, —February, 1793; Grace and Samuel Ford, 20th January, 1757; Joanna and John Bridge, 22d December, 1766; Joanna and Philo Miller, 20th September, 1791; John and Abigail Parkhurst, 18th March, 1778; John Jr. and Nancy Kitchel, 17th October, 1787; Josiah and Sally Ball, 23d January, 1794; Mary and Daniel Bates, 22nd November,

1787; Matthew and Sally Post, 13th August, 1794; Nancy and John Kitchel Jr. 17th October, 1787; Phebe and Abraham Beach, 27th May, 1784; Stephen and Hannah Darling, 24th October, 1775; William and Martha Cook, 9th June, 1783.

Ladd, Sarah and Johnathan Biglow, 14th April, 1752.

Lanah (Negro) to Prince September, 1791.

Lane, Ruth and Caleb Ward, 3d October, 1771.

Lecompte, Margaret and Jedidiah Chapman, 18th February, 1777.

Lee, Eunice and Job Colman, 22d October, 1781.

Leonard, James and Rachel Daton, 31st Aug., 1768; Jedediah and Sarah Baldin, 28th April, 1752.

Lewis, Samuel and Lidia Squire, 4th March, 1776.

Linsly, Joseph and Anna Lum, 12th March, 1761.

Lindsly, Polly and John Bates, 28th December, 1794.

Lockwood, Mary and John Warren, 25th January, 1784.

Loper, Lion and Hannah Halsey, 25th October, 1768.

Luker, Elizabeth and Amos Crane, 12th January, 1775; Othniel and Pamela Clark, —August, 1779.

Lum, Anna and Joseph Linsley, 12th March, 1761; Samuel and Dorcas Riggs, 7th June, 1772.

Lyon, Daniel and Elizabeth Force, 16th Jan., 1753; Henry and Martha Tompkins, —Jan., 1773.

McKillop, John and Betsy Degrow, 29th August, 1776.

Magee, Aaron and Rachel Edwards (Baptists) — — —1794; Horton and Hannah Green, —June, 1793; Margaret and Stephen Squire, 23d September, 1789; Miss — and Elias Reeves, 19th Oct., 1794.

Manning, Ephraim and Betsy Dobben, 10th November, 1782.

Martin, Sarah and William Baldin, 24th August, 1769.

Massaker, Katee and Christopher Strait, 21st June, 1769.

Mathews, Katharine and Jonathan Brooks, 18th Feb., 1787.

Meleck, Aaron, and Sherlotte Miller, 28th Dec., 1756.

Merrit, John and Ruth Canfield, 8th May, 1748.

Merry, Mary and Joseph Tuttle, Esq. 27th August, 1760; Polly and Jeremy Haven, 27th December, 1789; Puah and Robert Kelso, 7th Feb., 1770; Samuel Jr. and Betsey Burnet, 30th January, 1795.

Miller, Elizabeth and Mark King, 25th June,

1751; Fredreck and Ann Van Winkle, 20th November, 1753; Joanna and Silas Hoppen, 12th September, 1787; John and Mary Kelly, 21st Jan., 1768; Lucy and Daniel Camp, —May, 1793; Margaret and John King, 24th December, 1754; Philo and Joanna Kitchel, 20th September, 1791; Sherlotte and Aaron Meleck, 28th December, 1756.

Millage, Thomas and Mercy Berker, 3d December, 1758.

Minton, Jacob, and Mary Carter, 17th Nov., 1748.

Moffat, Walter and Jemima Tuttle, 29th September, 1785.

Moffatt, Walter and Jemima Tuttle, 29th September, 1785.

Molleneau, Elizabeth and David Wheler, 10th February, 1754.

Montanny, Rebecca and David Morehouse, 8th June, 1785.

Moore, Nancy and Stephen Taylor, —Feb., 1793.

More, Elizabeth and James Ball, — January, 1794; Jane and Stephen Hambleton, 19th Nov., 1750.

Morhouse, David and Rebecca Montanny, 8th June, 1785; Elizabeth and James Beach, 22nd April, 1784; John and Betsy Tompkins, 10th Dec., 1789.

Mott, Gershom and Deborah Carman, 10th April, 1751.

Mulford, Abigail and Simeon Squire, 22nd March, 1787; Ester and Farrand Kitchel, — February, 1793.

Munson, Solomon and Lucy Ball, 31st December, 1781.

Ogden, Hannah and William Bebout, — November, 1777; Sarah and John Edeson, 10th October, 1765; Unice and Philip Post, 4th October, 1794.

Osborne, — and Betsey Sayre, — May, 1793; Esther and Moses Tappen, — March, 1793; David and Hannah Fairchild, 15th May, 1758.

Osbourn, Stephen and Marget Hoel, 17th Feb., 1777.

Parkhurst, Abigail and John Kitchel, 18th March, 1778.

Parrot, Abigail and Cornelius Genung, 18th October, 1775; John and Anne Rioson, 27th June, 1765; Martha and Joseph Tayler, 26th December, 1765; Mary and Caleb Ball, 3d April, 1755; Mary and Daniel Harrison, 8th Jan., 1786; Phebe and William Runnals, 3d Oct., 1783; Rebecca and Ebenezer Farrand Jr., 6th Nov., 1757; William and Phebe Wade, 11th September, 1777; William Jr. and Katy Williams, 15th July, 1779.

Parsel, Thomas and Lois Ely, 22nd September, 1768; Thomas and Elizabeth Groticclass, 24th Oct., 1779.

Peck, Phebe and Ezekiel Goble, 11th May, 1758.

Pettet, Benjamin and Phebe Potter, 6th Feb., 1752.

Philip, Jacob and Mary Clason, 23d January, 1765.

Philips, David and Hannah Ball, 29th January, 1772; Robert and Margery Freeman, 3d Sept., 1761.

Pierson, Miss — (Morristown) and — Garner, 12th June, 1794; David and Abigail Thompson, 17th Dec., 1789; John and Susannah Russel, 20th Sept., 1787.

Plum, Phebe and Daniel Farrand, 6th January, 1785.

Plumb, David and Matilda Cook, 27th Feb., 1794; John and Nancy Hanneon, 18th Feb., 1754.

Post, Joseph and Anna Hoppen, 17th October, 1775; Josiah and Dosia Dalglish, 2nd November, 1769; Mary and Jedidiah Beach, 31st Dec. 1781; Philip and Unice Ogden, 4th Oct., 1794; Sally and Matthew Kitchel, 13th August, 1794.

Poste, Jeremiah and Martha Genung, 22d August, 1751; Philip and Jemima Ball, 8th May, 1771.

Potter, Phebe and Benjamin Pettet, 6th Feb., 1752; Zebediah and Mary Carter, 20th October, 1750.

Prat, Constantine and Phebe Williams, 8th August, 1765.

Price, Betty and Elijah Stiles, 25th February, 1768; Eunice and Ezekiel Happen, 3rd Jan., 1771; Hannah and Ephraim Woodruff, 26th Feb., 1782; Jesse and Phebe Ball, 7th June, 1769; Lidia and David Young, 19th Feb., 1781; Martha and Daniel Ball, 10th Oct., 1768; Philip and Sarah Jones (Morristown) 14th May, 1750.

Prince (Negro) to Lanah, Sept., 1791.

Pritchard, James and Leah Saunders, 30th July, 1774.

Prudden, E. and Patty Dalglish, — November, 1792.

Rague, (Wm.?) and Hannah Bonnel, — January, 1781.

Rainer, Jonathan and Triphena Fordam, 17th Oct., 1771.

Reeves, Elias and Miss Magee, 19th Oct., 1794.

Richards, Hannah and David Cory, 1st January, 1781; Jemima and Ruben Shadrick, 26th Nov., 1783.

Ridner, Catharine and David Harris, 12th Jan., 1752.

Riggs, Dorcas and Samuel Lum, 7th June, 1772; Rubin and Sarah Carter, 16th August, 1750; Samuel and Elizabeth Tompkins, 5th Jan., 1749.

Riker, John and — — 2nd March, 1758; Mary and Icabod Blaricum, 28th Jan., 1750/1.

Rioson, Anne and John Parrot, 27th June, 1765.

Robertson, Lois and John Johnson, 26th March, 1787.

Roll, John and Martha Force, 8th June, 1783.

Ross, Moses and Phebe Ford, ——— 1788.

Runnals, William and Phebe Parrot, 3d October, 1783.

Russel, Hannah and Jotham Gardner, 20th June, 1782; Phebe and Abner Fairchild, 18th May, 1780; Susannah and John Pierson, 20th September, 1787.

Saunders, Leah and James Pritchard, 30th July, 1774.

Sayre, Betsey and ——— Osborn, ——— May, 1793. Scaword? Jemima and David Tuttle, ——— Oct., 1793.

Seely, Joshua and Bethyah Camp, 1st December, 1782.

Sergeant, Eunice and James Johnson, 18th Oct., 1758; Mary and John Tichener, 26th Oct., 1752.

Sergent, Martha and Caleb Ball, 8th Dec., 1748.

Serren, Samuel and Sarah Hoel, 24th March, 1767.

Shadick, Levi and Joanna Johnson, 26th Jan., 1775.

Shadrick, Ruben, and Jemima Richards, 26th Nov., 1783.

Shingleton, Margaret and Nathaniel Coggs-
well, 16th July, 1752.

Shipman, Electa and Matthew Campfield, 15th Dec., 1783; Phebe and Robert Gill, 26th Nov., 1770; Phebe and Solomon Francisco, 4th July, 1782.

Shoves, Phebe and Aaron Brown, 16th January, 1785.

Slater, John and Abigail Chidester, 31st Nov., 1747.

Smallpiece, Mary and Elisha Sutton, 29th March, 1758.

Smith, Ebenezer and Sarah Green, 15th Feb., 1787; Henry and Hannah Beach, 25th November, 1747; John and Elizabeth Williams, 8th November, 1758; Mary and Thos. Welles, 15th August, 1781; Sarah and Epaphras Cook, 4th October, 1762; Sarah and Samuel Hopper, 1st April, 1778; Susana and Benj. Tappan, ——— March, 1793; Uriah and Abigail Allen, 23th March, 1770.

Squire, Comfort and Thomas Brown, 2nd Oct., 1781; Densy and Solomon Brown, ——— January, 1790; Jonathan Jr. and Eunice Crane, 5th June 1755; Joseph and Sally Gardner, 8th November, 1787; Lidia and Samuel Lewis, 4th March, 1776; Mary and Uzal Ward, 19th July, 1786.

Squire, Nathaniel and Mary Beach, 24th April, 1751; Sarah and William Campfield, 27th April, 1773; Simeon and Abigail Muiford,

22nd March, 1787; Simeon and Lidia Harris, 12th September, 1791; Stephen and Margaret Magee, 23rd Sept., 1789; Thomas and Mary Hardy, 12th March, 1786; William and Sarah Cole, 22nd June, 1786.

Stephens, Anna and Isaac Gould, 5th May, 1760; Hannah and Thos. Dickson, 19th Dec., 1751.

Steward, John and Jemima Chitester, 1st January, 1750.

Stiles, Elijah and Betty Price, 25th Feb., 1768; Ephraim and Anna Farrand, 31st May, 1758; Jonathan and Joanna Tuttle, 10th August, 1750; Lidia and ——— Carter, 29th January, 1794; Moses and Abigail Jewel, 4th Dec., 1788; Phebe and George Bolsey, 24th December, 1767; Phebe and Daniel Hoppin, ——— Dec., 1792; Samuel and Margaret Vanderhoof, 24th Dec., 1767; Stephen and Elisabeth Taler, 31st Jan., 1758.

Strait, Christopher and Katee Massaker, 21st June, 1769.

Sutton, Elisha and Mary Smallpiece, 29th March, 1758.

Taler, Elisabeth and Stephen Stiles, 31st Jan., 1758; Elisabeth and Solomon Zeluff, 8th June, 1785.

Tappan, Benjamin and Susana Smith, ——— March, 1793; Elizabeth and Japhet Byron, 10th January, 1754; Isabel and John Wilkinson, 18th October, 1768; Margaret and Jonathan Cook, 30th Nov., 1757; Tappen, Moses and Esther Osborn, ——— March, 1793; Sissel and George Cooper, 11th October, 1753.

Taylor, Joseph and Martha Parrot, 26th Dec., 1765.

Taylor, Stephen, and Nancy Moore, ——— Feb., 1793.

Thompson, Abigail and David Pierson, 17th Dec., 1789.

Tichener, John and Mary Sergeant, 26th October, 1752.

Tisler, Samuel and Jerusha Hoppen, 30th December, 1765.

Tompkins, Betsey and John Morehouse, 10th Dec., 1789; Elizabeth and Samuel Riggs, 5th January, 1749; Jedidiah and Martha Burnet, 26th January, 1757; Jonas and Jane Lion, 6th March, 1770; Lucretia and Stephen Tompkins, 10th February, 1783; Martha and Henry Lyon, ——— Jan., 1773; Sarah and James Hill, 17th Dec., 1756; Stephen and Lucretia Tompkins, 10th Feb., 1783.

Tunis, Henry and Phebe Burnet, 27th Aug., 1751.

Turens (?) Sinte and John Carr, 4th July, 1752.

Tuttle, David and Jemima Scaword (?) ——— Oct., 1793; Ebenizer and Rebecca Broad-
well, 28th Nov., 1771; James and Anne Green, 2nd Feb., 1767; Jemima and Walter Moffat,

29th September, 1785; Joanna and Jonathan Stiles, 10th August, 1750.

Tuttle, John and Johannah Canfield, 3d July, 1747; (Newark, N. J.) Joseph and Mary Merry, 27th August, 1760; Joseph Jr. and Jemima Hains, 25th July, 1757; Phebe and Daniel Ball, 3d Dec., 1758; Samuel and Rachel Gould, 14th Nov., 1749; Sarah and John Conger, 12th March, 1746/7; Timothy and Mary Ward, —Oct., 1779.

Vanderhoof, Margaret and Saml. Stiles, 24th Dec., 1767.

Vaness, Isaac and Mercy Consolec, 16th July, 1786.

Van Winkle, Ann and Fredreck Miller, 20th November, 1753; Michal and Phebe Carter, 13th July, 1758; Sarah and Abial Cobb, 4th January, 1750.

Van Zile, Hannah and John Francisco, 7th August, 1752.

Vooris, Cornelius and Mary Cooper, 10th May, 1780.

Wade, Abner and Phebe Beach, Oct., 1780; Dorothy and Aaron Burnet, 31st December, 1786; Henry and Margaret Ward, 23d Sept., 1773; Mary and Jacob Wright, 4th Feb., 1752; Phebe and William Parrot, 11th September, 1777; Phebe and Benj. Johnson, 14th February, 1787; Rachel and John Williams (in Connecticut Farms), 18th Feb., 1748; Sylvesta and John (?) Dickinson, 12th Feb., 1795.

Ward, Caleb and Ruth Lane, 3d October, 1771; Elizabeth and Joseph Britten, 28th November, 1782; Laban and Hannah Hoppen, 24th July, 1754; Margaret and Henry Wade, 23d September, 1773; Mary and Timothy Tuttle, —October, 1779; Sarah and Joseph Gould, 19th Dec., 1768; Timothy and Hannah Zelop, 22nd January, 1782; Uzal and Mary Squire, 19th July, 1786.

Warren, Jerusha and Amos Aber, 12th February, 1789; John and Mary Lockwood, 25th January, 1784.

Waters, Jane and William Cumberford, 20th Jan., 1750.

Welles, Thomas and Mary Smith, 15th August, 1781.

Wheler, David and Elizabeth Molleneaux, 10th Feb., 1754.

Wheeler, Elizabeth and Solomon Finn, 17th Nov., 1758; Hannah and Enoch Beach, 31st Dec. 1777; Sally P. and Dr. Ambrose Cook, 27th June, 1794.

White, (Rev.) Mr. and Phebe Camp (Calvin Green's diary), Feb., 1792.

White, Hannah and Thomas Bealton, 21st Dec., 1769; John and Orriongery Allington, 15th Aug., 1754.

Whitehead, Hannah and Benjamin Genung, 9th May, 1780.

Wil- Lidia and Benjamin Woodruff, 10th Jan., 1786.

Wilkinson, Joel and Martha Fairchild, 28th November, 1765; John and Isabel Tappan, 18th Oct., 1768.

Williams, Benjamin and Betsy or Elizabeth Cook, 30th July, 1787; Elizabeth and John Smith, 8th November, 1758; John and Rachel Wade, 18th Feb., 1748; (in Connecticut Farms).

Williams, Katy and William Parrot, Jr. 15th July, 1779; Mary and John Dixon, 26th December, 1768; Phebe and Constantine Prat, 8th Aug., 1765; Polly and James Ginnings, 27th Nov., 1787; Zopher and Sarah Hedden, 3d Sept., 1765.

Winchel, Isaac and Lucretia Ball, 20th December, 1752; Katharine and Deacon John Ball, 25th Dec., 1760.

Winers, Isaac and Mary Beach, 4th January, 1787.

Wirxhel, Lucretia and Manan Force, 10th May, 1753.

Wood, Joseph and Mary Allen, 29th November, 1752; Joseph and Abigail Kitchel, 1st June, 1769; Mary and Lambert Decamp, 7th July, 1758.

Woodruff, Benjamin and Lidia Wil- 10th January, 1786; Ephraim and Hannah Price, 26th Feb., 1782; Joseph and Mehetable Cobb, 11th Oct., 1750.

Woods, Richard and Lucy (Jones or Price), 14th May, 1750.

Wortman, Sarah and Ellis Cook (of Bottle Hill), 28th Sept., 1789.

Wright, Jacob and Mary Wade, 4th Feb., 1752.

Wyllys, Nathaniel and Lois Carter, 19th May, 1782.

Young, Abigail and Asa Crane, 28th Dec., 1784; David and Lidia Price, 19th Feb., 1781; David and Theodosia Gould, 25th Nov., 1784; Jonas and Miss Glover, 20th Feb., 1795; Mary and Luther Hoel, 24th February, 1783; Phebe and Joseph Youngs, 25th February, 1768; Phebe and James Cooper, 26th Dec., 1786; Sarah and Stephen Brant, about 20th June, 1775.

Youngs, Joseph and Phebe Young, 25th February, 1768.

Zelop, Hannah and Timothy Ward, 22nd January, 1782.

Zeluff, Solomon and Elisabeth Taler, 8th June, 1785.

Zerreckson, Deborah and Joseph Bright, 18th April, 1754.

Cyruss (Black) and Susanna (Black) 1st January, 1795.

— Edward and Eliz. Kilburn, 12th November, 1746.

— — (?) Condit, 15th Oct., (?) 1788.
(Black) Susanna and Cyrus (Black), 1st January, 1795.

— Venas (Blacks), — 5th April, 1795.



Edmonstone

EDMONDSTONE

The Edmondstones of Duntreath, Scotland trace their lineage from the Count de Edmont, a Duke of Flanders whose son, Sir Wm. Edmondstone in 1063 went to Scotland with Queen Margaret, the wife of King Malcolm Kenmore as special attaché to the Queen. King Malcolm bestowed upon this first Lord of Edmonstone the land of Edmiston and Umet for his faithful services. Sir Wm. Edmondstone, second Laird who received from King David the lands of Nibbrie Marshall, the Crownership of Lothian and Constabularie of Haddington, had son Sir John, who married, Margaret, Countess of Douglass, daughter of King Robert Stuart.

Their son Sir William received from his grandfather King Robert, a Charter and Seasin for the lands of Edmiston and Ednew to him and his heirs forever. He married Margaret Maitland, daughter of Laird of Lethingtown.

Six generations later their descendants mortgaged Duntreath and purchased estates in Counties Antrim and Downs, Ireland, later redeeming Duntreath and although they kept their Scottish possessions the family residence continued to be chiefly at Red Hall in Ireland.

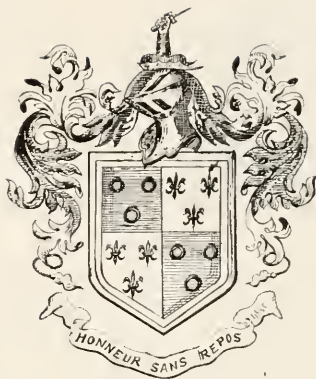
Archibald Edmondstone, first of the family in America, patented land 1689 and married soon after Jane daughter of Ninian Beall. He patented various extensive tracts in Prince George County, which included land in Frederick, Montgomery and Washington Counties. He succeeded his father-in-law as Commander of Prince George County Militia and died 1733.

The inter-marriages of the Bealls, Edmondstones, Ormes, etc. have left their descendants in a most complicated genealogy. They claim descent from the Royal House of Stuart.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Montgomery

MONTGOMERY

This family had its origin in the north of France and can trace to Roger de Montgomerie, who was called "Count de Montgomerie" before the coming of Rollo, 912. When Duke Rollo, in his descent upon France overcame King Charles the Simple, the Montgomerys were among the nobles allowed to retain their estates.

Roger Montgomery, son of Hugh, a direct descendant of Count de Montgomerie, 912, accompanied William the Conqueror to England 1066 and furnished sixty vessels for the expedition. For his gallant conduct at the Conquest, William advanced him to the Earldom of Chichester and Arundel and later to that of Shrewsbury.

Domesday Book mentions Roger de Montgomerie, Earl of Shrewsbury as the builder of Montgomery Castle, which was afterwards demolished by the Welsh, but rebuilt by William Rufus, 1093. His possessions included 143 lordships and he was one of those who marched in the first Crusade, accompanying Robert, Duke of Normandy.

The first Montgomery to come to America was William, of Brigend, who married Isabel Burnet in Scotland and came to East Jersey in 1701.

John Montgomery, born 1718 in Ireland came later to America, and was Member of the Council of Safety of which Benjamin Franklin was President. His home was a rendezvous for distinguished leaders of the Revolution all during the War, General Washington being his personal friend.

His son John entertained General Lafayette during his visit to America.

The Montgomerys intermarried with prominent families of New Jersey, Philadelphia, Maryland and Virginia, including those of Howell, Atwater, Whitney, Stewart, Biddle, Wood, Reading, Kernochan De Bow and many others.



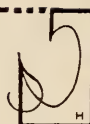
Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.



I. THE EUROPEAN FRONTIER

1. THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE.

The intellectual growth of Europe during the fourteenth century aroused a spirit of inquiry which made exploration seem desirable, and furnished the knowledge which made it possible.

Abbott, W. C.: *Expansions of Europe*, i, 64-81.

Cheyney, E. P.: *European Background of American History*, 9-21.

Sparks, E. E.: *Expansion of the American People*, ch. 1.

At the same time the economic motives for exploration to the West grew stronger owing to the increasing demand for luxuries from the East and the increasing difficulty of obtaining them.

Cheyney: *European Background*, ch. ii.

Fiske: *Discovery of America*, ch. iii.

Spain and Portugal had the advantage of geographical location. Portugal had already begun to work down the East coast of Africa, and Spain, forestalled in that direction, was ready to listen to proposals for another route.

Abbott: *Expansion of Europe*, i, 82-95, 96-102.

Cheyney: *European Background*, ch. iv.

Bourne: *Spain in America*, ch. ii.

The first crossings of the Atlantic were favored by the character of the European side; the winds and currents of the ocean itself; and the position of the comparatively few Atlantic islands.

Sample, E. C.: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, ch. i, while the bays and rivers of the Atlantic coast gave at once the incentive and the means for penetrating the interior.

Sample (as above) 19-24.

Ferrand, L.: *Basis of American History*, ch. i.

2. ENGLISH COLONIZATION.

A general account may be found in any of the following:

Ferrand, Max: *Development of the United States*, ch. i.

Austin, O. P.: *Steps in the Expansion of our Territory*, ch. ii.

Johnson, W. F.: *A Century of Expansion*, ch. i.

English attempts to found colonies were impelled at first by the love of adventure and the desire to share the riches of the new world which Spain had revealed. Later on, disturbed economic and political conditions gave rise to attempts for relief by expansion.

Channing: *History of the United States*, i, 143-148.

Fiske: *Old Virginia and her Neighbors*, i, 9-14, 41-50.

Usher, R. G.: *Rise of the American People*, 18-30.

Cabot's expedition (1497) furnished a claim; Raleigh's failures in "Virginia" furnished a lesson. The first successful colony at Jamestown was founded by a commercial company. A new element, the desire for religious freedom, appears in the Plymouth colony (1620) emphasized by the settlements on Massachusetts Bay (1630) and in the Catholic colony of Maryland (1634) In the unrest and disorder of Seventeenth Century Europe the opportunity offered for an asylum in the New World was of great importance.

Abbott, *Expansion of Europe*, i, 403-431, 433-449, Eggleston, E.: *Beginners of a Nation*, ch. i.

3. THE EXPANSION INLAND.

The first settlements on the mainland were naturally on the seacoast or on rivers near their mouths. By the end of the seventeenth century they formed an interrupted fringe along the coast, nowhere more than fifty miles from the sea except where rivers like the Hudson, Connecticut or Delaware led them further inland.

Bolton and Marshall: *Colonization of North America*, ch. xii or Andrews, C. M.: *Colonial Self-Government*, 288-336.

The maps in Bolton and Marshall and still better in Channing's *United States*, Vols. i and ii, show the slow advance up to 1660 and the more rapid movement as a firmer basis was established and the coast districts became filled.

The second stage of expansion, the advance into the Piedmont region (1700-1750) carried

the area of settlement to the foot of the Appalachians.

Fiske: *Ole Virginia*, ch. xvii.

Bolton and Marshall: 309-312, 326-328, or Greene, E. B.: *Provincial America*, ch. xiv.

For the full and rather scientific discussion see Turner, F. J.: *Frontier in American History*, 67-125.

An important part of the advance was due to non-English elements, particularly Scotch-Irish and Germans.

Bolton and Marshall: 316-326.

Fiske: *Ole Virginia*, ii, 390-395.

Channing: *United States*, ii, 401-422.

4. THE COLONIAL SPIRIT AND ITS CONDITIONS.

The civilization of the colonists was a transplanted European civilization, primarily British, although locally affected by Dutch, German and French elements. Because this

culture was British and because of the political connection there was a constant tendency to look back across the ocean and follow British manners and ideas. But because it was transplanted it was affected by the conditions of its new environment and this influence became greater with the lapse of time.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, 98-122.

Andrews, C. M.: *Colonial Folkways*, ch. i.

Sparks, E. E.: *Expansion of the American People*, ch. iv, v. and for special phases:

Usher: *Rise of the American People*, 140-167 (Economics)

Andrews, C. M.: *Colonial Folkways*, ch. vi. (Education.)

Eggleson, E.: *Transit of Civilization*, ch. iv. (Morals.)

Van Dyke, Henry: *Spirit of America*, ch. ii.

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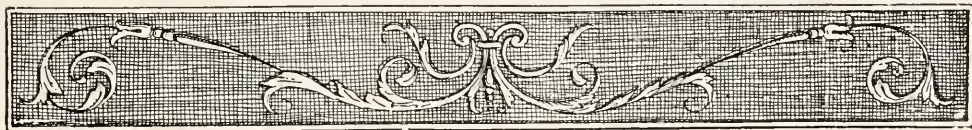
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To





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Boston Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Mass.). celebrated its twenty-fifth Anniversary with a Colonial luncheon on Tea Party Day, December 16, 1920. A committee under the direction of Mrs. George H. Folger had entire charge of the arrangements. The music was in keeping with the period and was under the management of Mr. John Harris Gutterson. A reception to the guests of honor preceded the luncheon. In the line besides the Chapter officers were Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General from Minnesota, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Librarian General, Mrs. George Minot Baker, State Vice Regent of Massachusetts and President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. William A. Jackson, President of the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Mr. George Hale Nutting, President of the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, Dr. Charles M. Green, President of the Royall House Association and the following State officers: Mrs. James C. Peabody, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, Chaplain; Mrs. Andrew K. Howarth, Historian; Miss Emma W. Burt, Registrar; Mrs. Seth S. Crocker, Librarian; Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Custodian and Miss Julia T. Pevey, Auditor.

After luncheon papers were read by Mrs. Isadore F. Baxter, Miss Sarah H. Couch, Miss Harriett W. Foster and Miss Evvie Fuller Dalby, direct descendants of men who participated in the original Boston Tea Party. Mrs. Mary G. Bunton, Chapter Treasurer for twenty-three years, gave an interesting paper on "How We Got Our Tea Chest."

Boston Tea Party Chapter some years ago, was the recipient of an original Tea Chest, which was picked up on the beach near the foot of Hollis Street in Boston, the morning after the destruction of the tea. It had been in the family of Mr. John Hancock Foster, since 1773.

Several years ago the Chapter restored and furnished one of the rooms at the Royall House in Medford and this room, known as the Boston Tea Party room is still maintained by the Chapter. The old Doggett House on the corner of

Hollis and Tremont Streets in Boston where some of the men who threw the tea overboard were disguised as Indians on the night of December 16, 1773, has been marked with a bronze tablet by the Chapter. During the present administration the Chapter has contributed to the Philippine Scholarship Fund, the Guernsey Scholarship Fund, Hillside School at Greenwich, Mass., the Roosevelt Memorial Fund, the Young Men's Civic League of Boston, the Chandler Service Homestead for Convalescent Soldiers in Brookline and the Boston Music School Settlement. A full scholarship amounting to two hundred and seventy-five dollars has been raised for International College at Springfield, Mass. It has paid its quota for the Immigrants Manual, the painting of the "Convoy," and the Pilgrims Memorial Fountain. The scholarship of fifty dollars each which it has for many years subscribed to the Hindman and Martha Berry Schools, have been paid. Flag Codes, American's Creeds and Constitutions have been distributed in the schools of Boston and the surrounding towns, in the Italian District in Revere, and in the Portuguese School at Oak Bluffs. Creeds suitable for framing have been sent to the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, St. Mary's for Sailors in East Boston and to several of the American Legion Posts. Magazine subscriptions and many miscellaneous magazines have been sent to schools and hospitals. One member served in the base hospitals during the war and is still doing Reconstructional Therapy among the Soldiers. The Chapter has entertained as guests many women of foreign birth and in return its officers have been entertained by these women. On April 1, 1922, the "Griffin's Wharf Society," Children of the American Revolution (auxiliary to Boston Tea Party Chapter) was organized by Mrs. William B. Rand, State Director for Massachusetts, with a charter membership of forty-seven. Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, a Past Regent of the Chapter is the organizing President and is expected splendid results from the new society.

The Regent has presided at all Chapter and Board of Management meetings, has represented

the Chapter at all State Board Meetings, at four State Conferences and at the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Continental Congresses in Washington.

EVVIE FULLER DALBY,
Regent.

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) held a meeting in Benedict Memorial Presbyterian Chapel, February 20th. The program opened with a patriotic melody by Mrs. Harold Davis, who is a musician of ability. Mrs. Lena Hershman rendered a group of songs accompanied by Mrs. Davis. Miss Mary E. Lewis read an extract of a speech delivered by her father in the Connecticut Legislature in 1895.

Mrs. A. W. Flint showed a paper published by her grandfather, Sanford Brewster Swan, of Norwich, containing verses, composed by him in memory of Israel Putnam.

Each member was asked to bring something of Revolutionary interest and give a short history of it. Many responded. Mrs. David T. Welch displayed a British musket ball with which her grandfather, Lieutenant Aner Bradley was wounded in the Danbury raid, and a piece of brocaded silk bought for her grandmother's wedding gown. Her parents sent to England for it, but when it arrived she declared she would not wear it until peace was declared and the dainty silk was laid away. She was married in a simple white muslin. Mrs. Wilbur A. Peck brought a white veil of darned lace which belonged to Mary Daggett Bradley, a granddaughter of Reverend Naphtali Daggett, a patriotic old man who had been president of Yale College. The veil was embroidered in oak leaves, acorn branches and bunches of passion flowers. Mrs. Herbert H. Smith displayed a sixty dollar bill, which was the property of an officer in the Revolutionary War. It was made on parchment, being much smaller than any bill of today. The date on the bill was 1778. Mrs. Frank A. Monson showed a sword presented to General Fields. The sword was just like the one carried by General Washington. She also exhibited some tile, which was in his home in Long Meadow and a book written in 1753. Mrs. Effie Stevens Cramer showed a knee buckle which belonged to her grandfather. Mrs. John Talbot displayed a pocket worn by the wife of Samuel Lawton, Sr., (one of the Green Mountain boys,) who was with Col. Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. Mrs. Talbot had also, a veil of darned net, belonging to one of the old families of Hartford. The meeting closed with the singing of the first and last verses of America. Miss Carrie G. Heald and

Mrs. Lewis W. Upham were the hostesses, assisted by members in serving delicious refreshments, in honor of Eve Lear Chapter's Patriotic Meeting.

(Mrs. Charles F.) HELEN M. B. MESSINGER,
Regent.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, N. J.). Our annual Guest day, held in October, opened our program for the year's work. This day is one which we thoroughly enjoy as it is the time when we entertain our State Officers, and other distinguished guests. Our newly elected Regent, Mrs. W. H. Blogett was hostess for the day. October 6, 1921 our Chapter was largely represented at the annual conference of the New Jersey, D. A. R., held at Elizabeth, N. J., when we greeted our President General, Mrs. George Minor. We will long remember her impressive address, especially of how that we, Daughters of the American Revolution, are looked up to, to preserve the patriotism of our Country, and of the great responsibility which this entails upon every member of this Society. With pride we received the annual State reports of our work, and welcomed with sincere appreciation, the many national and state officers.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, our Chapter recognized with deep reverence the most beautiful symbol of patriotic respect shown in this, our Country, in patriotic memory to the unknown dead soldier.

Constitution Day, September 17, 1921 was observed by our Chapter. Mrs. Kirtland, Chairman of our Americanization work, read to us a most comprehensive discourse on the Constitution of the United States. Also Miss Wilcox, Chairman on Patriotic Education, read to us the poem, "Elizabeth," by Longfellow, which gave us a good picture of Colonial life, at the time of the making of the Constitution of our Country, the poem itself referred to an incident in Haddonfield, N. J., where the Constitution of New Jersey was framed.

In December, we celebrated our sixteenth birthday. Miss Sanford, President of the Hannah Clark Chapter, C. A. R. of Orange, N. J. arranged the program. Miss Thompkins rendered a dance in costume of Revolutionary period. This was followed by a paper on Mrs. Reed the wife of the first Governor of Pennsylvania by Miss Philips. Mrs. Faulks, the hostess for the afternoon, prepared the birthday cake, which was ornamented with sixteen candles, color of the field in our flag.

In February we held our annual patriotic church service, commemorative of the birth of George Washington. Upon this occasion we had with us, Rev. George P. Eastman a former

Chaplain of our Chapter. The address was delivered by our recently elected Chaplain, Dr. Robert B. Beattie. At this service we included the salute to the flag, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." While the large audience stood singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the Orange Boy Scouts marched in, each bearing a large silk American flag, which was most impressive. De Kavin's Recessional was rendered most beautifully by Mr. Eric Goodwin. Our Chapter gives great praise to the Chairman, Mrs. Herbert Griffith and her committee for such an inspiring service.

On February 27th, we held our annual Historian Day, out of a membership of one hundred and seventeen, seventy-six responded to roll call. Five of our members read papers on New Jersey women of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Berger gave a paper on churches of Revolutionary days in New Jersey. Mrs. Matthias Steelman, State Chairman of Committee on Philippine Scholarship addressed us on our work in the Philippine Islands. State Historian, Mrs. C. W. Thomas of Bound Brook, was an invited guest.

Our Chapter feels justly proud of its contribution for this year, which reports donations: American Indian Schools, \$1.50; Fitts endowment scholarship fund, \$14.38; Berry School, \$25; Women's League for Patriotic Service (Orange, N. J.), \$25. We have also pledged \$25; additional: International College (Springfield, Mass.), \$50; Scholarship for Berry School, \$100; State Utility fund, \$14.30; Prize for the best essay on "The Constitution of the United States" to the Orange and West Orange High Schools, \$10. Total \$267.18. Students entering this contest must have a high general average.

Books: Atkinson's "Newark," Hall's "Presbyterian Church of Trenton," Messler's "Historical Sermons," as gifts to Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Our Honor Roll shows a record of twenty-eight names who served their country in the World War. Our Committee on Ways and Means realized from a card party given during the year, \$129.50. Eight new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, this year, have been secured.

(Mrs. J. S.) ANNE BURGESS HOLMES,
Historian.

Rebecca Stoddert Chapter (El Paso, Texas,) in April, 1922, celebrated the 20th anniversary of its founding. We have a membership of 126. Our meetings are held monthly. Patriotic holidays have been appropriately observed. The Chapter joined with the American Legion in the Armistice Day parade, also in the observance of Memorial Day and

Flag Day; on the latter occasion an interesting pantomime, illustrating periods in American history, was presented under the direction of one of our members in one of the city parks. On Washington's Birthday a party for the children and grandchildren of the Chapter, was given at the home of one of our members.

For the past two or three years we have been presenting framed copies of the Constitution of the United States to the schools of El Paso; at each presentation an appropriate address is made by some member of the Chapter. We have contributed to the Denton State Normal Scholarship fund; the Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey Scholarship fund; the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory. Have also paid our quota toward the three projects of the National Society; also contributed to the fund for the support of our Texas Real Daughter. Last winter we took up the study of the Constitution of the United States under the direction of one of our members, a part of the time at each meeting being devoted to this purpose. We are looking forward to a winter of active and enthusiastic Chapter work.

GERTRUDE YALE,
Regent.

Matthew Thornton Chapter (Nashua, N. H.) reached its 25th birthday on January 21, 1922, observing the event in a most fitting manner. A luncheon was served at Odd Fellows hall.

About 100 members and guests were present, the state officers of the order being the honored guests of the afternoon. After the luncheon, the meeting opened with the singing of "America" with Mrs. James H. Tolles at the piano, followed by the salute to the Flag. Mrs. James Farnsworth, Regent, acted as toastmistress, and spoke very interestingly, she then introduced the various speakers.

The first was Mrs. Mary P. Harris, a charter member and also State Treasurer. Mrs. Harris told of the work which the Chapter has accomplished in its quarter of a century of existence.

Mrs. Farnsworth then called on Mrs. Lorin Webster, State Regent, of Plymouth, who spoke briefly of the work and duties of the Chapter, both individually and as a state. Mrs. George H. Warren of the Molly Stark Chapter of Manchester, State Chairman of the committee on patriotic education, was the next speaker. She brought greetings from her chapter and was much enjoyed.

Notes of greeting were read from some of the state officers who were unable to be present and from some of the chapter members. The speaking was interspersed with music by a trio

consisting of Mrs. Doris White Whitney, 'cello; Miss Claire Hickey, piano; and Miss Jean Hickey, violin. Two groups of songs were given by Miss Sarah Fiske of New Haven, Conn., accompanied by Mrs. Anna Melendy Sanderson.

The meeting closed with a parting toast given by Miss Elizabeth F. Taylor. A short social hour followed. The celebration of the 25th anniversary will not soon be forgotten by those present. It adds one more round to the ladder of success of the Chapter under Mrs. Farnsworth's leadership.

(MRS. C. A.) JULIA B. SPALDING,
Director.

Charity Cook Chapter (Homer, Mich.). One of the most interesting events in D. A. R. circles in Southern Michigan, occurred July 16, 1921, when Charity Cook Chapter was hostess to the D. A. R. chapters from Hillsdale, Coldwater, Marshall and Albion. The occasion was the unveiling of the marker placed by Charity Cook Chapter on the grave of Eli Ball, a soldier of the Revolution, in the little cemetery near Herricksville, Branch County, Michigan. Eli Ball was born August 5, 1766, at Brookfield, Mass. When not quite sixteen he enlisted at Brookfield, June 8, 1782 as private in the 7th Massachusetts Regiment under Captain Wm. Mills, and Colonel J. Brooks. Records do not mention the battles in which he took part. He served until the fall of 1783, when he was discharged. He had four children, Elisha, Polly, who married first—Simmons, then Rogers, Anna who married Reverend Spear and Hannah who married Smith Jones. His children, Elisha and Polly came to Michigan in 1837 and settled in Clarendon. He soon followed them and lived with Elisha until his death on December 11, 1857. He is buried beside his son Elisha, in Whig Centre Cemetery, Herricksville.

After a dinner in the town hall, Mrs. R. D. Gardner, Regent of Homer Chapter, opened the program with an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. E. O. Gallo-way, the Regent of Hillsdale Chapter; and Mrs. S. L. Wing, the Regent of Coldwater Chapter. Mrs. W. H. Cortright, who discovered the grave and spent many months in perfecting

the work and bringing it to such a successful conclusion, was called upon to tell all about it which she did very charmingly. She introduced to the chapters eight descendants of Eli Ball: Mrs. D. O. Moore and son of Butler, the former a granddaughter and Mrs. Andrus and her two daughters and son of Clarendon and Mr. Thurston Simmons and his son all of Clarendon.

Mrs. William Henry Wait, past State Regent for Michigan during the War and Vice President General from Michigan, gave the address of the afternoon in a charming manner. The real granddaughter, Mrs. Moore, unveiled the



MRS. D. O. MOORE UNVEILING MARKER OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

marker: taps was sounded and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. M. H. Weaver of Homer. Thus an interesting historical event to D. A. R. members was concluded and another Revolutionary hero duly honored.

JEANETTE AYRE TAYLOR,
Historian.

Shenandoah Valley Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va.). Celebrated on May 19, 1922, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Berkeley County. The celebration was held on the lawn before the old house, known as the "Red House," it was used as the first Court House for Berkeley County. Here the gentlemen Justices met and produced their commissions granted them by Lord Dunmore. These persons "met May 19, 1772 at the house of Edward Beeson and after having first taken the usual oath to his Majesty's person and government, repeated and subscribed the test, took the oaths of the Justice of the Peace, of a Justice of the County Court in Chancery, a County Court was then pro-

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba), held its regular business meeting on December 9, 1921, at the home of the Regent. She made a report of work done during the summer. Upon the death of Captain Osgood Smith of the United Spanish War Veterans, at one time commander of Havana Camp No. 1, Miss Springer sent an American flag, which was draped over the coffin, and was the only flag displayed at the funeral ceremonies.

The Chapter was delighted to know that the Regent had been made a life member of the American Red Cross, an honor which she indeed merited.

The following officers were reelected for another year. Regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth



MEMBERS OF SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER AT "RED HOUSE", MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

claimed." The program opened with the reading of a paper, "The Red House," then a Prologue was read, followed immediately by the farce, written by one of the members and called "Let's Pretend." The ladies were in costume, and the porch of the old house was used as the stage. Luncheon was served upon the lawn.

The old house was built about 1766 and is in very good condition.

(MRS. PAUL) MARIE BUXTON MARTIN,

Historian.

Springer; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edward Gibson Harris; Treasurer, Miss Annie Grace Springer; Historian, Miss Ines Virginia Springer; Registrar, Mrs. Adolf Horn. After the meeting a social hour was enjoyed, with a musical program and refreshments. The principal work of the Havana Chapter is to award a prize for the best essay on George Washington on Washington's Birthday, to a pupil in an English speaking school in Vedado. The prize winner this year was Marie Cobas, whose ancestors were from Massachusetts, and honorable

mention was accorded to a pupil from Virginia. The Director of the Cathedral, Miss Mary Nichols, and other teachers prepared an excellent program. A replica was shown of the Valley Forge Memorial Chapel, and the pupils recited historical events centering around that hallowed spot. Bishop Hulse, Dean Myers and the Rev. William Steel, relatives of the pupils, and many friends were present. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and also the "Cuban National Hymn." A short address of presentation of the prize was made by the Regent, Miss Springer.

Havana Chapter contributed \$5 toward the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial at Oxford College, Canton, Ohio. Our Chapter's chief patriotic work was pilgrimages to the wreck of the *Maine*, and the erection of a memorial tablet which now may be seen in the *Maine* Monument in Arlington.

We keep alive the love of home and country in a foreign land, and endeavor to instill love for our beloved flag, a flag synonymous of betterment and progress—a flag which carries the loftiest sentiments and most noble aims.

FLORENCE K. HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Onwentsia Chapter (Addison, N. Y.). Under the leadership of Mrs. John Crane, Regent, our Chapter has had a successful year. The anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated with a fine program and a New England supper. On Washington's birthday, Mrs. Eugene Crawford and Mrs. D. H. Orr gave a dinner at the home of Mrs. Orr, and an elaborate program was given. Nine regular meetings were held. Two dances were given to raise money, and we cleared nearly \$200 from them.

On May 30, 1921, we joined with the Grand Army men in Memorial services. A meeting was held on Constitution Day. Copies of the Flag Code were distributed in our schools. We paid in full our quota to the National Society on the Liberty Bond. We also paid our quota on the Plymouth Fountain, Painting of the Convoy, Immigrant's Manual, Guernsey Scholarship, and \$10 to the Tomassee School. On June 25th we, together with the other chapters of Steuben County, enjoyed a picnic at the beautiful home of Mrs. James Sebring, Regent of Corning Chapter. Our State Regent, Mrs. Charles Nash was present and gave us an inspiring address. We have two new members.

MARY GOFF CRAWFORD,
Historian.

Caughnawaga Chapter (Fonda, N. Y.). On Flag Day, June 14th, this Chapter celebrated its fifteenth year. On that day we took

part in the Bi-centenary of the Palatines at the old Stone Church, Stone Arabia, built in 1788. The Palatines settled in the Mohawk Valley in 1722. It was a most fitting celebration and over two thousand were in the assembly, chapters being represented from all points in the Mohawk Valley. The affair was held under the auspices of the Mohawk Valley Historic Association.

The meetings have been full of inspiration under our new Regent, Mrs. Harry H. Dockstader, who has filled the office with perfect satisfaction to the Chapter. We have filled all our obligations to patriotic and Americanization work. A Christmas gift of \$5 was sent to the International School for boys at Springfield, Mass. To the New York State Industrial School at Tomassee, S. C. our energies have been mostly directed. We sent \$40, the balance of the \$50 pledged last year and have pledged \$50 more this year, \$25 of which has already been paid. On the Memorial Founders Fund, we have paid \$25 more, leaving us a balance of \$50 to pay in the next two years and thus making \$90 in all to Tomassee this year. Our new Regent, Mrs. Harry H. Dockstader, has been made a member of the New York State Tomassee Committee.

From the charter membership of 27 members in 1907, the Chapter has increased to 107 members. February 28th the annual D. A. R. prize essay reading of pupils from Fonda and Fultonville High Schools took place. Colonial History was the subject for which three prizes in gold were offered, \$5, \$3 and \$2.

February 22nd, Charter Day was celebrated with a lecture by Dr. Charles McClumpha of Amsterdam; subject, "The Old Mohawk Turnpike." The monthly meetings have been well attended. The subject of the year, "A Trip along the old Mohawk Turnpike," consisted of five papers that took one over the trail from Schenectady to Rome. Our Regent and a delegate have attended both State and National Conferences.

Our exchequer has been favorably reimbursed by entertainments. The annual dance in December brought \$171.90. On Chapter Day a card party was given, the result of which was \$30.50. Civic work and further marking of historic sites and graves will be given attention the coming year.

(MRS.) ALICE F. HADLEY PUTNAM,
Historian.

Margaret Lynne Lewis Chapter (Roanoke, Va.), at the April Meeting had a beautiful tree-planting on King George Ave., in honor of Roanoke's soldiers of the World War. The plans were made by Mrs. C. S. McNulty. Miss Stearns arranged the program. Scout troops

patrolled the grounds distributing copies of The American's Creed and the Arbor Day Song. As each tree planter went forward she was presented with a silk American flag and the colors of the Chapter. Bishop R. C. Jett, Honorary Chaplain, read the Scripture passages which were followed by a prayer. The public was led in the reading of the American's Creed by our Honorary Regent and State First Vice Regent. Mrs. Paul, Historian, gave an account of the history of Arbor Day. The four American birch trees were planted by groups of Daughters, the groups being led by the Regent, the Honorary Regent, and two ex-Regents, respectively. "The Prophecy of the Tree," was spoken by little Martha Hix, and followed by the singing of the Arbor Song. Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham presented the spot where the trees were planted to the Roanoke Post of the American Legion as a memorial to their comrades of the World War. It was accepted by Mr. Paul Buford of the American Legion.

TINE FONTAIN RICHARDSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Janesville Chapter (Janesville, Wis.). On July 14, 1921, a boulder in memory of Samuel St. John and family, the first in the Rock River valley in Wisconsin was dedicated by the Chapter. On the boulder is carved:

Samuel W. St. John
1795-1849
Sophia Griffin, His Wife
1800-1836
Ann Foster, His Wife
1818-1842
First White Family on
Rock River in Wis. Ter. 1835
Erected by
Janesville Chapter
D. A. R. 1921.

When Mrs. St. John died in 1836, and the first funeral in Janesville was held, she was buried on the brow of the hill on the St. John claim as she had wished. When the land was sold later this burial plot was reserved and though neglected for many years, has now been marked by the patriotic society of women of Janesville. Here too were buried other members of the St. John family.

At the ceremonies Friday afternoon a song written by Mrs. O. H. Fethers, formerly a resident of Janesville, "Star of Wisconsin," was sung by Mesdames S. F. Richards, C. E. Rose, George Paris and Miss Dolly Strang.

Letters from Mrs. Imogene St. John McCafferty, the only survivor of the Samuel St. John family, were read by Mrs. Francis

Grant. These letters were written when Mrs. McCafferty was 89 years of age, six years ago.

Placing of memorial wreath by Dorothy Atwood. Address by Stephen Bolles. Singing of "America" by the audience.

The Society had hoped to have at the dedication, the only surviving child of Samuel St. John, the little girl Imogene, who came here with the family from Vermont. She is Mrs. Imogene St. John McCafferty, and lives in Columbus, Wis. Close to 95 years of age, Mrs. McCafferty has a wonderful fund of story and reminiscence. For the occasion she made a distinctively valuable contribution to the history of Rock County.

In a letter to Mrs. Grant she gives her grateful thanks for the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in erecting the memorial over the long-forgotten graves of her father and mother.

(MRS.) MARY C. HAVILAND,
Historian.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.). The fifth anniversary of Triangle Chapter was observed Friday, October 21, 1921, at the home of Miss Betty Brown, one of its members. Miss Brown, Mrs. Ryer and Mrs. Pierce, were hostesses.

The program opened with the singing of "America," followed by prayer led by the Chaplain, Miss Jones, and Salute to the Flag. "A greeting" from the Regent, Mrs. Geo. E. Pierce, was read.

"The fifth anniversary of Triangle Chapter" was the subject next taken up by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Erskine Dunlap. She related the great variety of interests endorsed by Triangle Chapter, among which were Philippine Scholarship, for the education of particularly bright girls among the Filipinos, Red Cross work, Navy League work, adoption of French orphans for support during the World War, Americanization night school, Diet Kitchen at Camp Colt, Pa., McCord Library book fund, the installation of the water system in Tilloloy, France, the National Society D. A. R. Liberty Bond, the National D. A. R. Treasurer's Fund, the National Immigrants' Manual, and other deserving interests.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Ethel Thompson, gave a summing up of finances and disbursements for the five years past, showing that \$4,578.92 had passed through the treasurer's hands for the causes above noted.

A social hour followed, with serving of refreshments and the immense triangular birthday cake with its five candles and bordered with carnations, the Chapter flower.

Priscilla Mullens Chapter (Galena, Ill.) has had a profitable and interesting year, seven new members added to the roll (total 30 members). All State appeals have been responded to, and many National ones.

Our program included celebration of National Holidays, promoting patriotic education along community lines; not forgetting the New Americans in our city. We had a delightful Guest Dinner in November to which we invited several women in the City who are eligible for membership.

We celebrated Washington's Birthday by presenting "The Birth of the Flag" written

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter (Bangor, Me.) observed its twenty-fifth anniversary by a banquet on May 31, 1922. Miss Maude Merrick, State Regent, was among the guests. A short history of the Chapter was read.

In May, 1897 eighteen loyal women, having received the necessary charter, met at the home of Mrs. Corelli Simpson and with the assistance of the State Regent, Mrs. Helen Frye White, elected their first officers. Mrs. Simpson was the first Regent, and the Chapter was named for her Revolutionary ancestor. Our first gavel was presented by Mrs. Mary Curran. It was made of wood from the ship *Sky Rocket*, an American ship destroyed by



MEMBERS OF COLUMBUS CHAPTER, D. A. R., WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIRST NATIONAL PAGEANT OF THE RED CROSS, IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, OCTOBER 7 AND 8, 1921, REPRESENTING THE "SPIRIT OF 1776."

by our State Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Lee. It was given by the pupils of the school under the direction of Miss Mary Gratiot Bale, a member of our Chapter.

We are encouraging patriotic education in the schools by offering a prize for the best essay on "Americanization," also its State Contest Prize is to be competed for.

We take great pride in the two Historic Homes in our City, viz: the homes of Gen. U. S. Grant, the one used by him when a private citizen and the one presented to him by Galena. Our Chapter has marked them. The latter home is now a Grant Memorial.

FLORENCE GRATIOT BALE,
Regent.

the crew to prevent capture by the British in 1779. In 1908 Miss Sarah Wasgatt gave us another gavel, made from a piece of the U. S. frigate *Adams*, which was also destroyed to prevent capture by the British in 1814. The wood had lain at the bottom of Penobscot river, near the Souadabscook stream for 78 years. In 1917 Miss May Hall presented us with a gavel made from a piece of a beam taken from the home of Francis Scott Key, so now we possess three gavels all of historic interest. We have entertained the State Conference three times.

June 7, 1912 the state field day was held in Bangor and was the occasion of the dedication of the Boulder erected at Indian Island,

Old Town, in memory of the Maine Indians who fought in the Revolutionary War. By publishing a pamphlet on Old Pemaquid we called attention to the need of preserving that historic spot, and it resulted in the appropriation by the Legislature of \$2500 for that purpose. In 1908 and 1909 we placed in the schools and other public places, large framed engravings of Abraham Lincoln, framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, books entitled "Our Flag," and leaflets and cards on the "Use and Abuse of the Flag." The Chapter has always done its share in all patriotic work, particularly in the Spanish and World Wars. At the time of the Spanish War we sent books, papers, magazines and clothing to the soldiers in the south. During the World War we, as a Chapter, bought two Liberty Bonds and individual members bought bonds to the amount of \$59,150; War Savings Certificates to the value of \$2,758. We gave our quota of \$67 to the National Society Liberty Bond; \$37.50 toward the restoration of Tilloloy; \$50 to the Jewish War Relief; \$1,180 to the War Work Drive; contributed \$4,894.81 to the Red Cross and other worthy objects; \$130 to the relief in the Near East. Besides giving money we gave clothing and helped in sewing, making hospital supplies and knitting for the Red Cross. We have contributed to the Martha Berry school, Opportunity Farm and Continental Hall whenever called upon.

The Chapter has marked 43 graves of Revolutionary soldiers. It has also given more than \$2,000 to the various objects during its existence.

In 1918 transfer cards were given to eleven members that they might form a chapter in Orono. Our "In Memoriam" list contains thirty-seven names, five of them the names of Real Daughters. Thirty-four members have been transferred to other chapters or have withdrawn. Eleven members have served as Chapter Regents and two as State Regents. We now number sixty-nine.

MARY E. HOPKINS,
Historian.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter (Greensburg, Pa.) has had a delightful year. Flag Day, June 14, 1921 was celebrated by giving a benefit card and fancy work party, net proceeds of which were \$100. In October, at the close of the regular meeting, members of the Chapter made a pilgrimage to the grave of Charles Reichart, Revolutionary soldier who fought in four of the greatest battles of that War, Trenton, Brandywine, Princeton, and Germantown. He lived to be ninety-seven years of age. A short memorial service was held at the grave and all felt it an occasion for Revolutionary descendants.

A Thanksgiving Tea was the social feature of the November meeting. One of the members in Martha Washington costume presided at the tea table, and the program was in keeping with Colonial times. At the December meeting, we were honored by a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Earle Sparks, who gave a most interesting address, after which an informal tea was held.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by holding a Colonial tea. A program followed, consisting of an address by a visiting Daughter, and a musical. Refreshments were served. In April we had a visit from Miss Evelyn Wells, of the Pine Mountain Settlement school. A benefit tea was held, the proceeds of which went to the school. Our Chapter contributes annually to this school.

Our Twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated by motoring to New Alexandria, where luncheon was served. Afterwards a literary and musical program was given at the home of Mrs. Glenn McChesney. This event marked the closing of the social activities until September.

In addition to the financial support given to the Pine Mountain school, Phoebe Bayard Chapter contributes to local and civic and charitable enterprises, and supports a membership in the local Chamber of Commerce.

ELIZABETH B. SWEENEY,
Historian.

Mount Garfield Chapter (Grand Junction, Colo.) has 64 members on its roll. The past year has been successful and much credit is due the Regent, Mrs. William F. Buthorn, and her efficient official family. In September the Chapter was honored by the presence of Mrs. Hayden, our State Regent. November 4th the Chapter entertained the Pioneers of Mesa County. This meeting was instructive as well as enjoyable. Over thirty old residents of this County were present. In December, Professor Ferris of the Gunnison Normal gave us a patriotic talk. February 22nd a luncheon was given the Chapter by our Regent, Mrs. Buthorn. There was a short program afterwards, concluding with informal talks by the ex-Regents present. Meetings devoted to Puritan History and Heraldry came later, and at the annual meeting the reading of the play "Mr. Pym Passes By" was a feature.

While our social and literary afternoons are enjoyable, the Chapter maintains its interest in patriotic and philanthropic work. For the past year or two much attention has been given to Americanization work. As a memorial to a hero of the World War, we are helping to educate two children in whom he was interested. This is called the Harold Aupperle Memorial. The hospital at Fort Lyons, Colorado, in which

several hundred ex-service men are cared for, interests us very much. Many of these men are totally disabled. Delicacies of various kinds are sent from the Chapter and at our annual meeting it was decided to send a victrola and records as a gift.

A prize is given each year to the pupil in public school having the best average grade in United States History. We are interested in the marking of historic sites.

On the whole, the past year has been a success—financially, socially and educationally.

HARRIETTE D. OTTMAN,
Historian.

Orlando Chapter (Orlando, Fla.) has had a most successful year, both as to work accomplished and increase of membership. From 62, May 1, 1921, we now have seventy-five members. Meetings have been held monthly. Since January the Chapter has enjoyed the hospitality of the Elks, who generously offered the use of their beautiful clubhouse. Refreshments and a social hour have been closing features of several meetings. Orlando has many Northern tourists during the winter and has entertained 35 visiting Daughters, coming from 20 different states. Their greetings and reports of work done in their Chapters have added to the interest of the meetings. On Flag Day this year the American Legion and other patriotic societies of the city coöperated in presenting the program prepared by the Vice Regent, Mrs. T. W. Matthews. Following the "Salute to the Flag," and the invocation by Rev. Stanley Long, rector of Episcopal church, the Regent gave a history of the flag, appropriate music was rendered and, as an accompaniment for a Boy Scout's Drill, Mrs. Cora Pierce Nye, a member of this Chapter, played a march of her own composition. J. Y. Cheney, Commander of the Legion, spoke most earnestly of the need of greater love and reverence for the flag in our every day life and a deeper realization of what it has meant and should mean to every American. The Chairman of the program committee, Mrs. W. T. Jamieson, brought to our attention the messages of the President General, as well as other valuable articles in the current issues of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The pastors of the city churches have, in turn, addressed the Chapter. Orlando was represented at the State Conference held in Tampa in January by the Regent, Mrs. W. C. McLean, the Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Cheney, the past Regent and present State Auditor, Mrs. Schuller, and the Secretary.

Orlando won in a friendly contest for next conference on January 23, 1921 and because of its central location, expects a large attendance.

Though not strong in working force, since quite a percentage of the membership is non-resident, we feel justly proud of what has been accomplished along financial lines through the efforts of our Regent and the coöperation of all able to assist. All pledges for national and state work have been made and promptly paid.

We have also aided in the sale of Christmas Red Cross Sales for County Tuberculosis work to the amount of \$37. The Chapter has contributed in cash during the past year, \$250, divided as follows: For Florida room in Administration Building, \$100; for Panel in Valley Forge Chapel, \$25; for Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory, Oxford College, \$15; for Caroline Scott Harrison Miniature Fund, \$5; for expenses annual state meeting of American Legion in Orlando, \$50; under the heads of Americanization and Education Work, we have given to the Caruso Memorial Fund, to aid needy students of music, \$10; to Tomasee, S. C. and Mont Verde, Fla. schools, \$10; each, and to the Childrens' Home in Jacksonville, \$25. A shower of clothing and various other needed articles were recently given to the Orlando Day Nursery, with an estimated value of over \$60.

Though the members are scattered there are 21 subscribers to the Magazine and it is hoped that the coming conference in January, 1923, may awaken new interest in the work and add to the membership. Orlando Chapter extends to all visiting Daughters, a most cordial invitation and welcome, not only to this State Conference, but also to all monthly meetings of the Chapter.

FRANCES E. GREGORY,
Secretary.

Philip Livingston Chapter (Howell, Mich.) has just completed a very successful year's work under the direction of Mrs. C. E. Gough, Regent. We have a membership of 53. There are 23 Magazines taken. We assisted in compiling World War records. Seventeen Genealogical papers were recorded. In contributions for the three National Causes our Chapter was 100 per cent. To Foreign Lands we sent \$80 and clothing valued at \$140. Have paid out for all causes, \$165.27. A paper on "Historic Land Marks in Michigan," was given by Mrs. George Barnes January 3, 1922. Our Chapter has assisted in Legislation looking to better laws for health, child welfare and education. We have assisted in rural schools and Communities in Physical Examinations. Through our Publicity Committee we have secured coöperation from the Press. In our patriotic work we are working for enlightened public opinion on national affairs and also international relations. Distributed 125 copies of the American's Creed. In our civic work sold large number of Christmas

seals. One member of our Chapter is a member of the State Public Health Committee, supplied 12 victrola records for the ex-service men at the Michigan State Sanatorium at Howell. A large historical Museum of relics has been maintained at the Public Library in a room set aside for the purpose. The motion pictures are good in Howell and we hope to keep them so. April 4th Miss Alice Louise McDuffie, State Regent, visited our Chapter and gave a fine address. Miss McDuffie was elected vice President General at the last Continental Congress, April, 1922.

An important work of the year was the placing of bronze markers for the six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Livingston County, of which Howell is the County seat. Two were buried here, Jonathan Cooke and Ephraim Smith, May 29, 1922 services were held by the Chapter at the grave of Jonathan Cook. The ritual service was given by the Regent, Mrs. Gough, assisted by the acting Chaplain, Mrs. Alfred Garland, a descendant of Jonathan Cooke. Albert L. Smith gave an interesting address. He was also a descendant of Jonathan Cooke and a son of the Revolution. The marker was then placed and a great, great granddaughter, Mrs. L. C. Smith placed a flag in the marker and a bouquet of lilies on the grave. Ephraim Smith's grave was marked in the same manner. Lemuel Monroe and Marshall Tubbs in the Lake Cemetery, Marion township. William Church in the Hodge Ceme-

tary, Hartland, Jacob Ward in the Munsell Cemetery, Iosco received markers and were decorated with flowers on May 30th.

Two real daughters were also given markers, Mrs. Candace Clark Huntington in the Howell Cemetery and Mrs. Lucinda Wakeman Norton in the Lake Cemetery, Marion. Deceased Chapter daughters were given markers, Miss Mary A. Burt, Mrs. Sarah Jewett Crosman, Mrs. Florence Knapp Rumsey, Mrs. Ruth Silsbee. Our Chapter celebrated Michigan Day, Lafayette Day, Constitution Day, Americanization Day, Indian Day, (with program exhibit), Flag Day, June 14th at the home of Mrs. W. J. Van Winkle, Mrs. W. W. Knapp gave a paper, on the "History of our Flag," Mrs. Geo. Barnes an original poem "Our Flag." Our delegate to the Continental Congress, April, 1922, Mrs. W. W. Bullock, gave an interesting report for our May meeting. Our meetings are the 1st Tuesday in the month and held at the homes of the members. Three hostesses are appointed to serve refreshments at each meeting. Our Chapter is the proud possessor of sixteen Lineage Books. The new Regent for next year is Mrs. R. B. McPherson. Some of our members attended the naturalization ceremonies for admitting aliens into citizenship. At our State Conference held at Detroit in October, seven of our members attended.

(MRS. GEO.) AUGUSTA D. BARNES,

Historian.



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EVA V. M. BISSELL,

Chairman Magazine Committee.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6606. LEE.—In Dr. Edmund J. Lee's book "Lees of Va." he gives the following: Col. Richard Lee, emigrant, m Anne and their s Richard Lee m Letitia Corbin and were the parents of Henry Lee who m Mary Bland and Philip Lee who m Elizabeth Sewell. Philip and Elizabeth Sewell Lee had s John who m Susannah Smith and they were the parents of Hancock Philip; John Pitt; Lettice; and another dau. Philip Lee m Mary Jaqueline Smith. John Pitt Lee b 1761 m Elizabeth Shepherd. Susannah Smith who m John Lee, Clerk of Court of Essex Co., Va., was the dau of Philip Smith and his w Mary Matthews, great granddau of Col. Samuel Matthews, Gov. of Va. John Lee's Rev ser has been verified.—*Mrs. M. D. Womble*, Thomaston, Ga.

7727. BEAR-MILLER.—Jacob Bear m Barbara dau of Adam Miller (Mueller), the first settler in the Valley of Va. about 1726–1727. Their dau Barbara m 1st, Philip Lingle (Lingell) and after his death soon after the close of the Rev she m Jacob Kishing. The bear family and desc still live near Elkton, Va.—*Mrs. M. C. Price*, 311 S. Spring St., Greensboro, N. C.

10225. SHEPPARD.—Charles Sheppard who m Elizabeth — of N. C. later came to Washington Co. with his sisters and bros. His sister Ruthy m Amos Whittle. Pansy never married. His bros David, John and Thomas. His bro George did not go to Washington Co. John Sheppard b 1806 m Abba Devonia Britton of N. C. Their ch Nancy Caroline; Sarah; Elizabeth; Eliface; Martha; Susan; Rebecca; Georgian; John Chapel; Kinchen Hudson;

Charles Franklin. Eliface Sheppard m — Walden of Davisboro, Ga. Nancy Caroline m Isaiah Williams. There is a John Sheppard's will in Elbert Co., Ga., which mentions the following ch Samuel; George Dillar; Peter; Anne Ware Coleman; Robert; Anna Dillard; Nelms; Betsy Ridgdell, and Clay Burden. This will is dated June 8, 1805.—*Mrs. Howard Persons*, Monticello, Ga.

10241. SLACK.—The Slacks were Hollanders who came to this country prior to 1743. Benjamin and Rebecca Schooley Slack had Benj. b 1774; John b 1752; Thomas b 1762; and six girls. They lived in N. J. William Slack was the s of either Benj. or Thomas.—*L. Ethel Boughner*, Uniontown, Pa.

10269. HOPKINS.—"In memory of Thomas Hopkins who was b in Rockingham City, Va., Apr. 8, 1773, d Oct. 9, 1831." * * * "In memory of Mrs. Jane Hopkins consort of John Hopkins, dau of Wm. and Margaret Ervin of Augusta City, Va., b Jan. 8, 1800, d June 14, 1832." * * * The above stones were in an old abandoned cemetery. They were side by side in what was probably a family lot. The other headstones are gone. From the "Christian County History" the following is to contradict your statement that Samuel Hopkins founded Hopkinsville. The town was named in his honor but there is no record of his ever having lived or visited Hopkinsville. The first settlers of Christian Co. were James Dares and John Montgomery, who came there in 1782. No name of any Hopkins appears on the records prior to 1800. Between 1800 and 1810 there was a Morgan Hopkins, nothing else known of him. The original plat of the city submitted

to record Sept. 13, 1799. The newly created city was named "Elizabeth," but just how or why it was so called is a matter of some discussion. At the April term of court in 1804 is the first time the name Hopkinsville appears and then without any explanation as to the cause of change in name. From local authority it is ascertained that a change of name of Christian's seat of Justice was necessary on account of Carden Co. having adopted the name of Elizabethtown for her Seat of Justice some four years previous to Christian and it naturally fell to the latter to make the change. The name Hopkinsville was then adopted in honor of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, an officer of the Rev army, native of Albermarle Co., Va. He fought in the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Brandywine and Germantown, the last of which he commanded the Bat. of light infantry and was severely wounded. He was Lieut. Col. of the 10th Va. Regt. at the Siege of Charleston, S. C., and commanded that Regt. after Col. Parker was killed until the close of the War. In 1797 Gen. Hopkins removed to Ky. and settled on Green River. He served several sessions in the legislature of Ky. and was a member of Congress for the term commencing 1813. In 1812 he led a corps of 2000 mounted infantry against the Kickapoo villages in Ill. After the close of the War Gen. Hopkins served one term in Congress and then retired to private life on his farm near Red Bank.—*Mrs. R. M. Fairleigh*, Fairleland, Hopkinsville, Ky.

10240. POWERS.—Jacob Powers, s of — Powers, was b in N. J., m Elizabeth Perry. Their s David Powers b in Essex Co., N. J. June 19, 1766, m Apr. 12, 1791, Sarah Farmer and d July 16, 1842, in Crawfordsville, Ind.

(a) FARMER.—George Farmer, s of George, was b in Germany m Naomi Pullen in Kent Co., N. J., and d in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Their dau Sarah b in Westmoreland Co., Aug. 15, 1774, m David Powers in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Apr. 12, 1791. In both cases only the name of the one ch is given.—*Ella W. Webster*, Crawfordsville, Ind.

10453. LOVETT.—Mary Lovett (not Lovett Mar) was the dau of Daniel Lovett who was in Salem in 1638, removed to Braintree and m Joanna Blott. Their ch were James b 1648, m Hanna Tyler; Mary b 1651 m Hopestill Tyler; Martha b 1654 m Eleazer Fairbank; and Hannah b 1656 m — Ryder. This is taken from the Pioneers of Mass.—*Emily A. Greenman*, Dade City, Fla.

10477. (b) RANKIN.—David Rankin b in Pa. was a grandson of Adam Rankin who came to Chester Co. in 1721 from Derry Co., Ireland. He was of Scotch desc. David's ch mention in his will dated Feb. 27, 1802, were James;

Mary Rankin Williams; Robert; Anne; Elizabeth; Jane and David, Jr., who m — Dinwiddie and had s Robert who m — DaVault. I can put you in touch with direct desc of this line who have the data you require.—*Mary Burt Rankin*, Hapi-Shanti, Niagara on the Lake, Ont.

10484. RIGGS.—Edward (7), b May 21, 1764, d Feb. 26, 1829, m 1785 Mary Higbee. He was the s of Joseph (6) (David 5, Edward 4, Edward 3, Edward 2, Edward 1) b Baskingridge, Somerset Co., N. J., April 24, 1740, who married Leah Cosad b July 8, 1743, d Feb. 27, 1827 (dau of Jacob Cosad of Sussex Co., N. J.). Both bur in Presbyterian Church Yard, Cranbury, N. J. No rec of Rev ser of Joseph (6) in N. J. troops.—*Elvenah H. Jones*, 224 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

10491. MEEKER.—David Meeker b 1758 d 1830, twin of Jonathan b 1758 d 1816, sons of Timothy Meeker, Sr., m Phoebe Parsel. Their ch were Elias m Hannah Earl; Hannah m Samuel Meeker; Lucinda d young; Betsy m Peter Dean.—*Miss Grace R. Meeker*, 709 S. Mulberry St., Ottawa, Kans.

10495. POND.—Bartholomew Pond 1758-1850, enlisted from Waterbury, Conn., 1776, under Capt. Moses Foote and reenlisted in Capt. David Smith's Co. He was at Ft. Stanwix and discharged at Herkimer. He applied for a pension in 1834 in Oneida Co. and it was allowed for over eleven months ser as a sol in the Conn. Line. He d in Camden, N. Y. (See D.A.R. Lineage book, Vol. 31, p. 149, and 37 p. 60.) The D.A.R. erected a monument to Rev sol bur at Camden, N. Y., Bartholomew Pond's name is engraved on one side. Bartholomew's father, Timothy Pond, also served in the Rev. (See D.A.R. Lineage, Vol. 55, p. 140.) Timothy Pond 1731-1780 enlisted 1775 as a soldier in Capt. Benedict Arnold's Co., Col. David Wooster, Regt. at the Seige of Boston, Conn. line. He was b in Branford, Conn., and d in Clinton, N. Y. His 1st w (m of Bartholomew) was Mary, dau of Abel and Sarah Peck Munson, who were m June 20, 1751. She d Jan. 16, 1763.—*Mrs. P. J. McHugh*, 137 Remington St., Ft. Collins, Colo.

10497. BROWNING.—Write to D. P. Browning, Lewisburg, Ky., and he can give you the information desired relating to John Browning who m Elizabeth Strother. John and Charles Browning were sons of Francis Browning, Jr., b about 1724 in Culpeper, Va., and d about Jan., 1761. His will dated Dec. 30, 1760, Culpeper Court House, was recorded Feb. 19, 1761. His w was Frances Norman whom he m about 1741. She d 1792. Francis Browning was the s of Francis Browning, Sr., who was b about 1700 d 1775 in Culpeper Co.—*Mrs. B. E. Yates*, Bethany, Mo.

10499. RANDOLPH.—There are no Rev ances

through Elizabeth Randolph whose sister Jane m Peter Jefferson. You must want desc. This is the line as it is taken from DuBellet's "Prominent Va. Families" and Glenn's "Some Colonial Mansions." Wm. Randolph b Warwickshire, England, 1651, emigrated to Va. in 1674, settled at Turkey Island, m Mary dau of Mr. Henry Isham and his w Catherine. Their ch were Wm. b 1681; Thomas 1683; Isham 1684; Richard 1686; Henry 1687; John 1689; Edward 1690; Mary 1692; Elizabeth 1695. Isham b 1684 m 1717 Jane Rogers and their ch were Jane who m Peter Jefferson and were the parents of Pres. Thomas Jefferson; Susannah; Thomas Isham; William; Mary; Elizabeth who m Railey; Dorothy; Anne. Isham Randolph was m 3 times, although only his 1st w name is given. I have almost all the Randolph desc except Isham who m Jane Rogers; Mary who m Capt. John Stith; and Elizabeth who m Richard Bland up to 1800. Would like to corres with any desc of Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island.—*Anne Gertrude Soderberg*, Pipestone, Minn.

10503. DELANO.—Pg-99. Philippe De La Noye (Delanoy) b 1602; d Bridgewater, Mass., about 1681; age 79 yrs. To Plymouth, 1621. Married 1st at Duxbury, Mass., 19 December, 1634, to Hester Dewsbury of Duxbury; m 2nd at Duxbury, 1657, Mary Pontus, widow of James Glass, and dau of William Pontus. Ch.: (1) Mary, b abt 1635; (2) Esther, b 1638; (3) Philip, b abt 1640; (4) Thomas, b March 21, 1642; (5) John, b abt 1644; (6) Jane, b abt 1646; (7) Jonathan, b 1647; (8) Rebecca, b abt 1651, by 2nd w; (9) Samuel, b 1659. Ibid, Pg-100: Philip Delano, Sr., was a "Volunteer in Pequot War," June 7, 1637. Pg-101: The Dewsbury fam is of Gloucestershire, Eng. Pg-106: Philip Delano, Jr., b abt 1640, lived in Duxbury, Mass., and d in 1708; m at Duxbury in 1668; Elizabeth, dau of Wm. and Martha Clark. Ch.: (1) Samuel, b abt 1670; (2) Ebenezer, b 1675; (3) Philip, 3rd, b 1678; (4) Martha, b 1680; (5) Jane, b 1685. Ebenezer Delano, b 1675, d in Duxbury, Mass., before Dec. 11, 1708, m 29th December, 1699, Martha, dau of John & Mercy (Pabodie) (or Peabody) Simmons, b at Duxbury abt 1677; d in Pembroke, Mass. She m 2nd, Samuel West, June 20, 1709, who removed to Pembroke. Ch of Ebenezer Delano & Martha Simmons: Pg-107. (1) Joshua, b Oct. 30, 1700; (2) Thankful, b June 8, 1702; (3) Abia, b August 7, 1704; m in Duxbury 16th December, 1725, Nathaniel, s of Ichabod & Elizabeth (Bartlett). (Waterman Philip gives his s Ebenezer deed for land at Pine Point to build a house on May 17, 1706.) Francis Pabodie or Peabody was of St. Albans, Hertford, England. Pg-243. Marriages: Ebenezer Delano & Martha Simmons, Decem-

ber 29, 1699. "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass.," by Wm. T. Davis, Boston, 1883. Genealogical Register of Plymouth families: Pg-84. Ebenezer Delano of Duxbury, Mass. (probably s of 2nd Philip), m 1699 Martha Simmons and had Joshua, b 1700; Thankful 1702, m Ebenezer Metcalf, Jr., Oct. 7, 1725; Abiah, b 1704, who m Nathaniel Bartlett. "Savage Genealogical Dictionary of New England," vol. 2. Philip Delano, of Plymouth, Mass., came over in the *Fortune*, 1621; of French Protestant parents; of Eng. church at Leyden; 19 yrs old at his coming; was Freeman 1632; moved to Duxbury and m December 19, 1634, Esther Dewsbury, and next 1657, Mary widow of James Glass. Ch.: Thomas, Mary, Philip, John, Jane, Rebecca, Jonathan, Esther, and Samuel. Removed to Bridgewater, Mass., and d abt 1681, age 79 years. Philip, of Duxbury, s of preceding, had Philip and that he was b early in 1678 is all that is known of this branch of the family. "Ebenezer Metcalfe, Sr., b February 14, 1680, lived in Lebanon, Conn., d Nov. 15, 1755, in his 76th yr; s of Jonathan, b Sept. 21, 1650, m Hannah Abel. Their ch were: (Pg-159 Genealogical Notes by Nathaniel Goodwin, 1856.) Ebenezer, Jr., b (birth not given); Benjamin, b (birth not given); Timothy, b (birth not given); Joseph, b July 8, 1711; Lucy, b December 25, 1713; Anna, b March 18, 1716; Jabez, b November 30, 1718. Lebanon, Conn., Town records, 1704-1851. Book I, Pg-196: "Ebenezer Metcalfe, Jr., & Thankful Delano were m together October the 7th, 1725; Reuben Metcalfe, s of Ebenezer & Thankfull Metcalfe was b March the 28th, A.D., 1726; Simeon Metcalfe, b November 5th, A.D., 1729; Levi Metcalfe, b August 27th, A.D., 1731; Abia Metcalfe, b March the 3rd, A.D., 1736." "Mrs. Thankful Metcalfe, w of Mr. Ebenezer Metcalf, d 26th December, 1777, in ye 76th year of her age. Mr. Ebn'r Metcalfe d 22nd day of January, A.D., 1780, aged 76 yrs, ye 10th of April (Old Stile, 1779)." Pg-212, "Levi Metcalf & Abigail Cutting were m together 24th Oct., A.D., 1776, by Rev. Mr. Gurley, of Exeter (a hamlet of Lebanon). Simeon & Levi their twins were b 4th December, A.D., 1777. Moses their s was b 6 Sept., 1779. Sarah their dau was b 8 Apr., 1782. Ezekiel Metcalfe their s was b 25 June, A. D., 1784." Congregation Church Records of Goshen in Lebanon, Conn., baptised 1749, March 19, Abigail Cutting."

10517. HOYT.—Thomas Hoyt (5) b in Amesbury, Mass., May 17, 1731, d in Rev Army Sept. 1, 1778, m Sept. 5, 1754, at Amesbury, Mass., Miriam Kimball, b Haverhill. Their dau Sarah b Amesbury, Mass., Nov. 13, 1765, d Oct. 4, 1847, at Ogden, N. Y., m Abraham Morrill, Mar. 24, 1785, at Canterbury, N. H.

Thomas Hoyt was a sol in the 3rd Regt. of N. H. Mil. He was in Capt. James Shepherd's Co. in Cambridge in 1776, enlisted in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regt. Gen. Stark's Brigade for 3 yrs in 1777. Was a member of the Trainband of Canterbury, N. H., and signed the Association Test of N. H. He also ser in the 3rd N. H. Regt. Ref. "Hoyt Genealogy, pp. 70, 126 & 127, by David Hoyt;" "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass.," by David Hoyt; N. H. State Papers, vol. 2, pp. 163 and 607; Canterbury Town History, Chapt. 6, p. 163. Children of Thomas and Miriam Kimball Hoyt were Abner b Dec. 17, 1755, m Martha Weeks; Phoebe b Nov. 22, 1756, m David Ames; Ruth b July 24, 1759, m Sargent Morrill; Thomas b Apr. 14, 1762, m — Morrill; Sarah b Nov. 13, 1765, m Abraham Morrill; Barnard m Judith Morrill; and Jonathan b Jan. 21, 1773, d at sea.—*Mrs. Frances M. Koehler*, 2009 N. Fayette St., Saganaw, Mich.

10517. HOYT.—In addition to the above we have: Miriam Kimball w of Thomas Hoyt was b July 14, 1736, dau of Abner Kimball b Apr. 20, 1712, d Aug. 1, 1752, m Mar. 28, 1734, Dinah Barnett. Their ch were Ruth b Feb. 3, 1734; Miriam July 14, 1736; Anne Mar. 18, 1737; Ebenezer Apr. 17, 1740, Phoebe and Ruth (twins) b Feb. 8, 1741; Barnard Jan. 18, 1743; Moses Nov. 8, 1747; Amos June 18, 1750. Abner Kimball was the s of Ebenezer who d Jan. 23, 1714, m before 1709 Ruth Eatton. Their ch were Jemimah, b Oct. 22, 1709; Abner, b Apr. 20, 1712, and Abraham, Jan. 3, 1713. All these Kimballs lived and d in Haverhill, Mass.—*Mrs. S. B. Carrow*, 5 Stevens St., Methuen, Mass.

QUERIES

10591. TEEPLE.—Wanted, par of Margaret Teepie, b 1760, m John Staples, d 1848. She lived in New Germantown, Somerset Co., N. J. Was her father a Rev sol?

(a) LUCE.—Wanted, any inf. concerning the family of Henry Luce, Lieut. and Capt. in the 2nd N. J. Cont. Lines 1775 to 1779, Sussex Co. mil. Did he have a dau Mary, b 1780?

(b) GARLIS-GARES.—Wanted, inf concerning the family of John Garis. He moved from Bucks Co., Pa., to Flatbrookville, N. J., in 1817. Was he a Rev sol?—E. P. K.

10592. TRIMBLE.—Wanted, and inf concerning Arthur Trimble 2nd and w, Jane Denison Trimble. Lived at one time at Tub Mill Run, Pa. Would like to corres with anyone having knowledge of this family.

(a) ROSS.—Wanted, inf regarding Jacob Ross, possibly of N. J. He m Elizabeth Sparks. Was he a Rev sol?—E. C. P.

10593. WALKER.—Wanted, gen of David Walker, Lieut. in Rev from Dinwiddie Co., Va.,

who m Peletiah — before 1757. Wanted also her maiden name and gen.

(a) CHILTON.—Wanted, gen of Richard Chilton, who m Judith — June 6, 1761. Wanted also her maiden name and gen.

(b) BENNETT.—Wanted, gen of Dewannah S. Bennett, who m Richard Chilton, Jr., Mar. 10, 1808. Her mother was Dewannah Sydnor.—D. H. W.

10594. BRADSHAW.—Wanted, ances. of George Godfrey Bradshaw. Family Bible gives b as Sept. 23, 1790 at Waterford, or Stillwater, N. Y., m Mary dau of Capt. James and Lucy Whitney Bancroft. Would like to corres with Bradshaw desc.

(a) BURBANK.—Wanted, Rev rec with proof of Nathaniel Burbank, b at Boscawen, N. H., Dec. 14, 1747. Married Mary Durgin of Sanbornton, N. H., and lived at that place. He was in Walden, Vt., before 1800.

(b) HUBBARD.—Wanted, parentage of Lucy Hubbard, who m Edward Fuller about 1745. Married 2nd Simeon Butler, and 3rd, Capt Joshua Ward. Did Edward Fuller have Rev rec?

(c) MARTIN.—Who was Betty, w of John Martin whose dau Lucy m Thomas Gibson? Did John Martin have Rev rec?—L. A. M.

10495. SHEPHERD.—Wanted, name of all ch of Jacob Shepherd, Rev sol, b 1757, Middletown twp, Monmouth Co., N. J., d 1838. Was he m twice?—F. E. M.

10496. CURTISS.—Wanted, parentage of Jeremiah Curtiss, whose s John, b at Southington, Conn., 1740, d 1801, m Mary Lewis, Dec. 12, 1763. Did either ser in Rev?

(a) BOWEN.—Wanted, parentage and Rev rec of father of Mehitable May Bowen, who lived at Roxbury, Mass., m Micah Higley and lived in Becket, Mass. The Bowens had 8 ch, Mehitable May, Abigail, Eunice, Mary, Eliza, Susan, John and Henry.—R. R. H.

10497. SAWYER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Moses Sawyer, who m Lydia Flood probably in N. H., and had a dau Rhoda Sawyer Choate.—C. A. W.

10498. GRANTLAND-POWELL.—Wanted, parentage of Lucy Grantland from Hanover or Henrico Co., Va., who m John Peyton Powell of Pocohontas Co., b. 1788, s of Lieut. Peyton and Tabatha Harris Powell.

(a) TOWNSEND-WATTS.—Wanted, name of w of John Townsend, of Va., whose dau Elizabeth m R. R. Watts. They are both in the census of Pittsylvania Co., Va., in 1782, but think R. R. Watts lived in Amelia Co. after m.—T. H. S.

10499. SPANGLER-SPAENGLER-VONSPANGLER.—Wanted, inf of — Spangler, who settled in Pa. about 1830.—H. C. B.

10600. SNOVER - GARRISON - GARRETTSON-

GARRITSON.—Wanted, dates of b & d of Mary Snover w of Cornelius Garrison, also dates of b & m of their dau Mary, who m John Robbins. —L. J. P. E.

10601. FOWLER.—Wanted, parentage of Elias Fowler, b Feb. 16, 1776, Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., d No. 1, 1843, m Jerusha Sumner, b Oct. 21, 1779, d Dec. 22, 1847. Elias Fowler was bur in Prmel Hill Cemetery, Halifax. Was his father a Rev sol?

(a) SUMNER.—Wanted, parentage of Jerusha Sumner, who m Elias Fowler.

(b) SHEPHERD.—Wanted, parentage of Nancy Shepherd, who m Tarrant Putnam, b Apr. 1, 1770, d Feb. 21, 1837.

(c) ALLEN.—Parentage of — Allen, who m — Shepherd, who were the parents of Nancy Shepherd, who m Tarrant Putnam.

(d) WHEELER.—Wanted, parentage of Lydia Wheeler, b Aug. 14, 1722, d Mar. 22, 1805, m Josiah Putnam, Jan. 13, 1740.

(e) SMITH.—Wanted, parentage of Sibbel Smith, b July 11, 1753, d Dec. 23, 1824, m Josiah Putnam, Jr., Sept. 12, 1771. Had she Rev ances?—M. F.

10602. PYATT.—Wanted, parentage of Ebenezer, b 1755 in Pa., enlisted in Rev from Chester Co., Pa.

(a) MILBURN.—Wanted, gen and Rev ances of Rebecca Milburn, b 1765 in Va., m Ebenezer Pyatt in Loudoun Co., Va.—J. E. P.

10603. CARPENTER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Samuel Carpenter, b in R. I., June 20, 1760, d Mar. 9, 1810, in Greenville, Green Co., N. Y., m in Shepherdstown, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1783, Honor Arnold.

(a) HARRINGTON.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Harrington, d May 13, 1829, age 65 yrs, bur at Shaftsbury, Va. Did he or his father have Rev rec.

(b) MEAD.—Wanted, parentage and dates of Jeremiah Mead, who is bur at Westerlo, N. Y. —S. G. F.

10604. WARING.—Wanted, ances and dates of James Waring, b in Ulster Co., N. Y., m Jane Van Hoevenburg. Had s Solomon, b 1808. Was there Rev ser in this family?

(a) VICKEY.—Wanted, gen and dates of Samuel Vickey and also of his w Nancy Humphrey. Their ch were Robert, Daniel, Isaiah. They emigrated from N. H. to Penna.

(b) ADAMS-COPELAND-NICHOLSON.—Wanted, gen, dates and maiden name of w of Geo. Adams of Farquier Co., Va., emigrated to Ohio about 1800. His dau Evelina, b June 17, 1793, d Feb. 18, 1879, m Charles Robert Copeland, of Richmond, Va. Wanted also Copeland gen. Wanted also gen of Rebecca Nicholson, who m Charles Copeland, Sr.—F. W. R.

10605. WILDER.—Wanted, m record of Samuel Wilder, s of Elias of Dummerston, Vt., and Frances Guild, dau of Lieut. Dan Guild

of Keene and Swanzy, N. H., who were m about 1798. First ch Samuel b June 10, 1800, in Orange Co., Vt.

(a) ADAMS.—Dan Guild's 2nd w was Lydia Adams, b Aug. 16, 1747, dau of Ephriam, s of Thomas, probably desc of George a bro at Watertown, 1645, and his w Frances. Wanted her gen.

(b) STOKES.—Wanted, Rev rec of Wm. Stokes, who m about 1780 nr Culpeper, Va., Hester Inskeep. She d 1784 and he m her sister Hepsibeth, 1785. They were the daus of James and Hope Collins Inskeep, who came from N. J. in 1773 to Culpeper, Va. Wm. Stokes was b about 1750, and is supposed to have been the son of John (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1), and Anne Ellis Champion. Thomas came to Burlington, N. J., 1677.

(c) WOOLSEY.—Wanted, inf of Thomas Woolsey, who set near Abingdon, Wash. Co., Va., about 1773. He was a Baptist minister. He was a desc of George Woolsey who came to Plymouth in 1623. Wanted also the gen of Mary Hopkins, possibly of Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., the w of George Woolsey.

(d) LYNCH.—Wanted, parentage of Edward Lynch, of Va., who m nr Bowling Green, Ky., in 1795, Elizabeth dau of George and Mary Hopkins Woolsey. He was a desc of the Lynch family who were among the Long Hunters in early Ky. history.—G. C. P.

10606. WHITE.—Wanted, parentage of Henry White, of Orange Co., Va., moved to Ky about 1786 and is bur on his estate in Madison Co., Ky., where he d Dec. 20, 1821. His ch were Durrett, Galen, Joel, Ambrose, Jeremiah, Elizabeth. Did Henry White have Rev rec? Joel White was bur nr his father. He d 1815. Married Franky Rucker July 28, 1785, dau of John Rucker (security George Tomlinson) Nov. 24, 1785, George Tomlinson m Elizabeth dau of Henry White (security David Cave), Orange Co. records. Did John Rucker have Rev rec? Joel White m 2nd, Tabitha Smith, Mar. 11, 1807, widow of Reuben. (a) James Suggett, b 1715 in Westmoreland Co., Va., m Jemimah Spence, dau of Patrick and Jemimah Sanford Spence. Wanted, Suggett, Spence and Sanford gen.—J. R. G. S.

10607. SMITH-BRIGGS.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of Joseph Smith, who lived near Putney, Vt., 1790. He was b 1744, m Olive Briggs, b 1754. Their ch Joseph, Jonathan, Benjamin, Nathan and Isaac P., who m Abigail Johnson, b 1788. Wanted her gen. Joseph and Olive moved later, he d 1823 and Olive in 1838, Both are bur in Gouverneur, N. Y.

(a) CRABB-LOWNSBURY.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of John Crabb, b 1753, and his w Anne Lownsbury, who lived at Lansingburg, N. Y.

Their s, Abijah b 1780, m Louisa Button, b 1784, d 1861.

(b) RANSOM.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Ransom, b 1764, d 1819. Married John Button Mar. 21, 1783. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these families.—F. S. V.

10608. GLOVER.—Frederick Glover, of Jamestown, Va., will recorded Sept., 1798, in 96th Dist. Edgefield Co., S. C. Children, John, Wiley; Allen, m Sarah Norwood; Wiley m — Harris; Benjamin, m Mary Oliver. Wanted, gen and Rev rec of Frederick Glover and name of his w. Wanted also parentage and Rev rec of father of Mary Oliver.

(a) NORWOOD.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of father of Williamson Norwood, Abbeyville Dist., S. C., b July 15, 1777, d July 25, 1848., m Mrs. Mary Hughes Tatum, b Aug., 1777. His sisters were Mary, m Robert Hughes; Sarah, m Allen Glover. Williamson Norwood's ch were James, m Sarah Anne Hester; Sarah Mourning, m John A. Calhoun; Caroline Frances, m Maj. Clarke; Mary, m — Belcher; and John.—H. C. G.

10609. HITCHCOCK.—Wanted, parentage of Elizabeth Hitchcock, b 1801, d 1829, who m Jarvis L. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y., in 1816.—B. H. S.

10610. LAMPHEAR.—Wanted, data regarding — Lamphear, who came from England and was a teacher in Rockingham Co., Va. His dau Ruth m 1808, John Turkeyhiser, and came to Highland Co., Ohio.

(a) HENDERSON.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Margaret Henderson, who m Wm. Crawford. Their ch were Robert, m Sarah Stephenson; Mary, m John Armstrong; James, m Mary Bridge; Viola, m Capt. David Gwinn; Andrew, m Elizabeth Stephenson; Margaret, m Michael Cluk; Wm., m Martha Cooper. They lived in Bath Co., Va. Wanted also Rev rec of Wm. Crawford and of his father, Ensign Alexander Crawford.

(b) CUMMINGS.—James Cummings and his w, Mary —, among the Highland Co. voters in 1806, d 1821. Their ch Nancy, m David White; Margaret, m Samuel Danner; Jane, m James Spears; Andrew, m Jane —; Thomas, m Susannah Cinque; James, m Sarah —; John m 1st, Mary Bennett, 2nd, Mary Stultz; Martha, m Jacob Secrist. Wanted, any early data of this line.—P. C. H.

10611. LEE-HARRISON.—Wanted, parentage of Richard H. Lee, of Va., who m Frances, sister of Benj. Harrison, father of Wm. Henry Harrison, Pres. of U. S. Wanted also his date of m and Rev rec. Came to Ky. with his family about 1811, leaving behind him in Va., one s, Francis.

(a) BUSH.—Wanted, Colonel and Rev rec of John Bush, b about 1742 in Va., s of Philip, whose will was probated in Orange Co., Va.,

Sept. 24, 1772. Witness by James Madison, naming 10 ch, including John.

(b) KARR-DOUGLASS.—Wanted, ances of Wm. Karr, pioneer settler of Madison Co., Ky., b Va., 1771, m Sarah Douglass, sister of Thomas, who m Anne McCord of Ky. The ch of Wm. and Sarah Douglass Karr were John Douglass, Wm. Garland, Hudson Monroe, Perry Culberson, Thomas Madison, Pamela Anne, who m — Ballard, s of Edward and Elizabeth Gentry Ballard. Wanted also ances and date of m of Sarah Douglass.—L. C. W.

10612. ARTER.—Henry Arter served in Rev from Lancaster Co. John Arter served from Phila. Co. Wanted, names of w and ch of each.—M. E. W.

10613. MONTGOMERY.—As I am compiling a history of Montgomery and related families formerly of Penna., would like to corres with desc of Forster, Laird, Quiggle, Shaw, Chatham, Bigger, MacFadden, Huston and McCorkle families.—J. M.

10614. HILLIS.—Wanted, date of b, m & d of Abraham Hillis and of his w, Margaret Ewing. He was a Rev sol in Capt. Ephriam Blackburn's Co., Westnottingham twp, Chester Co., Mil, 2nd Bat. Com. by Col. Evans. Apr. 24, 1778. Reference Penna. Archives, vol. 5 p. 520. He was supposed to have been a member of the Octarara Congregational Church.—F. C. P.

10615. HARRIS.—Wanted, parentage and dates of Wm. Henry Harris, who m Louise Sheets, b 1812. Their dau Elizabeth, b Aug. 18, 1833, Parkersburg, W. Va., m Penny Fry. Wanted, his parentage with dates.

(a) HOLT.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Price Holt, b in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, 1839, d in Pagosa Springs, Colo., May 2, 1890, m Emma Fry, April 20, 1874, Leavenworth, Kans.—F. B. McN.

10616. NIXON.—Wanted, parentage and Rev rec of father of Wm. Nixon, b in Va., Nov. 11, 1773, m Mrs. Priscilla Abigail Pickett, Apr. 19, 1819. Their dau Mary Ellen Nixon, b July 14, 1825, m Samuel Miller Strong, Jan. 15, 1839. They had 16 ch.—C. S. C.

10617. JOY.—Wanted, Rev rec of David Joy, b 1724, d 1809, m Oct. 31, 1747, Elizabeth Allen, b 1724, d 1820. His residence during the Rev period was Guilford, Vt. Wanted also Rev rec of Abel Joy, b 1750, d Apr. 11, 1813, m 1779, Elizabeth Chase, b Jan. 11, 1759, d June 25, 1843. Wanted also Allen and Chase gen.

(a) STODDARD.—Wanted, Rev rec of Jonathan Stoddard, whose s Jacob, b May 17, 1761, d Feb. 12, 1817, m Mary Salisbury, b Apr. 5, 1770.

(b) HARROD.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of father of Elijah Harrod, who had a s John, b 1808, m Rachel Veach, b 1811.—I. H. M.

10617. TRIPP.—Wanted, any inf of Hannah Tripp, b at Ferry, N. Y., about 1798, m Allen Miller and lived at Nunda, Geneseo Co., N. Y.

They moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1847.—H. J. E. 10619. RICHARDSON.—Wanted, Rev rec of Stephen Richardson, whose w was Elizabeth. Their ch were John; name unknown, and Sally. They lived in N. C., but he might have served from some other state. They moved to Maury Co., Tenn., and then into Ala. in 1800. Stephen d on the way.

(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted, all data of William Williams, who m Miss Mullins, probably in Va. Had dau Patience, who m Wiley Rodgers.

(b) THIGPEN.—Wanted, all inf of John Thigpen, who m Susannah Scott. They had a s Wm., who m. Emily Rodgers, and moved into Ga.—S.B.

10620. LATHAM.—Wanted, place of res of Thomas Latham, who m Deborah Harden, 1711 or 1712, before coming to Bridgewater, Mass. Wanted also dates of b of his sons Phineas and James who, though not mentioned in Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, accompanied their bro Rotheas to N. C. in 1740. Wanted also the name of Phineas' 3rd w, Anne Catherine.

(a) TALBOTT.—Wanted, names of ch of Benj. Talbott, who m Nov. 11, 1734, Eliza Ball, sister of Mary Ball Washington. Is there a Samuel, John, Benjamin, Edward or William among them?—W. H. W.

10621. ROBERTS.—Wanted ances name of w and date of m of Benjamin Roberts, b 1750, d 1837. Enlisted in Rev War from Culpeper Co., Va. 1779. Was Capt. of Va. Infantry, ser under Col. Crockett. Pension allowed Aug. 20, 1832. Residence at time of application, Shelby Co., Ky. Served 1779 to 1781. His s Benj. m Sarah dau of Henry Simmons a native of Henry Co., Ky. who enlisted as a sol, during the Rev. Simmons later moved to Shelby, Ind. where he lived to be 115 yrs old and his w 107. The above named Benj. emigrated from Ky. to Ill. in 1822, d 1847.—B. D. M.

10622. CARSON.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Carson who m Alexander Findley and lived in Washington Co., Penna. He was made a Freeman in 1767. They both died in N. Y.

(a) MCCARTNEY.—James McCartney in Rev War from Westmoreland Co., Penna., d in Chillicothe, Ohio. His w was Mary —. Wanted her parentage and place of birth.—S. J. L.

10623. WOODSON.—Have copy of record of m of John Woodson to Mary Mims, Mar., 1760, also m of Elizabeth Mims to — Woodson.. Would like to know of the m which connect the Woodson, Britt, Mims, Drury and Connelly families of Va. They were all represented in the Rev.—M. B. H.

10624. HOPKINS.—Wanted gen and name of w of Moses (?) Hopkins who was living in Bourbon Co., Ky. at the close of the Rev having emigrated from Md. or N. J. Children

Richard, b Oct. 28, 1781 in Nicholas Co., (Bourbon) Ky. m Mary Petty, d in Scott Co., Ind. 1863; Constance m—McAfee, lived in New Albany, Ind.; Prudence m—McCornie, lived in New London, Ind.; Joseph m Margaret Murphy, d in Carrolton, Ill., 1835; Moses, d in Nicholas Co., Ky. 1853; Peace, m William Hughes d in Clinton Co., Mo.; and Anne. Was Moses Hopkins a desc. of Stephen Hopkins the Signer?

(a) MURPHY.—Wanted ances and date of b of Margaret Murphy who m Joseph Hopkins July 28, 1812 in Nicholas Co., Ky. Was there Rev rec in this family?

(b) WOOD.—Wanted gen and names of ch of John Wood and his w Anne who emigrated from Md. to Va. whose s William b May 13, 1864 m Mary Anne Clark in Culpeper Co., Va., 1790.

(c) CLARK.—Wanted gen of Silas Clark and of his w Linnie whose dau Mary Anne was b in Charles Co., Md., Oct. 26, 1764, m William Wood, Mar. 1, 1790 in Culpeper Co., Va. and d in Rappahannock Co., Va. Dec. 19, 1862.—L. M. W.

10625. TUCKER.—Wanted names of ch of Benj. Tucker Jr. and Mary Thomas, his w m Apr., 1760 in Middleborough, Mass. Have as their ch Dr. Benjamin who m^{re} Eve Viele; Ephraim m Nancy—; Joseph m. Polly Turner; Lucretia; Ruth m Daniel Mallory; Sally m at Randolph, Vt. James Blodgett, Sept. 7, 1786. Would like to have proof that these are the ch of Benjamin Tucker.

(a) BUNN.—Joseph Bunn m Rachel Bloomfield and their s Sarajah m Sarah Walker. All of Woodbridge, N. J. in 1789. Soon emigrated to Richfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Wanted Rev rec in Bunn, Walker or Bloomfield lines, also dates.

(b) MOORE.—Thomas Moore of Woodbridge, N. J. m about 1800 Annie Wright. Wanted Rev ser and all data concerning the Moore and Wright families.

(c) RUNDLE.—Elizabeth Rundle m Jedediah Wheeler about 1756. He was from New Fairfield, Conn. Was she the dau of William Joseph Rundle of Norwalk, Conn.? A niece of Elizabeth Rundle Wheeler, namely Lucy Rundle m their s, Luther Wheeler. Wanted any information about the Rundle family.—C. W. W.

10626. HORN-ORNE-CHURCHMAN.—Wanted ances of Deacon John Horn and also of his w Anne Churchman of Salem. Their dau Anne Horn m Nathaniel Felton of Salem. Wanted names of her ch.

(a) SHELDON-FELTON.—Hepsibah Sheldon was an adult when baptized, May 12, 1706. She m Skelton Felton, s of Nathaniel (2) Nathaniel (1). Did their s Joseph b Aug. 14,

1715 have Rev rec? He d Oakham, Feb. 14, 1803.

(b) PLUM.—Robert Plum b 1648, s of Robert and Mary Baldwin m—. Wanted her maiden name and gen. Their dau Rachel, b Feb. 20, 1676 in Enoch Curtiss of New Haven, Conn., June 6, 1739, d 1760. All of Milford.

(c) MERRIAM-OLNEY.—Wanted dates of b m & d of Abigail Olney who m Nathaniel Merriam b in Kent Co., England, 1613 s of Theophilus and Hannah—Merriam. Wanted names of their ch and of the persons they m.—M. S. B.

10627. WILLIAMS.—Did William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Ind. have a dau or granddau who m—Lockwood, who lived at Newburgh, on the Hudson?—E. L. O.

10628. DIX-HIATT-HADLEY.—Jonathan Lindley b June 15, 1756 probably in London Grove, Pa. m Deborah dau of Zacharias and Lydia Hiatt Dix, in 1775. Lived near Snow Camp, N. C. prior to 1811 when they moved to Ind. His father, Thomas Lindley moved from Pa. to N. C. and is probably bur at Snow Camp. He was b in 1706 in Penna. and m Ruth, dau of Simon Hadley. Wanted Dix, Hiatt and Hadley gen.

(a) COX.—Wanted gen of Elizabeth Cox who m 1794 Robert Hallawell b Sept. 13, 1772. They moved from Wayne Co. N. C. to Ind. in 1807.—W. A. D.

10629. ARMSTRONG.—Wanted date of m of Jacob Armstrong and Martha Wells. Jacob was the s of Lebbeus and Rebecca Hyde Armstrong, of Norwich, Conn.

(a) WELLS.—Wanted Rev rec of George Wells of Bennington, Vt. whose dau Martha m Jacob Armstrong, also name of his w with necessary dates.

(b) BROWN.—Nathan, s of Daniel and Mary Breed Brown of Stonington, Conn. m Lydia Dewey in 1761. Their dau Theoda m Col. George Denison and lived in Hartland, Vt. Did Nathan have Rev rec? Give reference.

(c) SCRIVNER.—Wanted ances of Isaac Scrivner who m Sarah Hewett and lived at Ballston, N. Y. in 1809, when their dau Evenile was b. Wanted also date of their m and record of Rev ser of father.

(d) HEWETT.—Wanted parentage of Israel Hewett who ser in Rev Conn. Mil, pensioned 1818 and resided then in Susquehanna Co., Pa. Wanted also name of his w and date of d.—J. H. B.

10630. McKEE.—Wanted gen of Wm. McKee (1722-1816) Point Pleasant, Va. Commanded Va. Mil. Sheriff in 1781, Trustee of Wash. & Lee Univ. b in Ireland d in Garrard Co., Ky. where he moved in 1796.—J. McK. G.

10631. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of John Allen b 1758 Pomfret, Conn. ser in Rev from

Wallingsford, m Sarah Edmonds. Wanted her parentage also, and d of her b. She d 1833 in Louisiana, Mo. John d 1830. Their s John Edmonds Allen b May 21, 1784 in Lexington Ky. m May 9, 1804, Pamela Parry. Wanted dates of their d and place of m. Pamela Parry was the dau of—and Betty Nash Parry. Wanted name of her father and dates of both parents. Notes taken from old family Bible give a Wm. Nash b Feb. 2, 1741; Mary evidently his w b Dec. 2, 1737 and ch Cornelius, b Nov. 10, 1767; Betty Nov. 10, 1771; Wm. Nov. 27, 1777; Rev rec wanted for Nash, and Parry ances.—E. J. K.

10632. ROBERTS.—Wanted name and dates of —Roberts who m Evelyn Thomson, b in Statesville, N. H. Did he or his father have Rev rec?

(a) SMITH.—Wanted all data of Elizabeth Smith, b Concord, N. H., m Josiah Roberts, Orange Co., N. Y.—P. W. W.

10633. MARINER.—Wanted Rev rec of Ephriam Mariner b probably at Colchester, Conn., 1735-36 d 1810, Son of Wm. and Abigail Wells Mariner. Referred to in History of Sharon, Conn. by Sedgwick as Capt. Ephriam Mariner from Colchester in 1765, d 1810. Was a member of the State Gen. Assembly May, 1787 and May and Oct. 1788. Charles William Ephriam, b 1827; Polly m—Jewett; Sally m—Page; and Buel. Buel and Ephriam moved to Yates Co., N. Y.

(a) LORD.—Wanted Rev rec of John Lord b Feb. 22, 1757 at Sharon, Conn., s of Joseph and Esther Chapman Lord, m 1779 Olive b 1760 dau of Ebenezer Everitt, member of the Co. of Minute men under Capt. Caleb Jewett at Sharon, Conn. Wanted also Rev rec of Joseph Lord. Children of John and Olive Everitt Lord were: Ephriam and Ethan, twins; Joseph; Philo; Erastus; Orin; Jay; Esther, b 1784; Lavinia; Lois, m—Buckston;

(c) YORK.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph L. York m at Clermont, N. H. Elsie Spencer Feb. 2, 1779 by Rev. Hubbard. His headstone near Randolph N. Y. or Vt. records ser in Army, either Rev or 1812. His son Jeremiah lived in Randolph, Vt., was probably m there and moved afterward to N. Y. His ch were Converse; Lavinia; Hannah Walbridge; possibly others. Wanted also Rev rec of father of Elsie Spencer.—L. M. E.

10634. BLAKE.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Blake, Gov. of the Carolinas 1696-1700. Also ances of his w and names of his ch.

(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted ances of William Williams, b in Brooke Co., Va. 1800, d 1874, m 1827 Rachel Cantmell b 1806, d 1855.

(b) SMITH.—Wanted ances of Mary Smith of N. J., who m 1820 Coshocton, Ohio, James Cantmell.

(c) CANTMELL.—Wanted data of desc of Capt. Edmund Cantmell, who came to America about 1664. Charles 2nd granted him a large estate in Newcastle Co., Del. He was Sheriff of New Castle Co., and d 1698.—E. H. C.

10635. GREEN.—Wanted any inf of John Green, nephew of Nathaniel, who was a standard bearer and killed at the Battle of Brandywine. He m Mary Sheets and left one dau Eleanor.—A. O. B.

10636. JONES-BOURNE.—In "Pioneer Settlers of Grayson Co., Va." 153, it speaks of Minitree Jones and Churchill Jones "All of Rev fame. On p. 61 of same Wm. Bourne, Jr. m Mary Johnston of Wilkes Co., N. C. whose family was of "Rev fame." Wanted proof of Rev rec of these two men.—M. L. B.

10637. LAWRENCE.—Wanted parentage of Dorothy Ellen Lawrence who m John Coughenour, Lancaster Co., Pa. about 1804. Their ch were Henry Jacob, John, Joseph, Peter, David, Polly, Eliza and Nancy. She had one sister, Mrs. Hanley who lived in Lancaster, Pa.

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted names of bros and sisters and parentage of Mathew Taylor b about 1756 of English parentage, came to Penna. from the north of Ireland, m Agnes McIlroy of Scotch ancestry. Children, John Taylor, b 1777; Robert, 1778; Alexander and Agnes. Mathew Taylor d in Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1853, age 97. His w d age 95. Mathew Taylor in archives subject to Military duty, 1788.—J. L. B.

10638. BURTON - TATE - PRUETT - CAMPBELL.—Wanted Rev rec on any of these lines. — Burton m Sophia Anne Tate, 1794. Their s William Tate Burton, b 1796 m Mary b 1802 dau of James and — Campbell Pruett of Ga. Sophia Anne Tate was the dau of Wm. and his w Miss Pitts.

(a) BROOKS.—From what part of Va. did Peter Brooks, a sol of infantry enlist? His s Samuel moved to Ga. and m Elizabeth Starkey in 1799.

10639. STEELE-SLAUGHTER.—Wanted inf and gen of Dr. — Steele who m a granddau of Col. James and Susan Clayton Slaughter. Dr. Steele and his w had 11 ch of whom John,

Alexander, James Slaughter, Moses and Rezin Davidge Steele lived at Hopkinsville, Ky. Another s, was Fry, and a dau Susan Clayton Steel. Wanted to locate desc of all these ch.—R. D. S.

10640. BENNETT.—Wanted maiden name of 1st w of Joshua Bennett the mother of Mehitable, Amos, David, Hiram, Henry and John, who d in Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where probably all her ch were b. Would like to corres with any of her desc.—M. E. B.

10641. FELTON.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Felton (4) b in Salem 1715.—M. S. B.

10642. WRIGHT.—Wanted ances of Stephen Wright who m Anne M. Swift of Cape Cod and soon after 1800 lived in Auburn, N. Y. Was his mother a dau of Stephen A. Weeks, cabinet maker of N. Y. City? Either or both the Weeks and Wright were Quakers.—M. F. C.

10643. BRONSON.—Wanted any inf of sol Ephriam Bronson recorded in "New York and the Revolution" p. 230, that would connect with Ephriam Bronson b about 1750 who m Bethia — and had 14 ch. The youngest Edwin B. d age 93, the others were Dr. Ira; Jacob; Irene Swift; Eleanor Carpenter; Sophia Howe; Dorcas; Artemesia Parker; Almy Barnes; Amanda Wilson; Calista m 1st, — Guthrie and 2nd, — Harris.

(a) HALLOCK.—Wanted gen of Zebulon Hallock "ensign" record in "Mil. minutes of Council of Appointments of N. Y." Was he b 1727 and did he m Betsey Wells?

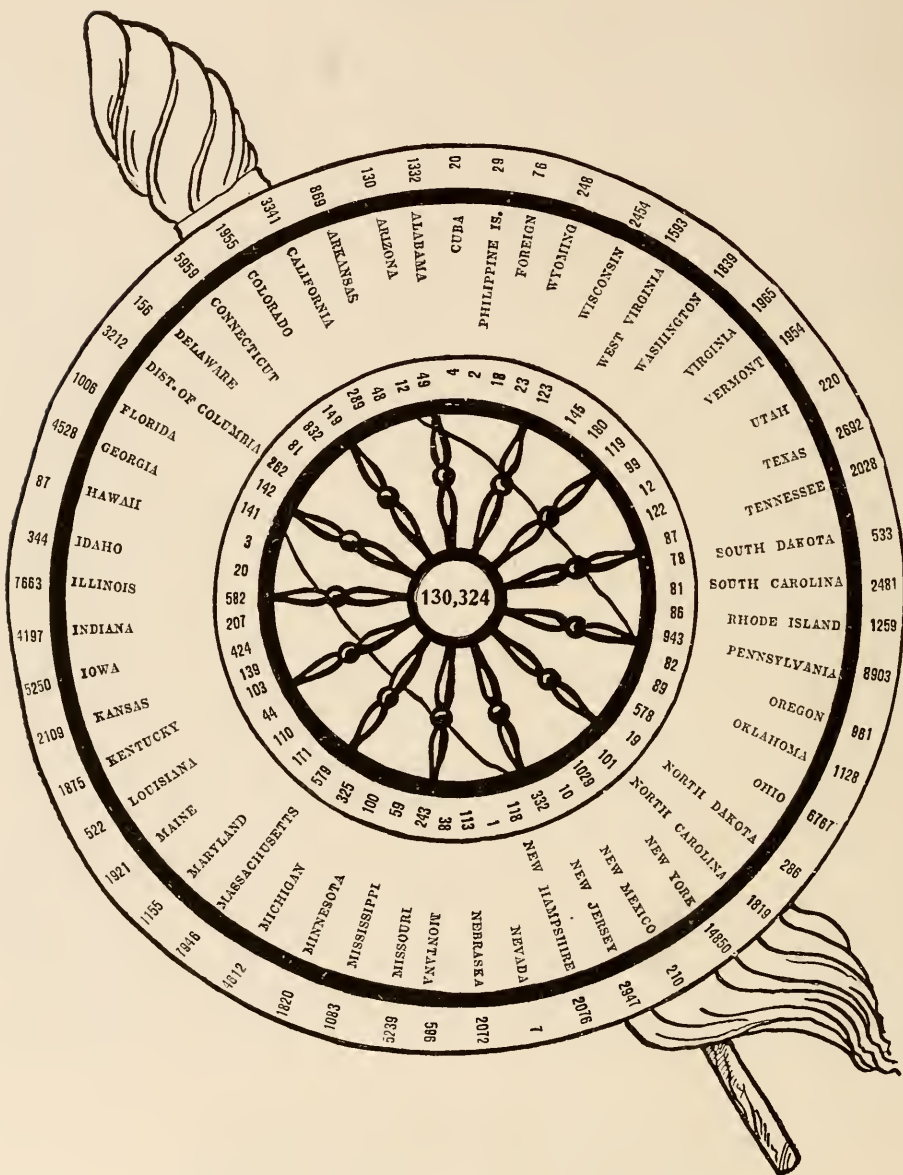
(b) WALLACE.—Wanted Rev rec and any other inf concerning Wm. Ross Wallace and w Anna Clinton.—R. H. A.

10644. GILLET.—Wanted names of w and ch of Asahel Gillett who d Mar. 6, 1826, 75 years old, whose new stone is placed beside the old black one in North Rose, N. Y. burying ground. Wanted also parentage of Avery Gillet b. in Conn. 1780. Had one bro Asahel, said to be one of a large family.

(a) AVERY.—Wanted name of w and Rev rec. of Richard Avery who had daus Phoebe and Rhoda. Wanted also names of their husbands.—C. E. McL.



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

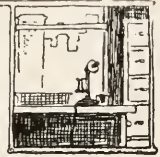
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New York at this date of publication
leads all States with 1029 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, July 28, 1922



SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, July 28, 1922, at 11.10 A.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the members joined with the President General in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The President General spoke of the great loss which the National Society had sustained in the death of Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, and Miss Grace M. Pierce, twice Registrar General, and suggested that it might be more fitting to at this time appoint a committee to draw up resolutions to be considered at the larger Board meeting in October. Moved by Miss Strider and seconded by Mrs. Young, *that the President General appoint a committee to draw suitable resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Foster, Honorary President General, and Miss Grace Pierce, ex-Registrar General.* Carried.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Hanger moved *that Mrs. White be Secretary pro tem.* Seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins and carried.

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Young.

The President General announced that she would appoint as the members of the Committee to draw up the resolutions, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, as Chairman, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Strider, and Mrs. Young.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 975 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 975 applicants*

for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 975 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Maude Bostwick Roddenbery, Cairo, Ga.; Miss Clyde Willis, Greensboro, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Taylor Logan, Hartford, Ky.; Mrs. Clara Hawes Bascom Owings, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Mrs. Florence Graham Offutt Stout, Versailles, Ky.; Mrs. Elizabeth Moffatt Getzendanner, Bethesda, Md.; Mrs. Grace Orne Morton, Arlington, Mass.; Mrs. Mabel Warner Metcalf, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. Nellie Winslow Sargent, Pittsfield, N. H.; Mrs. Leola Muchmore Wooten, Summit, N. J.; Mrs. Mary Coffin Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y.; Mrs. Mattie Hadley Woodward, Wilson, N. C.; Mrs. Esther Gaylor Steward, Thermopolis, Wyo.

The State Regent of Virginia requests the authorization of a Chapter at Manassas.

The State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden requests the name "Elbridge Gerry" for the Chapter at Sterling, organized December 20, 1920.

The following Chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

"Pensacola" at Pensacola, Fla.; "Fredrick Funston" at Humboldt, Kan.; "Catlinité" at Pipestone, Minn.; "Gunthwaite" at Lisbon, N. H.; "Kiandaga" at Naples, N. Y.; "Eulalona" at Klamath Falls, Oregon; "Fort Roberdeau" at Tyrone, Pa; "Blue Savannah" at Mullins, S. C.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.,) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of the report of Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Bissell, and carried.

The Treasurer General reported the loss through death since the last meeting of 360 members. The Board rose in silent tribute to the members who had passed on. Mrs. Hunter reported the resignation of 103 members, and, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution which requires the dropping of members whose dues are not paid by July 1st, six months after the date they became payable, 1,055 chapter members and 615 members at large were dropped. Mrs. Hunter reported that 65 former members had applied for reinstatement and *moved that the 65 former members, having complied with the requirements of the Constitution, be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 65 appli-*

cants. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 65 applicants for reinstatement members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hardy referred to the illness of Mrs. Reynolds and moved *that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Reynolds because of her illness.* Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Hanger moved *that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Sparks in her continued illness.* Seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

The minutes having been read and approved, at 11.45, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Secretary, *pro tem.*



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE No. 362

THE POST OFFICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



THE Post Office of the United States, as a distinct civic establishment is built upon a foundation supplied by the energy and enterprise of an American newspaper publisher. A year or more before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War it came into existence in opposition to the Royal Mail service in the Colonies and reached such a point of efficiency and service that, when the Continental Congress established a postal service, it meant little more than taking over and systematizing William Goddard's newspaper mail.

The Royal Mail in the Colonies became a source of irritation to the people with the beginning of the Stamp Act excitement. The postal rates were high and the business methods a mixture of arrogance and superciliousness. When the struggle against the Crown commenced, the Royal Post Office interfered in every possible way, that could block the efforts of the Colonies to obtain unanimity of action. It delayed and suppressed news and mishandled mail. Letters were opened, read and destroyed and the information thus

obtained was transmitted to the royal authorities. Such interference was serious and this and many petty tyrannies of the Post were decided factors in rousing the spirit of protest and rebellion, especially among the business and mercantile classes.

William Goddard was the owner and publisher of the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper that espoused the cause of the Colonies with fearless enthusiasm. Because of its pungent criticism of British administrative measures his paper was practically barred from the mail a year or more before the war began. With true American newspaper enterprise Goddard refused to be balked and forthwith established a carrier service from Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York to get his paper into the hands of his subscribers. This venture proving successful, he made a tour of the Colonies and obtained subscriptions sufficient to establish a line of riders from Massachusetts to Georgia. These post riders, almost at once, were entrusted with carrying small parcels and letters by the people along the routes, as their service

was regular and more dependable than that of the Royal Mail riders. By August, 1774, Goddard's service was in full operation and the revenues of the Royal Mail was seriously curtailed by the competition. It was not a peaceful competition, however, and there were frequent personal encounters and much bad blood displayed by the competing riders when they chanced to meet upon the road. These were in effect, the preliminary skirmishes of the war that was soon to break forth.

A month after Lexington, the Continental Congress appointed a committee of Benjamin Franklin, who had been the Deputy Postmaster General of the Royal Mail in the Colonies; Thomas Lynch, Richard Henry Lee, who later introduced the resolution of Independence; Thomas Willing, Samuel Adams and Philip Livingston, to consider the best means of establishing posts for conveying letters throughout the Continent, as the then critical situation rendered it highly necessary that ways and means be devised for the speedy and secure conveyance of intelligence from one end of the Colonies to the other. This committee brought in a report, July 25, 1775, which was considered and adopted the next day, so that the Post Office, which came into existence by the adoption of this report, was the second executive department created by the Continental Congress. The first, naturally enough in a frontier country, was the Indian Department. As established the Post Office consisted of a Postmaster General of the United Colonies, whose office was to be in Philadelphia, a Secretary, a Comptroller or auditor and the necessary number of deputies, or postmasters, in charge of the post offices throughout the Colonies. The post riders, or mail carriers were looked upon, apparently, as mere messengers, or employees, and were not given much consideration, then or

later though, had it not been for their services, the rest of the organization would have fallen to the ground as useless. The main or trunk line of post offices reached from Falmouth, now Maine, to Savannah, Georgia, with cross lines to the interior as needed. The Postmaster General's salary allowance at the start was \$1000, and the postmasters were allowed, in lieu of salary, 20 per cent. of all postage paid into the office when the whole amount was under \$1000 a year and 10 per cent. when this amount exceeded \$1000. The postage rates were established at 20 per cent. less than those of the Royal Mail, which had been one shilling, eight pence on single letters (letters written on one sheet of paper only), not carried over 60 miles; two shillings when carried between 100 and 200 miles; three shillings eight pence for between 200 and 300 miles; four shillings for between 300 and 400 miles, and four shillings, six pence for between 400 and 500 miles. The rate was doubled for double letters (letters written on two sheets of paper), treble for treble letters and so on; the postage on an ounce package equalled that on four single letters.

Congress pledged itself to supply any money deficiency and elected Benjamin Franklin the first Postmaster General. Franklin immediately appointed William Goddard as his Surveyor General of Post Roads, which was the same as supervisor of post riders, and Richard Bache, his Secretary and Comptroller. This was the modest beginning of the official Post Office Department of the United States and these three men put into operation the postal system which has continued, without a break down to the present and ranks today with the United States Treasury in importance to the well-being of the nation.

The complete Post Office establishment included, of course, the postmasters throughout the country and the post riders.

Unfortunately no full record of these has survived; but it is possible to check up a nearly complete list of the postmasters and post offices from 1775 through 1777, and these will be here given because it has nowhere been published before and because these men contributed a valuable share of the combined effort that gained our independence.

The main line of the mail ran north and south from Philadelphia, the central office. Northward the stages were, Philadelphia to Easton, Pennsylvania; Easton to Fishkill, New York; Fishkill to Hartford, Connecticut; Hartford to Boston; Boston to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Portsmouth to Falmouth, then in Massachusetts, now in Maine. To the south the line ran, Philadelphia to Annapolis, Maryland; Annapolis to Williamsburg, Virginia; Williamsburg to Halifax, North Carolina; Halifax to Wilmington in the same State; Wilmington to Charleston, South Carolina, and Charleston to Savannah, Georgia. There were deputies in each of the above main station post offices and intermediate stations were established as needed. The mail passed twice a week to each of the main stations and the postal regulations demanded 100 miles of travel from the post riders every 24 hours, even though this might mean riding both night and day. The riders were paid 12 pence Pennsylvania currency per mile from October 20th to April 20th and 8 pence per mile from April 20th to October 20th. While the army was at Cambridge, during the siege of Boston, the riding stages between Philadelphia and Washington's headquarters were Brunswick, New Jersey; Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson, Fairfield, Hartford, Woodstock and Cambridge.

The year 1775 passed with the civil organization of the Revolutionary government shaking down into place. Despite

the many and heavy demands on Franklin's time he succeeded in systematizing and improving the mail service to such an extent that by the end of 1776, when he gave up the Postmaster Generalship to become United States Commissioner to France, the postal service was running with comparative smoothness and commendable efficiency. In 1776 the franking of mail, free postage of official letters, was introduced. It did not come into existence without a struggle, for the men of the Revolution were chary and suspicious of everything savoring of special privilege. They had seen the evils of political favoritism and it was largely because of such evils that they had been driven to rebel against their King. The privilege was first proposed for the soldiers in the field and, after considering two weeks, Congress granted free postage to the troops actually engaged in active service; later this privilege was extended to the officers and toward the end of the year to the Board of War. The Commander-in-Chief and the President of Congress had the privilege from the beginning.

Postmasters were exempt from military service and the post riders were likewise excused, these last by a resolve of August 8th. At the end of August, Congress formulated additional regulations which provided a post rider for every 25 or 30 miles of mail route, and each rider was expected to cover his stage three times a week, setting out immediately on receipt of the mail and travelling without stops to the next rider. This was the pony express plan that was so successfully operated in the Far West a century later, and it is interesting to know that our Continental Congress planned a service that was developed to its highest point of efficiency by the western plainsman, Buffalo Bill, one hundred years afterwards. A trouble in 1776, was keeping the riders up to their

INSTRUCTIONS

GIVEN BY

EBENEZER H. HAZARD, ESQUIRE,

Post-Master General of the UNITED STATES of North-America to
in the State of

the Deputy Post-Master, for the State of

YOU are previous in the entering upon your Office, to take the Oath prescribed by the ordinance of Congress for regulating the Post Office, dated October 15th 1792, before some one Justice of the Peace, for the County or Place where you reside which, after being regularly certified, by the said Justice, you must return to my Address, as was concerned in the Management of your Office, unless such Person or Persons shall likewise, to receive, for, mark, or deliver any Letters or Packages, or for any other business at your own. And, for the ease and Facility of such Person or Persons, to employed by you, you are to be accountable.

2. *Item*, You are to keep your Office, in a Place to be set apart for that Purpose, in good Order, and not to suffer the Letters to lie open in any Place, to which Persons, coming to your Office, to take any Package, be sent or have Person holding under you.

3. *Item*, You are, upon the coming in of the Mail, and before you deliver any Letters, to observe the following Directions, viz.

First, Carefully tell over the Letters charged to your Office, in as great a Number and Part of the Letters you receive, under the Number and Part mentioned in the Bill or Bills from you thereunto. And if there be among them any Way or other Letters belonging to your Stage, not charged to you in any Bill, you are to mark them according to the Bills that other Letters are, or should be charged, from the respective Stages where they came to you; and enter them in your Book as you will find particularly directed in the Precedent, marked C.

Secondly, Put the whole of the Letters received in the Mail belonging to your Stage, that they are sent from different Offices, or are Way-Letters, into one Heap or Parcel. Thirdly, Sort them alphabetically according to the Surnames, and then enter them in the same alphabetical Order, into a Book to be provided and kept for that Purpose only, and write the proper Date, and Names of the Places from where received, at the Head of the Lists; and also let the Pennyweights and Grains, and Value in Currency, of each Letter, against the respective Names, as you will find in the Specimen sent you herewith, marked A.

Fourthly, Having another Book, kept in the Manner as directed by particular Instructions sent you herewith, two to the Account of Letters received into your Office (for the President for this State, marked C) and make the proper Entries.

5. *Item*, You are, when any of the Bills sent to you with Letters are overcharged, to mark on them those Parts that are so, and what they ought to have been; and preferre all the Bills as written on a File. And when any Bill is overcharged, if it is single one as Double, double one as Single, triple one as Double, &c. you are to mark them as they ought to have been charged, and return the Package accordingly, taking Care to find a true Account thereof, to your Post-Comptroller's Bill. And if there be, among the Letters charged to you, any which are not in your District from the Office they were sent from from then, you are to mark and charge them as they ought to have been marked and charged from thence, and mention them as far as possible in your Bill you find thereby, and you may likewise enter an Account of the Pennyweights and Grains of each different Letter forwarded to you, in the Column for that Purpose, and note as follows in your Bill, that you Comptroller's Bill, that you Account may be certified therewith. And you are to be accountable for the Letters which you do not deliver, according to the Bill you find them, or by Letter, and not by Conversation.

6. *Item*, You are to take care that the Post has been long in making his Stage than he ought, to examine him carefully as to the Cause of this; and if he cannot give any satisfaction you must, by the next Post, acquaint his Master with it, and write what he says, that the cause of his Delay may be known.

7. *Item*, You are not to open, or suffer to be opened, any Mail or Bag of Letters, except such Bags shall be sent to you with Letters to be delivered at your Stage, which there be an express Notice, and in the Case you must always put up the Bag again, with the seal of your Office, and have a Note thereof, specifying the Reason why the said Bag was taken open. And you are not to return, or permit or consent to be received, at your Office, for the Post of any Letters or Packages, any Rates, but according to the Rates now or allowed for the Post of such Letters or Packages in the Table of Rates herewith sent you, which you are to hang up in your Office in a Frame to be preferred for your Government, and the Satisfaction of the Persons passing such Postage.

8. *Item*, You are not to send any Person whatsoever for the Postage of Letters or Packages, but at your own Risque.

9. *Item*, You are to send all Letters and Packages, received by you for Persons living in Town, which remain unsent for on the Days they are brought to the Office, to be exactly delivered the next Morning a delivered, so that the Persons receiving them may have convenient Time to return their Answers to your Stage by the next Return of the Post. And whenever any Letter remain in your Office at the end of the Quarter in which you receive them, you are to take a List of the Names of the Parties to whom the same are directed, and the Places of Delivery, and publish in a List of the Names of the Parties in your State. And of such Letters which remain undelivered three Months after such Publication, you are to send to the General Post-Office, as Dead Letters, and your Account will be certified therewith accordingly. Add if there be any Particular Reason why any Letter was not delivered, according to the Directions, mention the Name on the Back of such Letters, and on each Bill, make the amount of Pennyweights and Grains it contains. If you omit sending the Dead Letters with your quarterly Account, you are to take Notice that you will have no Allowance made for them till they are sent.

10. *Item*, You are to do as much as in you lies, to collect all Letters and Packages within your said Stage, and the District thereof, to the end that they may be sent in the Mail.

11. *Item*, You are not to deliver back any Letter put into your Office, unless you are first in the face of the Person who wrote or brought the same, and if the Person who brought the Letter be not the Writer thereof, and should afterwards come to demand it back again, you are not to deliver it until he shall bring you the same Superfession, written with the same Hand, and the Impression of the same Seal, whereupon such Letter was superscribed and sealed.

12. *Item*, You are not to take Charge of, or send in the Mail, any Letters that have Money, Rings, Jewels, or any Thing else of Value, other than Paper or Encomium included; but if any Person apply to you to have such Things sent, you may acquiesce when they may, if they chuse to run the Risque, agree with the Postmaster for the same, it being allowed him as a Privilege, to carry such Kind of Things to such Person is chuse to entrust him therewith, but that you do not do so, or undertake to be accountable for the safe Delivery thereof.

13. *Item*, You are to permit any Person who desires it, to pay the Postage of any Letter he may put into your Office to be sent per Post, and you are to make the same as Paid, and mention them as such in the Bill or Charge you send therewith; and also find, from Time to Time, in the Comptroller's Bill, an exact and exact Account of the Number of Pennyweights and Grains that shall be paid in you.

14. *Item*, You are upon the making up of the Mail to observe the following Directions, viz.

First, Carefully sort the Letters, according to the several Stages they are directed for; putting all those forth-going Stage into a separate Heap or Parcel.

Secondly, Write on them the Name or Mark of your Stage, and the proper Rate, according to the Table of Rates sent you herewith, being very carefully, that you neither over or under-charge them. And you are to observe that every single Piece of Paper, however small, or large, is to be taxed as a single Letter, unless there are written on it more Letters than one, or Bills of Exchange, Merchants Accounts, Invoices, Bills of Lading, Writs or Process, as before, in that Case every Letter, Bill, Account, Invoice, &c. is to be taxed and paid as so many single Letters, and not as one Letter, and the same Place of Paper; but Letters including several Pieces of Cloth, Bill, Staff, &c. not exceeding one Pound Weight, to pay only as a single Letter, or two Pieces of Paper.

Thirdly, Sort the Letters of each Parcel, into Single, Double, Triple, and Unpaid, Ship and Land, and then enter them in that Order in the Bill or Charge to be sent therewith, and date and sign the Bill with your Name.

Fourthly, Then tie up the Letters of each Stage in separate Bundles, and enter the Amount of each Bill in your Book, as you will find done in the President, marked Letter B, sent you herewith, and then putting the Letters into their respective Bags or the same, and seal them with the Seal of your Office.

15. *Item*, You are not to suffer any Person to put in the Mail Packages, unless you receive a special Order from me, for that Purpose. And hereupon it is now directed, that all Deputy Post-Masters, having Commision from me, shall have all the Letters to send to and from themselves, &c. as before, signifying that they shall not, under Colour of the Privilege, convey Letters for other Persons, who otherwise would be chargeable for such Postage thereto.

16. *Item*, You are not, out of Friendship or Compliment to any Person whatsoever, to delay the Post one Quarter of an Hour, beyond the usual and fixed Time of his Departure.

17. *Item*, You are to keep the Post-Office, when you go from your Stage, to wind that Home once every five Miles, and three Times in every Town or Village, and upon the Meeting any Passenger on the Road, and also on his arriving at, and leaving his House before his Departure from your Office.

18. *Item*, You are to draw a just and true Account of all Money whatsoever received by you, for the Post of Letters or Packages; and at the End of each Quarter, that is to say, on the 1st Day of April, July, October, and January, you are to make out a true and exact Account thereof, with your Subscriptions, &c. in the Manner as directed in the President, sent you herewith, and send the same to my Address.

19. *Item*, You are to be allowed, by him, and payable upon Sight in the said State, for your Expence in making out this Account, you have printed Forms sent you, which Bills of Exchange, to be allowed by him, and payable upon Sight in the said State. For your Expence in making out this Account, you have printed Forms sent you, which Bills of Exchange, to be allowed by him, and payable upon Sight in the said State. For your Expence in making out this Account, you have printed Forms sent you, which Bills of Exchange, to be allowed by him, and payable upon Sight in the said State.

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24. *Item*, You are to be allowed, by him, and payable upon Sight in the said State, for your Expence in making out this Account, you have printed Forms sent you, which Bills of Exchange, to be allowed by him, and payable upon Sight in the said State. For your Expence in making out this Account, you have printed Forms sent you, which Bills of Exchange, to be allowed by him, and payable upon Sight in the said State.

Photo by Handy

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY POSTMASTER GENERAL HAZARD TO THE DEPUTY POSTMASTERS
FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE PAPERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

Rated in PENNY-WEIGHTS and GRAINS of SILVER, at *Three Pence Sterling* for each *Penny Weight*.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE PAPERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

schedule, a point in the western pony express service that was taken care of by the personal pride of the plainsman in his reputation as a hard rider. But this pride was non-existent in 1776, and Congress suggested that the Postmaster General institute a system of waybills or some similar check method to prevent delay on the part of the post riders. In these additional regulations of August, Congress provided for three mail, or "advice" boats, to ply between North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and the nearest port to the seat of Congress. These boats were to be armed, and the frugal-mindedness of the Congress was displayed in the proviso that the boats carry cargoes, to meet the expense of their operation.

A record of the Post Office personnel for the first years of the Revolution does not seem to have survived. It is doubtful if one for 1775 was ever specifically compiled; but from 1776 up to 1778 we have what appears to be a nearly complete record and it is from this record that the following names and offices are given, as a roster of civilian patriots deserving of place on the honor roll of the Revolution: Falmouth (Maine), Samuel Freeman and Moses Swift, Postmasters; Portsmouth, N. H., Samuel Penhallow and Jeremiah Libbey; Salem, Mass., Edward Norris and Mascoll Williams; Newburyport, Mass., Bulkley Emerson; Ipswich, Mass., Daniel Daniel Noyes; Middletown, Mass., Hobby Winsley; Springfield, Mass., Moses Church; Fairfield, Conn., Thaddeus Burr; Stratford, Conn., Ebenezer Weed; Hartford, Conn., William Ellery, Thomas Hilldrup and J. Hastings; New Haven, Elias Beers, G. Saltonstall; Westerly, R. I., Joel Babcock and — Goddard; Newport, R. I., Solomon Southwick; Greenwich, R. I., G. Mumford; Providence, R. I., John Carter; Fishkill, N. Y., Samuel Loudoun; Fredericksburg, N. Y.,

William Smith and James Taylor; Little Rest, N. Y., William Potter; Trenton, N. J., Abraham Hunt and James Paxton; Princeton, N. J., Hugh Montgomery; Elizabethtown, N. J., Edward Thomas and Cochran Prider; Morristown, N. J., Frederick King; Bristol, Pa., Charles Bessonnet; Easton, Pa., Robert Trail; Reading, Pa., Henry Haller; Philadelphia, Peter Baynton, who was also Comptroller of the Post Office; Susquehanna, Pa., John Rogers; Wilmington, Del., Jacob Broome; Newcastle, Del., Mrs. Clay; Head of Elk, Md., Jacob Hollingsworth and Joseph Stiles; Baltimore, Md., Mary K. Goddard; Annapolis, Md., William Whitcroft and William Goldsmith; Bladensburg, Md., Christopher Lowndes; Upper Marlboro, Md., Stephen West; Georgetown, Md., Thomas Richardson; Chestertown, Eastern Shore, Md., John Bolton; Queenstown, Md., James Browne, James Kent, William Richmond and R. Wilson; Talbot, Md., John Nesmyth and William McCallum; Alexandria, Va., Josiah Watson and Robert McCrea; Dumfries, Va., Richard Graham; Fredericksburg, Va., William Smith; Newcastle, Va., F. Tate; Petersburg, Va., William Bradley; Suffolk, Va., John Driver; Aylett's Warehouse, Va., — Pollard; Port Royal, Va., George Tankerslie; Yorktown, Va., Richard Brown; Bathtown, N. C., William Brown; Edenton, N. C., William Gardner; Wilmington, N. C., John Dubois; Georgetown, S. C., Robert Gibson and William Steuart; Jacksonburg, S. C., John Tod; Charleston, S. C., Peter Bonetheau; Purysburgh, S. C., Frederick Rehm; Pocotaligo, S. C., Richard Wayne. Many of these individuals had already acted as postmasters at one time or another before the commencement of the Revolution, either with the Royal Mail or in Goddard's newspaper service so that it was not an entirely

untrained force that managed the various post office stations.

In addition to the above names there are those of Richard N. Stephens, Surveyor for the Southern District; James Bryson, Surveyor for the Middle District; Alexander Purdie, who seems to have acted as an accountant; John Clarkson, who acted in a similar capacity, and Joel Erpin, Richard Cogdell, Thomas McLeane, William Brown, Richard Yorke, John Perkins and John Bolton, whose duties are not defined. The express, or post riders of 1776 of whom there is record are: John King, Bernard Wolf, E. Adams, Hugh M'Clenaghan, John Avery, Jr., Elijah Bennett, William Chew, Josiah Fessenden, Joseph Beck and John Pluckrose.

In October, 1776, occurred the first mail mishap of which we have a record. The important despatches between Congress and the army were sent by special expresses, independent of the regular mail routes and schedules (Elijah Bennett and Josiah Fessenden seem to have been the most trusted of these); one of the riders was robbed of despatches from General Washington, at Bristol, Pennsylvania. He was promptly arrested and a committee of Congress investigated the affair. The postmaster at Bristol was discharged for complicity in the theft, but the express rider was cleared. The experience Congress gained in this investigation led to the Postmaster General obtaining full control over the special expresses, and the incident has value mainly in showing that Congress, thus early, awoke to the expediency of leaving the civil bureaus as unhampered in the management of their affairs as the military officers were left unhampered in the management of the army.

Near the end of the year Benjamin Franklin was appointed Commissioner to

represent the United States at the Court of France, and Richard Bache was selected to succeed him as Postmaster General.

Political patronage, in the scramble for postmasterships, may be said to date from the beginning of Postmaster General Bache's administration. Envy, masked as patriotism, represented to Congress in January, 1777, that persons disaffected to the American cause were employed as postmasters and riders. Congress called for a list of the names of employees and copies of their recommendations and, as there appeared to be reason why the Post Office should be criticized, a thing that Benjamin Franklin's management escaped, asked pointedly why the regulations of the Post Office were not carried out. Bache did not furnish the names as requested, but stated generally, that every precaution had been taken at the first establishment of the Post Office to prevent such things. The Surveyors had been ordered to request the town committees, or State conventions to nominate the postmasters and riders. In the appointment of deputy postmasters and post riders these recommendations were made the rule of selection.

But one rider was dismissed as a result of this spasm of patriotism and the Postmaster General stated that he was not entirely certain of the truth of the charge even in this case. The dismissal therefore was put upon the ground of dilatory habits, of which evidence could be produced.

Protests of underpaid employees had been heard in 1777 and were heard again in March, 1778. Jonathan Hastings, postmaster at Cambridge and Boston, complained that the 20 per cent. allowance was not sufficient, and after more complaint to the same effect, from others, Congress gave the Postmaster General authority to grant an additional allowance, not to exceed \$200 annually, to postmasters when,

in his discretion, it appeared absolutely necessary.

Two additional Surveyors of the Post Office were authorized during the year 1778, and the inspection tours were defined as from Casco Bay, then Massachusetts, to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Edenton, N. C., and from Edenton to Savannah, Ga. An Inspector of Dead Letters was created and conferred on Ebenezer Hazard, whose duties were specified with such painful precision that it speedily became apparent they could not be performed by any one man. By means of this office, however, intelligence of considerable value found its way to Congress.

A change in the method of handling the mail for the army had been made toward the latter part of the preceding year, 1777. The regular mail riders passing near where the army happened to be, had been in the habit of turning off to deliver the mail to headquarters. It was ordered in October, 1777, that the riders pay no attention to the position of the army, but deliver all army mail to the post office nearest; the postmasters at such points were authorized to hire special expresses to deliver the mail to the army headquarters direct. Near the end of 1777 it was found that the expense deficit of the Post Office had greatly increased and the postage rates were raised 50 per cent. in an effort to meet the situation. The expense account of the Post Office establishment, as balanced from the time Franklin relinquished the office of Postmaster General, to October, 1778, amounted, in round numbers, to £13,000. In 1777 the post office at Philadelphia turned in the greatest amount of money for postage paid, with Baltimore, Albany, Annapolis, Boston and Dumfries next, in the order named. The last quarter for 1778, and indeed for the year and a half preceding January, 1779, the post offices showing the

greatest returns in postage amounts collected were: Philadelphia, Easton, Md.; Middletown, Conn., and Providence, R. I. In January, 1779, the expense of the mail rider service was eight times as much as it had been in 1776.

The personnel of the Post Office Department at the end of the year 1778 was as follows: Postmaster General, Richard Bache; Surveyor General, Eastern District, Ebenezer Hazard; for the Middle District, James Bryson; for the Southern District, Richard N. Stephens. Hazard, as before stated, was also Inspector of Dead Letters; Peter Baynton, the Postmaster at Philadelphia, had been appointed to succeed Bache as Comptroller and Secretary, and Samuel Loudoun had succeeded Hazard as Postmaster at Fishkill, N. Y.

In January, 1779, the Post Office was £1300 and two years' salary in debt to the Postmaster General. In April it raised the Postmaster General's pay to \$2000, but as that official still complained of its inadequacy it was raised to \$5000 at the end of the year.

A view of the general mail conditions in 1779 is given in Ebenezer Hazard's long letter of December 2, 1779, in which he sets forth the many difficulties under which the Post Office labored. A principal cause of trouble was the grievance felt by the regular mail riders because of the preferential treatment, both as to pay and rations, received by the special expresses. The current belief among the mail riders was that the expresses received \$20 a day and that they were paid, while in service, whether they were riding or not; they drew both rations and forage from the public stores and none of their rides exceeded twenty miles. They carried letters, privately, on which postage should be paid, and often attended to their private concerns while on public business. Hazard

told, with righteous indignation, of an express who offered a post rider \$15 to carry his despatches to the next station, on the very flimsy excuse that he could not find his horse. The expresses seldom had more than a few single letters to carry and Hazard suggested that they transport the army returns, which were being sent through the post office on frank. These valuable papers could easily be stolen from the mail and the enemy gain important knowledge therefrom. They accumulated in the post offices until sometimes there was a wheelbarrow load of them before they could be sent off. The expresses, it seemed, were promptly paid their handsome salaries while the mail riders were allowed a mere pittance and even that was not regularly paid to them. This letter from Hazard proved the proverbial last straw with Congress which, at the end of the month, made a sweeping revision of the express service by legislating it out of existence; a remedy that merely substituted for one set of evils another of a different type. The expresses were abolished December 27, 1779, and the protest from General Washington was prompt and vigorous. The matter was compromised by granting the Commander-in-Chief authority to employ expresses when he judged proper. This authority was given January 14, 1780. A year later (December, 1781) the express service having again grown to former proportions, all expresses were again dismissed, with the same proviso as before.

At the end of 1779 the postal rate was changed to 25 prices above that of 1775 in an effort to meet the expenditures for the Post Office establishment which amounted, in round numbers, to \$111,970.

The Surveyors' travelling expenses were another exasperating difficulty. With the cost of everything steadily mounting and the value of the Continental dollar steadily

sinking, these men, who were continually on the move throughout the Colonies, found great difficulty in fulfilling their duties. Congress tried the experiment, in January, 1780, of allowing the Surveyors their reasonable expenses instead of the \$40 a day previously allowed them. But from the totals that came in under this arrangement the Surveyors appeared to have forgotten the meaning of the word reasonable and, in May, the allowance was cancelled and the postage rates doubled. The line from Philadelphia to Talbot, Md., was abolished and an effort made to secure revenue from the foreign mail, or "ships' letters" as they were called. These were ordered deposited in the post office immediately on arrival. The sea captains had been very casual about the letters entrusted to them for delivery in the United States; no postage was paid upon them and they were entrusted to almost any traveller for delivery. By this means a no inconsiderable loss to the post office resulted and penalties were established to prevent the captains from sending forward their letters by private messengers.

Congress attempted to meet the expense of the Post Office by authorizing the Postmaster General to draw warrants against the Continental Loan Offices of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina to a total that, among them, would amount to \$100,000. This would have been a sensible bit of finance, but for the fact that Congress drew so often and so extensively upon the Loan Offices for miscellaneous amounts that the important question was, did these offices have the money. One phase of the Post Office management by Congress was the continual jugglery of financial expedients to meet the departmental expense. The pay of officials and employees was raised and reduced, schemes were adopted, tried a few weeks or a few months and

discarded, allowances were cut off, replaced and then abolished until it is a marvel that any organization at all was maintained.

The Southern mail reached Congress but once a week and the maintenance expense of this seemed out of all proportion to the result so, having dismissed the expensive expresses, Congress shifted the burden to the already sorely harassed regular mail riders, who were expected to bring in a mail twice a week from as far south as Charleston and as far north as Boston. By August, 1780, the experiment of a biweekly mail was abandoned. The mail rider's pay was doubled, but in December this imaginary extravagance was repented of and the amount put back to the old figures. There were some favored mail routes; but these were by accident rather than design. Among them was the stage that ended at Fishkill, N. Y. It was looked upon as choice, for the rider could stable his horse there in the public stable and get forage at cost from the Military Storekeeper. This, when expense accounts and salaries were irregularly paid and depreciation caused loss between the time the account was rendered and the money received, was an item not to be despised.

The dangers of the mail service were real and not a few during the war. Several riders were waylaid and captured by the British or Tories, and robbery of the mail by stealth, fraud and violence was not infrequent. But if the troubles were many the patriotism of most of the personnel was equal to the strain. The conditions in the country during the Revolution were such that the wonder is that there were so few mail losses rather than that there were many.

The Post Office, together with all the other government departments, as well as the Continental Congress itself, suffered

from the relaxed tension that came after the surrender of Yorktown in 1781. The war was over and victory had been won; that was the universal feeling however doubtful the issue really continued to be. The year of the surrender, the files of the Post Office gives us the names of the post riders in the service and they are worth repeating here, as their routes are also given. The three divisions of the country, under which the Colonies had functioned during the war, the Eastern, Middle and Southern, were not so strictly defined, so far as the Post Office was concerned, as for some of the other government departments. The Eastern District comprised New England, New York and New Jersey; the Middle, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; the Southern, North and South Carolina and Georgia. The riders for the Eastern District were James Martin, who rode from Philadelphia to Morristown; Reuben Chadwick, from Morristown to Fishkill; Daniel Ayres, Fishkill to Albany; Elisha Skinner and James Pratt, Fishkill to Hartford; David Hyde, Edward Adams, William Torrey, Peter Mumford and Benjamin Mumford, Hartford to Boston; John Noble, Boston to Portsmouth, and Joseph Barnard, Portsmouth to Falmouth. The Middle District riders were: William Gilmore, Philadelphia to Annapolis; William McCallum, Annapolis to Fredericksburg; Reuben Ballard, Fredericksburg to Hobb's Hole; Gideon Boshier, Fredericksburg to Newcastle; Alexander Stuart, Newcastle to Petersburg; Josh Abraham, Newcastle to Williamsburg; John James, Williamsburg to Suffolk; John Cowling, Williamsburg to Portsmouth, and John Wright, Suffolk to Edenton. The only rider whose name is available for the Southern District is William Brown, who rode from Edenton to Newbern.

In January, 1782, Richard Bache re-

signed and Ebenezer Hazard was appointed Postmaster General in his place. The management of the Post Office was hampered by a mass of conflicting regulations, and one of Hazard's first recommendations was that Congress revise and codify all the acts and resolves relating to the Post Office. This was undertaken, but was postponed and delayed until it was May of the next year before a complete plan of postal regulation was finally agreed upon.

Hazard's understanding of the needs of the service had been gathered at first hand on his inspection tours as Surveyor, and he did much to simplify and improve the organization. He was able to reduce the post riding expense by a fair saving and to establish a route from Petersburg, Virginia, to Edenton, North Carolina, on an arrangement that kept the United States free from expense for the first year of its operation. During his administration a great many mail robberies took place and the question of detailing light dragoons as an armed escort for the riders was considered. This plan was not generally adopted because the cavalrymen could not be spared for such service, and, because where it was tried, the trooper made more trouble than he gave aid, for he disdainfully refused to carry any of the mail, and his scorn, did not add anything to the cheerfulness with which the mail rider performed his duty.

The insufficiency of the pay and travelling expense money of the Surveyors continued to be a vexation in 1782. In that year, more than half the postmasters did not receive, from their 20 per cent. commission, over £5 a quarter and, as if this pittance fee was a matter of prime importance to Congress, there was a wrangle over the point of whether this paltry sum was to be paid in hard money (silver) or the almost worthless Continental paper.

Disposal of the increasing quantity of dead letters also became a problem in Hazard's administration. This class of mail had been under his direct control before he became head of the postal service. He had reported the difficulties, but by the time he became Postmaster General the number of accumulated dead letters had become so great as to make the further saving of them appear foolish, even to Congress. Information of value had been obtained from them; toryism had been discovered and evidence of food and other speculations divulged, though nothing had been done as a result of such disclosures. Hazard wished to destroy all dead letters except those of evident value; but this matter, like so many others in the civic administration went over and was postponed.

The question of postage on outgoing letters to Europe also arose. The practice seemed to have been for the writers of such letters to carry them in person aboard ship, or send them thither by a friend, and to pay the captain of the ship a small fee to carry the missive across the sea. Hazard insisted that this practice be stopped and that every letter to Europe go through the post office. The rate was fixed at one shilling for single letters and others in proportion. Here, as from the incoming letters from abroad, a tidy bit of postage revenue was lost by the United States. This matter came up again in 1783, and was then finally settled by a clever arrangement which will be duly mentioned.

The Post Office was investigated by a committee of Congress in January, 1783, and Hazard's administration completely approved. The committee found that he had conducted affairs with the utmost industry and economy and also with due regard for the public convenience. A reduction of the franking privilege then possessed by the government departments

was proposed in the beginning of the year, as the mind of Congress was set upon the most rigid economy, but an investigating committee considered that it could not be accomplished without detriment to the public service. The committee felt convinced that the department heads would truly pay for all ingoing as well as outgoing mail which was of a private nature, and frowned upon a suggestion that the Post Office authorities inspect the mail to determine the point.

The first case of fraud perpetrated through the Post Office occurred in year 1783, the last year of the war. Mail robberies had increased in number, but most of them were of minor consequence like the one that occurred at Princeton, N. J. That thief evidently thought he was getting something of value and when he found it was only a bag of letters he threw it away without opening any of them; they were all recovered, little the worse for the experience. The fraud case was of a more serious character, reflecting as it did upon the honor of the Post Office in protecting the letters intrusted to its care. A firm of merchants, with houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, failed in business. One of the creditors in Philadelphia, with the connivance of other creditors, applied for the mail of the father-in-law of the Philadelphia merchant failure. A letter was handed out and afterwards, when the father-in-law himself applied for his mail, the wrongful delivery was discovered. A prosecution in the courts was expected by the conniving creditors, who had suspected dishonesty in the failure and had obtained the father-in-law's letter to substantiate their suspicions. Hazard recommended to Congress that the United States sue the man who had obtained the letter on misrepresentation, but no government action appears to have been taken.

One special branch of the postal service

was the postmaster with the Main Army. He travelled with the army and shared its hardships and inconveniences in the field. The cost of this post office, which was maintained at headquarters, was about \$100 per month. There had always been difficulty in keeping a good man in the place for any length of time, as the pay was quite low, \$10 per month, with two rations a day and forage for two horses. Most of the men who held this position resigned because they had no rank and authority and usually found themselves considered on a par with the common soldier. There was no distinguishing uniform for the position, though one of the postmasters is known to have worn green clothes, probably of his own designing. In 1783, with the position vacant, Postmaster General Hazard asked permission to fill it on the best terms he could, unhampered by pay restrictions. The Congressional method of arranging this was to take the position away from the direction of the Postmaster General and assign it to the military pay roll of the Paymaster General, which presumably permitted it to be filled by the detail of a military man to the post. The list of names of the men who held this honorable position is not complete. Thus far we know Hugh Smith, Hugh Hastings, Baxter Howe, John Durham Alvey and Samuel Loudoun.

The final regulation of the Continental Post Office was made by Congress, March 11, 1783. It was, in effect, a consolidation of the various acts and resolves from July, 1775, to October, 1781. In general these regulations provided that the Postmaster General was to have supervision over all mail matters and to appoint deputies as he saw fit. The deputy's pay was fixed, as before, at 20 per cent. of the income of his post office; mails were to be once a week, and such post offices as were found

unnecessary could be discontinued by the Postmaster General; the supervisors, or surveyors were granted \$4 a day and travel expenses; all post office employees were exempt from military service; no one but mail riders and expresses were allowed to carry letters, and these riders and expresses were forbidden to carry anything other than mail. It was made a felony to rob the mail; letters from abroad must be deposited in the Post Office and the rate for these was fixed at one penny per letter; the postage rate for domestic letters was fixed at the old Royal Mail amount, before the war commenced; the list of the dead letters was to be published; the Postmaster General's salary was fixed at \$1250 and that of his clerk at \$800 a year. The franking privilege was repealed, but the Commander-in-Chief, heads of separate armies and Congressmen were allowed to send their letters free. There was some discussion over this last, but here, as in the case of the department heads, it was assumed that the Congressman would declare and pay for his private mail.

The Post Office received its first real shock in this last year of the war. Since 1776 whatever had been its difficulties it was spared that of competition, and now, with peace assured, two lines of packet ships were established, one by the French Minister to sail to France and one by private enterprise to sail to England. The Postmaster General was wroth and took the stand that if mail were allowed to go by these packets without first passing through the Post Office it would be an insult to the dignity of the United States. The French packets were a novel institution and the amount of mail they might carry was so small that the Postmaster General thought they need not be seriously considered; but the English boats were a different matter.

The mail here was heavier and, by the British regulations, the postage fees could be paid either in England or America. Experience had proven that such fees were seldom paid in England and the return was made to the United States where the fee was then paid. The British packets would not deliver mail to the United States Post Office except on a receipt; such receipt made the United States responsible for the mail with no means of collecting the unpaid postage. This responsibility and the labor of handling would cost America, it was estimated, £3000 annually. Refusal on the part of the United States Post Office to deliver such letters would raise a clamor from merchants and others to whom the letters were addressed, that would be detrimental to the postal service. Hazard received this mail and forwarded only such part of it as involved the least risk. He so notified Great Britain and thereafter all the letters came as common "ship's letters," which were minus all postage for the voyage, but subject to the usual domestic rate from their port of arrival to destination. It was at this point that the Postmaster General showed real genius. He allowed a gratuity of 1/90 of a dollar for all letters from beyond the sea that were deposited in the Post Office by the sea captains bringing them over. This was the first mail subsidy in the history of the United States Post Office. If the captains declined this fee it would be sent to the Society for the Relief of Masters of Vessels, their widows and children.

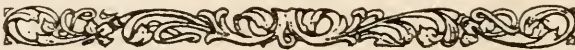
As soon as this became known, all letters were promptly turned in to the Post Office and the bluff seamen declined to accept the fee. In a very short time over £90 accumulated which was turned into the fund of the Society, and the grateful thanks of those who were helped by it was recorded in the public prints. The merchants were well pleased to have their letters punctu-

ally delivered, the sea captains were glad to contribute to such a charity, the postal regulations were obeyed and everybody was made happy.

During the war the Post Office was directed by a Postmaster General, a Comptroller and three Surveyors; at the end of 1783 the postal establishment had been reduced to a Postmaster General and one assistant, while the mail had grown heavier and the volume of business greatly increased. The postage rates for 1784 were established upon the zone system: Eight pence for 15 miles, 16 pence for 30 miles, 1 shilling for 45 miles and 1 shilling 8 pence for 60 miles. However reasonable this was in the old days of horseback and stage, since the advent of the fast railroad train it was long ago demonstrated to be impracticable and obstructionary for letters and first class mail. It still continues, as a relic of archaic understanding, in our parcel post charges. Newspapers were carried 50 miles for 8 pence, 100 miles for 16 pence and 200 miles for 1 shilling 8 pence. The regulations provided that they must be wrapped so that the number of

copies could be known, and if any letter was placed therein the letter postage rate would be assessed. A most interesting practice was the grant of the privilege of post free exchanges of one copy of a newspaper between publishers, over one stage of the post routes. The cost of the contract between Philadelphia and New York for a mail every day in the summer and three times a week in the winter was £400 per annum, in 1784.

With the abolition by Congress in this year of the franking privileges that had been granted to the military during the war, the Revolutionary activities of the Continental Post Office came to a logical close. The service continued throughout the trying period of 1784-89 and was virtually the only branch of the Revolutionary government that held its existence intact during the transfer year of 1789, when the present government under the Constitution went into operation. The Post Office therefore is the real point of contact between the old Continental government of the Confederation and our present United States.



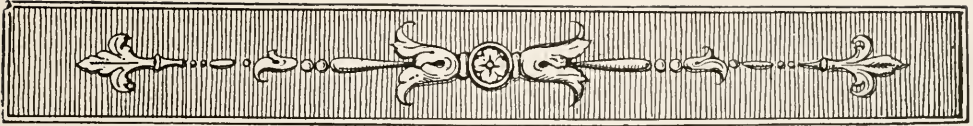
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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



OCTOBER is the month of many State Conferences. I greatly regret that I cannot have the pleasure and the inspiration of being present at all of them, but this of course is a physical impossibility owing to their conflicting dates. I say "inspiration" advisedly, for our State Conferences are an inspiration. They are inspiring because doing things together is always an incentive and a stimulus if the things that we do are worth while.

More and more I ask myself—what are the worth while things? What does our country need most today and what can we do as a Society to promote it?

Year by year our Society is growing by the thousands and tens of thousands. Last year we admitted 12,615 new members, the largest number ever admitted in any one year. This means an increase of power and influence, and with this comes an increase in our responsibility; it means that our Society has a mighty force at its disposal which it can either use or neglect. We can use or bury our talents. Clearly it is our high duty to use our power to promote what our country most needs.

And what our country most needs today is a revival of the spirit of our ancestors—the spirit of pilgrim and patriot, the spirit that we are organized to perpetuate. We have been drifting away from it. We have been drifting away from the spirit that wrote the *Mayflower* "Compact" which bound its signers to make laws for the good of the community and then to *obey* them. We have been drifting away from the spirit that wrote the Declaration of Independence which declares that all men have an equal right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We have been drifting away from the spirit of the Constitution of the United States which guarantees this right. The things that have been happening in this country this summer are a shame and a disgrace to America. They should make us ask ourselves what we Americans can be thinking of to permit such things in a civilized and Christian land. What has become of our vaunted sense of morality, our sensitiveness to justice, our liberty under law? They are trodden under

the heel of unionism run mad, while the arm of law and order seems paralyzed with a strange fear, and the public looks on with a stranger and more alarming apathy. The infamous outrage at Herrin, Illinois, still at this writing (August 20th) goes unpunished and even unrebuked by the people of that community which has become a "perpetual hissing" and reproach to both State and Nation. Strikers desert their trains and leave innocent passengers marooned for days in the burning deserts of the west, endangering their lives from heat and exposure; others dynamite a West Shore train, killing women and babies; trains are ditched by the pulling up of rail spikes; others are bombed; property is destroyed; men are assaulted and slain for exercising their right to work; others say frankly they are afraid to work for fear of being shot; terrorism prevails, and all this because a few union leaders, without conscience and without human decency, are attempting in the name of labor to throttle the entire country and trample under foot all interests but their own. It is highly significant that at no time has any union or any labor leader voiced a condemnation or repudiation of these outrages—at least not so one would notice it.

In short, labor has become the slave of its leaders. The honest and honorable laboring man no longer has the liberty to work as he chooses as guaranteed to him and all men under the Constitution of this country; and why? Because many who are elected to uphold the principles of the Constitution seem strangely hesitant about enforcing the law. Unionism has become a tyranny setting itself above all law.

In proclaiming the right to strike, these lawless leaders violate the still more sacred right to work, no matter who or how many suffer from their selfishness. It is high time to repeat those memorable words of Calvin Coolidge when Governor of Massachusetts: "There is *no* right to strike against the public safety anywhere at any time." Courageous words with the spirit of righteous America back of them—applicable not only to the Boston police strike but also to the striking miners and railway

men, for are they not also striking against the "public safety" and the very life of the nation?

When organized labor uses the union as an instrument or excuse for organized lawlessness, it sullies the once fair name of unionism—the right of labor to unite for beneficial ends—with the bad stain of its misdeeds.

How does all this concern the Daughters of the American Revolution? It concerns us very much. By heredity we are especially pledged to be the guardians of the spirit of America—the spirit of law and order, the spirit of liberty controlled by law. We are especially pledged to be the guardians of morality, the keepers of our national honor and righteousness as handed down to us by our fathers the founders. How would Washington act in the present grave situation? Washington and his patriots will have fought for and founded this country in vain if we so soon forget how to uphold the law with firmness. Murder and violence demand punishment, not temporizing argument and weak concession that leads nowhere and benefits nobody.

As descendants of these patriots we as a Society are in honor bound to hold America true to their principles of public order, peace and safety. Our power and influence should be used in every community to direct public opinion toward the enforcement of law, to put courage into public officials, and to uphold the hands of the President in all his efforts to maintain the dignity of the Government and safeguard the people.

Enlist high-class, loyal American women in the ranks of our Society and then openly and courageously stand for the ideals of America in your own States and towns. There is a power in group-action dedicated to righteousness which transcends all individual effort. The mighty power of an organization of 130,000 patriotic and high-minded women acting as one to keep the nation firm and upstanding against lawlessness and leniency to crime cannot be measured.

America needs you—needs every one of you in your own communities—working to maintain the moral fibre of the nation in the face of present tendencies. The slacking of this moral fibre is to be seen everywhere. It is seen in leniency to an unrepentant Germany; in pacifism; in the increasing contempt for the law; in the weak delays of the law and still weaker cowardice of the men who should administer it; in the fear of losing votes; in truckling to

blocs and lobbies agitating for purely selfish ends; in leniency toward radicals, and in easy-going tolerance of their radical propaganda that is without doubt at the bottom of much of the present disorder and anarchy, seeking by means of it to bring about their hoped for world revolution.

This is a time when State Conferences and Chapters throughout the country can do much to stiffen the public conscience and arouse public protest against these wrongs. They can pass resolutions calling for the enforcement of law and a firm handling of lawless labor agitation. They can let our legislators understand that more votes will be lost by temporizing with lawlessness than by a firm stand for the right.

Swift and sure was English justice in the case of the Irish murderers of General Wilson caught red-handed in the act. A little more of justice like that and less of easy tolerance is what this country needs, and patriotic women can do much to arouse the public to insist upon it, and this the public will not do until aroused to the gravity of the present lawless conditions.

It is a time when no true American can afford to be silent or to let things drift in our easy American way. We have got to choose—and choose quickly—between the anarchy and lawlessness of Herrin, Illinois, and the Constitution of the United States. Which is it going to be?

Unless we vindicate the law and curb present conditions, the Communism that is stealthily at work underneath this unrest will soon fan it into the flames of a world conflagration. This is what it is working for.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have a great opportunity and a great responsibility confronting them. Their heritage is at stake. Who will rally to America if the heirs of America are themselves found wanting. Proclaim American ideals of liberty and law and morals; make the Constitution a household word in every home; put honest, loyal men in places of public trust and see that they are upheld; have faith that God will deliver those who are really His people. Only in this way can those who won the World War for righteousness, liberty and civilization win also the peace of justice and humanity which alone can bring stability, happiness and prosperity to this nation and all the world.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



MUSIC OF COLONIAL DAYS

By Nelson McDowell Shepard



It is said the music of a nation expresses its soul. Certain it is that the music of a nation interprets its history, its religion, its patriotism and its social customs as do few single mediums.

Some poet has said "a land without ruins is a land without memories." If that be so, then indeed a land without its own native music is a land without romance.

For the romance in the social life of the Revolutionary period, one naturally turns to the music and drama of our Colonial forbears. Volumes have been written about the military and political events of those times but too little has been told about the social and home life. There is evidence that even in the midst of founding a future world power, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, the versatile Franklin, the banker Morris, the fiery Hamilton and the eloquent Patrick Henry were not too busy to give their individual and enthusiastic encouragement to the advancement of native American music.

A renewed emphasis has come to be attached to the musical phases of life in early America, through the very recent assembling in the Library of Congress of many rare and curious musical manuscripts incident to the Revolutionary era. Such a collection for public display was inspired primarily by the transfer of the original copy of the Declaration of Independence, America's most precious documentary relic, to the Library of Congress from the vaults of the State Department. This collection of prints and manuscripts has been compiled with a view to furnishing a musical background to Colonial

historical events and social life. For this purpose it is arranged so that it will offer specimens of the popular, patriotic, religious, concert, operatic and dance music of the day, together with the songs that were sung or played before the hearths of austere New England and gay ol' Virginia. It is interesting to know that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Francis Hopkinson, a leading spirit in the musical activities of his times, was the first native American composer. His son, Joseph Hopkinson, is known in thousands of American homes to-day as the author of the words of "Hail Columbia."

Francis Hopkinson numbered among his personal friends and patrons the leaders of the day. He was a genius that combined the qualities of the statesman, the jurist and the poet with the natural gifts of the musician. He was successful as a painter.

"He was an active and useful member of the three great political parties which at different times divided his native State—was a Whig, a Republican and a Federalist, and he lived to see the principles and wishes of each of these parties finally and universally successful," wrote a contemporary.

Death at the age of 53 years put an end to Hopkinson's many sided career in 1791.

Among the most prized of the original Hopkinson manuscripts in the Library of Congress is his "Tune Book," which he began compiling in "Philadelphia, Dominie 1759," so the book-plate records. The book, exhibited in a case, is opened showing Hopkinson's version of "Where the Bee Sucks," which he produced from memory as he heard Thomas Augustine Arne's setting of the verses from "The

Tempest." Of more interest, however, is an original song, the first secular song supposed to have been written in America, whose words seem to express the usually joyful nature of their author: "My days have been so wondrous free, the little birds that fly with careless ease from tree to tree were not as blest as I." In fact, Hopkinson frankly lays claim to being America's first composer, as set forth by the preface to his "Seven Songs" dedicated to Washington, in which he claims "the Credit as being the first Native of the United States who has produced a Musical Composition."

Acknowledging the tribute thus paid him, Washington wrote from Mount Vernon to his musical friend, under date of February 5, 1789:

"I can neither sing one of the songs nor raise a single note on any instrument to convince the unbelieving. But I have, however, one argument which will prevail with persons of true taste (at least, in America): I can tell them that it is the production of Mr. Hopkinson."

Here, we have the General's own admission that he "could neither sing or raise a note," which explodes the repeated fallacy that Washington was an accomplished performer on the flute and delighted to have Nellie Custis, his adopted daughter, play his accompaniments on the harpsichord. Fond of music he undeniably was, just as he was fond of dancing and the drama. We must accept his own words, however, that he could not "raise" a note.

Reference probably is made to these "Seven Songs" by Hopkinson in one of the numerous letters that passed between him and Thomas Jefferson, whose passion for music brought the two men together on a common basis. Under date of Philadelphia, October 23, 1778, Hopkinson informs Jefferson of his musical activities in this vein:

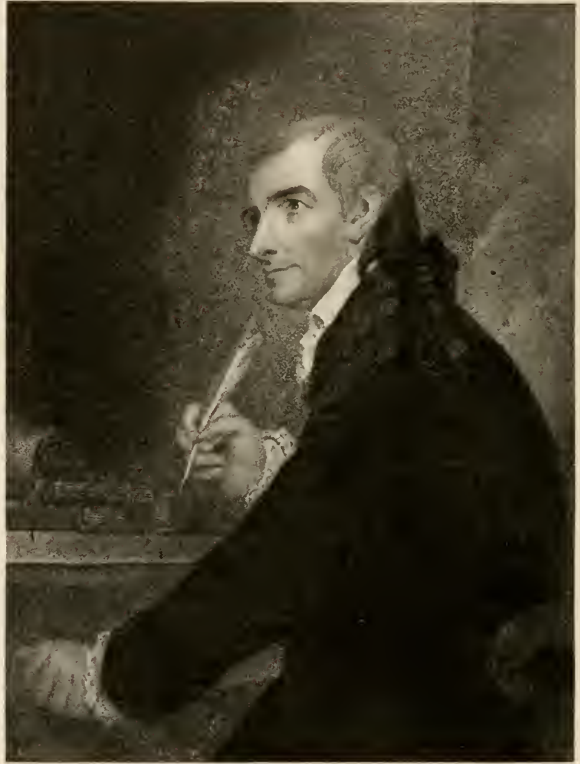


Photo by Handy, Washington

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WHO IS THE FIRST KNOWN NATIVE AMERICAN COMPOSER. HE IS CREDITED WITH DOING MORE THAN ANY PERSON, TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF MUSIC IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

"I have amused myself with composing six easy simple songs for the Harpsichord—Words and Music all my own. The Music is now engraving, when finish'd I will do myself the Pleasure of sending a Copy to Miss Jefferson. The best of them is that they are so easy that any Person who can play at all, may perform them without much Trouble, and I have endeavored to make the Melodies pleasing to the

untutor'd Ear. My new Method of quilling or rather tonguing the Harpsichord has had the Test of Time and answers perfectly well in every Respect—both my Daughters play one of them very well. The Harpsichord is forever in Exercise and yet my Tongues stand unimpaired, and my Harp is always in Order, in that Respect."

Next to Francis Hopkinson the name of Alexander Reinagle is perhaps the best known in early musical circles. He is frequently mentioned in the diary of Washington, who, for instance, records that he attended the benefit concert by Reinagle, June 12, 1787, in Philadelphia, at which the talented musician played the overture to "*La Buona Figliuola*," a favorite opera in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century. Again, two weeks later, Washington mentions in his diary that he "accompanied Mrs. Morris" to hear Reinagle in concert. That Washington maintained a broad minded attitude toward the stage and the opera is assured from his regular attendance during the "seasons" in Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, and at one time in Charleston. His favorite opera appears to have been "*The Poor Soldier*," a copy of which is to be seen in the collection in the Library of Congress. It is of English origin. Charles Duray, the actor, in his "*History of the Philadelphia Stage*" says this opera was often acted at Washington's desire when he visited the theatre. "*The Poor Soldier*" was performed for the first time in London during November, 1783, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. It was composed by William Shield and made its debut in America at the John Street Theatre, New York, in December, 1785.

There is reason to believe from early writings that Washington engaged Reinagle to give music lessons to Nellie Custis. The General had presented her with an expensive harpsichord—now in

the drawing room at Mount Vernon—upon which he insisted that she practice for several hours a day. One of his greatest pleasures, it is said, was to have Nellie play and sing to him on quiet evenings at home, such old songs as the popular "*Wayworn Traveler*," with copies of which he "kept her constantly supplied."

One of the most unique of the compositions of Reinagle is his setting of a poem sung in honor of Washington at Trenton, in 1789, the composition having made its first appearance at a "New York subscription concert" on September 22nd of that year. The composition, "dedicated by permission to Mrs. Washington," contains the following prefatory note: "Sung by a number of young girls, dressed in white, decked with wreaths and chaplets, holding baskets of flowers in their hands, as General Washington passed under the Triumphal Arch raised on the bridge at Trenton, April 21, 1789, on his way to New York in Character of President of the United States of America, there to meet the Congress then assembled under the new Constitution."

"Welcome Mighty Chief! Once more
Welcome to this grateful shore:
Now no mercenary Foe
Aims again the fatal blow.

"Virgins fair and Matrons grave,
Those thy conquering Arms did save,
Build for thee Triumphal Bowers.
Strew, ye Fair, his way with flowers,
Strew, your Hero's way with flowers."

"As they sung these lines," Reinagle narrates, "they strewed the flowers before the General, who halted until the chorus was finished. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation on the same spot.....made a lively and strong impression on his mind."

Another popular piece of those times by Reinagle was "*The Federal March*," an inspiring air rendered on the occasion of the great parade held on July 4, 1788, in honor of the Ratification of the Federal Constitution. Reinagle, whose contribu-



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Né à Boston, dans la nouvelle Angleterre, le 17 Janv. 1706.

*Honneur du nouveau monde et de l'humanité,
Ce Sage aimable et vert se quitte et les sçavoirs,
Comme son autre Mentor, il vint à Paris vulgaire,
Pour les traiter d'un conseil, rare, divin.* No. 11. Every

Photo by Handy, Washington

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S FONDNESS FOR MUSIC CAUSED HIM TO DEVELOP THE "GLASSY-CHORD" UNTIL IT BECAME QUITE A FAD AMONG OUR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS. IT APPEARS THAT HE WAS QUITE AN ADEPT PERFORMER ON THE HARP, THE GUITAR, THE VIOLIN AND THE VIOLINCELLO

tions and whose services to American music were of intrinsic value, died in Baltimore in 1809.

In this category of national airs belongs "The President's March," shown in a first and several early editions at the Library of Congress and composed by Philip Phile (?). The first record of this composition appears in R. Shaw's "The Gentleman's Amusement," issued in April, 1794. Later it served to furnish the tune for Joseph Hopkinson's "Hail Columbia." At the request of his friend Gilbert Fox, the actor, who wished to have a patriotic text to go with the stirring notes of "The President's March," Hopkinson wrote the words to "Hail Columbia," in 1798. It was first sung by Fox, according to reliable records, on the evening of April 25th of that year. Likewise, there is on display at the Library a copy of another song, "Adams and Liberty," a patriotic ode written by Thomas Paine in 1798 to the tune of the English drinking song, "To Anacreon in Heaven," whose strains supply our own national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

John Adams was less interested in music than any of the early Chief Executives, his early writings and conversations showing the utmost contempt for "balls, Assemblies, concerts, cards, horses, dogs, which never engaged any part of my attention" business alone." In later life, however, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson inveigled him often into concert halls and opera houses. During his sojourn in France, we find Adams attending the opera in Bordeaux, April 1, 1778, for the first time in his life and evidently enjoying it. Of this experience he writes: "Went to the opera, where the scenery, the dancing, the music, afforded me a very cheerful, sprightly amusement, having never seen anything

of the kind before." In Paris his trips to the opera became more frequent, yet he would never have been known in those days what we call now a "first nighter."

With his strict New England training, Adams at least was very fond of sacred music. Very probably he had in his possession one of the "Church Hymnals," engraved and sold by Paul Revere, the self-same hero of Longfellow who aroused the sleeping countryside to arms on his famous "midnight ride." As a jack of all trades, Revere seems to have excelled. Certainly he was an excellent engraver and printer as his Book of Psalms bears testimony. It was "printed and sold by him and Josiah Flagg, Boston, 1764." On the title page one is informed: "The best tunes, in one, two, three and four parts, From the most approved Authors, fitted to all Measures and approved of by the best masters in Boston, New England, to which are added some hymns and anthems, the Greater part of them never before Printed in America." The Preface closes with the remark: "It is hoped it will not diminish the Value of this Book, in the Estimation of any, but may in some Degree recommend it even to those who have no particular relish for the music, That however we are obliged to the other Side of the Atlantick chiefly, for our Tunes, the Paper on which they are printed is the Manufacture of our own Country." This book of Paul Revere's is exceedingly rare and affords an excellent example of the hymnal in common use in that early day.

Crude indeed may have been these early musical productions, but notwithstanding they are truly interpretative of the spirit and emotions of the times. An unknown composer, whose zeal for Washington is not to be denied, dedicated to "Lady Washington" in 1796 these unique verses:

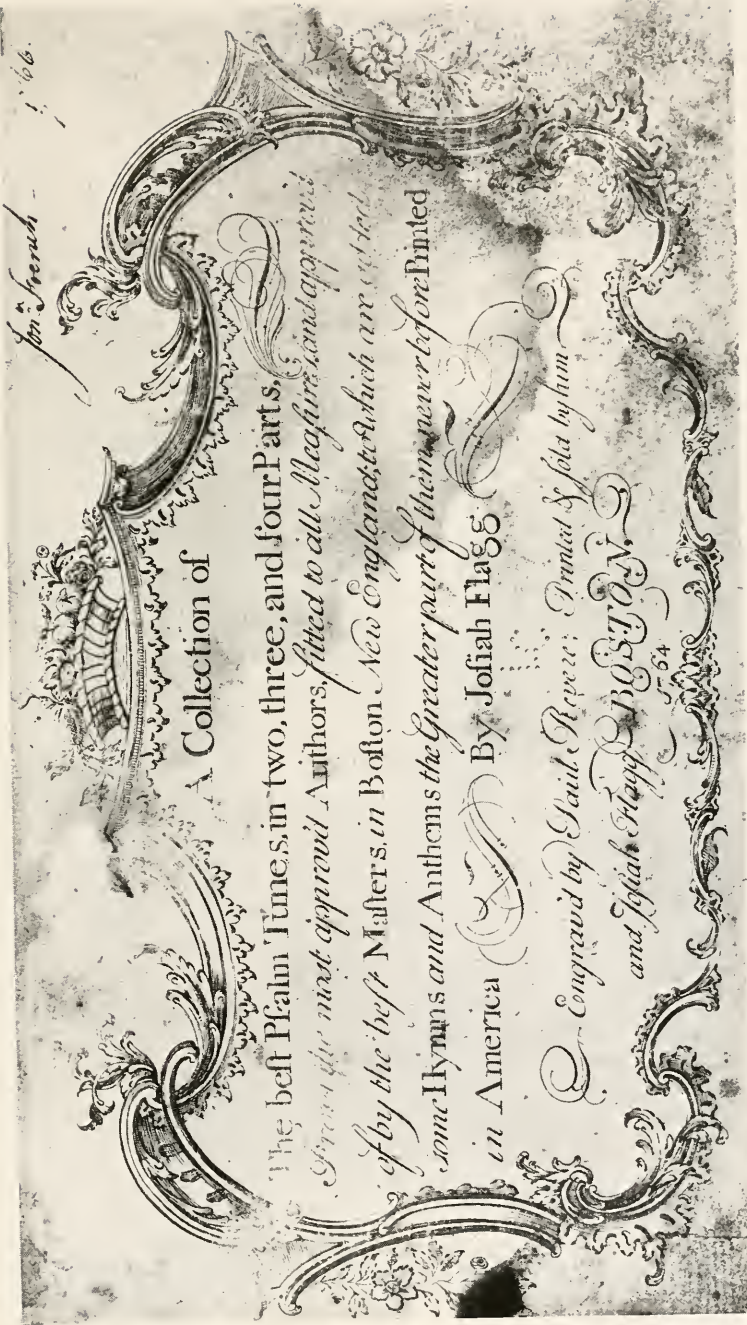


Photo by Handy, Washington
 THIS "COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES," ENGRAVED BY PAUL REVERE IN 1764, FORMS ONE OF THE MOST PRIZED SPECIMENS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. IT IS REPRODUCED HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME

"Saw you my hero George? Saw you my
hero George?

I've rambled o'er the plain,
And inquired of every swain,
But no tidings could find of my George.

"I saw not your hero. I saw not your hero
George.

I am told he's in the van
Where the battle's just began
But must haste to take care of my men
O're the hills, o're dales, o're mountains and
plains

Where the drums and the trumpets sound
alarm
O' Ye Gods, I give you charge to protect my
hero George
And return him safe to my arms."

Indeed there were few patriotic verses of the Revolutionary period that were not dedicated to the virtues of the immortal Washington. Typical of these is the book of "Sacred Dirges, Hymns and Anthems," which is shown in the collection, commemorative of the death of General Washington. The composer was Oliver Holden of Shirley, or Charlestown, Massachusetts. The musical service consists of nine vocal solos, with accompaniments and includes a "Masonic Dirge," the words of which were written by the Rev. T. M. Harris, at the request of the Grand Lodge of Masons. In the preface, which is dated January 27, 1800, the author says: "At a time when deep-felt sorrow pervades the Union, & every Individual is desirous to express his Veneration for the Character, and his Regret at the Loss of that Friend of Man, and brightest Ornament of his Species, the late illustrious Washington, and Congress having recommended and set apart (for that solemn purpose) the Day which gave him to America—it appeared just and proper that every Assistance should be afforded to render the public Testimonial of Our Grief as Respectable as possible."

Another composition that is both meritorious and unique is the march composed

in honor of the purchase of Louisiana. The words are by one Michael Fortune, the music by "an amateur," so the printed copy informs us. Hero worship of Jefferson is unmistakable:

"The disdaim may foam, and the Malcontents
rail

At thy Measures, O Chief, fram'd in wisdom
and Zeal

Pro Publico bono so fam'd in old Story
For the Welfare of all—or the Whig or
the Tory!

'We admire the calm Sage, who presides o're
the Nation

Of Freeman (no titles) each man in his
station.'

Chorus: "Without Arms—without dread
Or a drop of blood shed,
'Great Jefferson adds to the wealth of a
Nation.'"

"The Nightingale of Liberty," a collection of patriotic and Masonic songs published in New York, 1797, is another striking example of the patriotism and convivialty of early verses. Here is an example:

True Blue

"Ye true sons of Freedom, attend to my song,
While time unmolested sweet passes along,
No aid I'll invoke from a tea-drinking Muse,
Dictated by reason I'll sing of true Blues."

From its attractive binding, this collection of verses must have been popular in fashionable homes.

Two other prized pieces are the dirge, "Mourn Hapless Columbia," written by an unknown composer on the death of Alexander Hamilton, July 12, 1804, and "Jefferson's March," performed at the inaugural parade of Jefferson at Washington, March 4, 1801. On the reverse side is a copy of the original "Yankee Doodle." Its verses are appropriate at this time:

"The only way to keep off war
And guard against persecution,
Is always to be well prepared
With hearts of resolution."

Colonial America had its dancing masters as well as its musicians. The youth of those days had dancing schools as they now have, and the accredited dancing master of Georgetown, Philadelphia, Richmond, New York and Boston society was a Frenchman named Pierre Landrin Duport. His "Fancy Menuit" was "danced by two young ladies before Mrs. Washington in Philadelphia, 1792." His book of "Menuits" contains some seventy dance tunes and is full of autobiographical allusions, evidently entered after his immigration to the United States in 1790. Thus he writes in a fine Parisian scrawl: "Quit Paris July 17, 1789," or three days after the storming of the Bastille.

There is romance aplenty in the writings about Colonial music and the names of the men who founded and moulded the Nation are intimately associated with it. Indeed, it affords an insight into their character and home-life that is not generally placed before the public.

No mention of Colonial music would be adequate without reference to Franklin's share in the development of the Armonica, that ingenious instrument which aroused widespread interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Although the invention of the musical-glasses, or the glassy-chord, as it

was originally known, is often attributed to Franklin, careful research tends to disprove it. Franklin did, however, in accordance with his habit of suggesting inventions and improvements whether in electricity, book-binding or a variety of other things, perfect the glassy-chord, so that it became in general use in the colonies.

In many ways Franklin served the cause of music in America as he served every other worthwhile cause. He could play on a number of instruments, the harp, the guitar, the violin and violoncello. While abroad he was enabled to indulge in musical pastimes, attending concerts and operas with evident pleasure, witnessing Händel conduct "The Messiah" for the last time eight days before his death, on April 6, 1759. Franklin's fondness for music, however, was to be expected in one who took the pleasure that he evidently always took in social affairs.

"Our early musical life was provincial, but not so primitive as to deserve to be ridiculed," says an eminent critic. Provincial it was if compared with that of the capitals of Europe—perhaps, as Jefferson regretted, "in a state of deplorable barbarism" at times; but it was by no means as "barbaric" as some would have us understand.

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EVA V. M. BISSELL,
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DISTINGUISHED MARYLANDERS IN THE ST. MEMIN COLLECTION

By Edith Roberts Ramsburgh and A. Y. Casanova



AMONG the Marylanders portrayed by Saint Memin, none probably, are better known than the Tilghman family. The historical records of the Old Line State fairly bristle with their martial deeds and civic accomplishments, for they were leaders in public and social life.



WILLIAM HENSLEY TILGHMAN

The family in America was founded by Richard Tilghman, who left Canterbury, Kent County, England, and settled with his wife, Mary, on the Chester Run, in 1660. The list of distinguished Tilghmans,

since that date, is a long and almost continuous one. Among the descendants of the founder, we find Benjamin Chew, a Federal General in the Civil War; James, a great Revolutionary lawyer; Lloyd, a Confederate General, killed in 1863; Matthew, a Continental Congressman; Colonel Tench Tilghman, military secretary and aide-de-camp of General Washington; a second Tench Tilghman, soldier in the regular army, and Major General of Maryland militia; William Tilghman, the great jurist and Judge of the United States Court. The reputation of the family has been co-extensive with the boundaries of the State of Maryland, and no family in it has contributed more to the public service, showing greater fidelity to all obligations.

The family has been traced back to Richard Tilghman, who lived at Hollo-way Court, Snodland, Kent, England, about 1450. The Maryland Historical Magazine yields an exhaustive genealogy, and in its pages we find ten or eleven generations, mostly covering the American period.

William Hensley Tilghman, in the tenth generation from,, was born December 16, 1784, and died in December, 1863. He was married to Maria Lloyd, a

daughter of Philemon Hensley, but had no issue.

William Hensley was a son of Colonel Peregrine Tilghman, of Hope, Talbot County, who was a member from this county in the Maryland Convention of 1777, Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the county and a member of the State Senate in 1787-88. The mother was Deborah, daughter of Colonel Robert Lloyd, of Hope, and Anna Maria Tilghman.

Judge Nicholas Brice, a prominent jurist of Maryland was descended from John Brice who arrived in Maryland from Hamershire, England, and was a member of the House of Burgesses, a Justice of the Peace, and Captain of Severn Hundred. He married Sarah, the widow of Captain Worthington.

Judge Brice was born, if we take as authority the Magazine of the Maryland Historical Society, April 23, 1771, and died May 9, 1851, marrying on December 5, 1797, Anna Maria Tilghman. She was born in August, 1774, and died December 15, 1858. In this way he became connected with the prominent family last named, which must have aided him both socially and politically.

Among his civic activities, the Chronicles of Baltimore notes that, jointly with others, he established in 1795, the Old Library Company of that city, and aided in making the splendid collection of the best works of that day. A few years ago this collection passed to and is preserved in the Maryland Historical Society.

The County Court honored his memory, at his death, and Samuel Moale, a venerable and esteemed member of the bar, contemporary with the deceased, and in intimate association with him for many years, gave an appropriate eulogy. The speaker referred in a touching manner to the subject of his remarks, his high integrity and worth as a public man and a

private citizen, and the Court adjourned as a token of respect. Judge Brice was Chief Judge of the Baltimore City Court, and died at his residence on North Charles Street, after an illness of about two years. The Judge had been appointed to the office which he held until his decease, in the year 1817, when the Court over which he presided was established by law. At the time of his death he was over eighty years of age. He was President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for many years, fulfilling his duties with care and fidelity in that responsible office. In his more important



* JUDGE NICHOLAS BRICE, OF BALTIMORE

public station, as Chief Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, he discharged his obligations and duties under a conscientious recognition of his responsibility. In his private character, he enjoyed the unqualified respect of his fellow citizens, and left behind him the savor of a life well spent, and to society the memory of an honest man. His funeral services were held at historic old St. Paul's Church.

* The profile likeness of Judge Nicholas Brice bears the name of Lyde Goodwin, Jr., in St. Memin's handwriting. A. O. Brice of Baltimore authorized the correction. He owns the original authentic copy of the St. Memin drawing.

Charles Sterrett Ridgeley was one of the distinguished group of Marylanders who claimed St. John as his alma mater. He was of the Class of 1802. We read in the annals of his State that he was Commander of the Elk Troop of Horse, and as such find him serving as bodyguard to General Lafayette when that illustrious Frenchman visited here in 1825; he also attended President Monroe on his visit to Annapolis when Samuel Stevens was



CHARLES STERRETT RIDGELEY

Governor of the State. In 1802 he was Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The most important and best known public service rendered by him was when he led his squadron at the Battle of Bladensburg in 1814. It will be recalled that General Winder called upon the veteran General Samuel Smith, Baltimore, to bring out his division of militia, to meet the emergency, and, although Smith promptly responded, the call for volunteers was not very effective, and General Winder had less than 3,000 effective men to face the incoming British forces. As the men were mostly undisciplined, the American leader prudently retreated towards Washington, being followed by General Robert Ross, who had been joined

by Admiral Cockburn and his sailors in this warfare, ready for plunder.

An American force had been left at Bladensburg, four miles from the capital, and on receiving news of the British approach, Winder sent troops to reinforce the American contingent there. The overwhelming number of the enemy placed the American commander's force in great peril, and compelled the latter to fight or surrender; the General chose to fight, and at a little past noon, August 24th, a severe conflict began. The Americans numbered about 2,200, and the British 7,000. It was unfortunate that Secretary of War Armstrong and the bewildered Cabinet hampered General Winder, and many agree that if the latter had been given unconditional control the little American army with its 26 pieces of cannon might have driven back the invaders. As the British descended the hills and pressed towards the bridge, hurling rockets at the exposed Americans the latter at first repulsed the enemy with heroic behavior. Reinforcements came then to the aid of the British, and in the face of a deadly fire they crossed the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. A terrible contest ensued, and amid a fresh shower of rockets the American militia broke and fled. Winder, in vain, tried to rally the Americans, and finally had to order a general retreat. The American loss was 25 killed and 50 wounded, while the British was about 500 killed and wounded. In this battle there were several companies of volunteer cavalry from the District, Maryland and Virginia, under Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman and others, and many commendatory articles are found in the Archives relative to these heroes who tried to save the American capital. President Madison, Secretary of State Monroe and Secretary of War Armstrong were present at this battle, but hastened back to

Washington very hurriedly on the defeat of the Americans. A New York newspaper man created much merriment at the time, when he penned the lines that "Should some Walter Scott, in a later century, write a poem, and call it 'Madison, or the Battle of Bladensburg,' he should suggest the following lines for the conclusion:

'Fly, Monroe, fly! run, Armstrong, Run! Were the last words of Madison.' "

But it was no time for merriment, for Washington had to be abandoned. Ross was loath to destroy public property, but Cockburn, the marauder, became his torch bearer, for he delighted in vandalism. In the course of a few hours nothing was left of superb public buildings but blackened walls, a destruction deplored by the people of Great Britain and its best writers. The public held the Secretary of War responsible for these calamities, and the great clamor forced him to resign September 3, 1814.

Ridgeley lived at or near Oakland Manor, upon the Ellicott City and Laurel highway, having purchased the estate, consisting of about 2,300 acres from Robert Oliver, an Englishman, and which had belonged at an earlier day to Luther Martin, the famous lawyer who broke to pieces John Randolph's charges against Judge Samuel Chase, another landholder of Howard county, in one of the most famous law cases of the time.

William Winder, brother of Levin who was the sixteenth Governor of Maryland, married the daughter of Governor John Henry, and they were the parents of General William Henry Winder of the War of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was the son of another William Winder, who had married Esther Gillis, and had a son John Winder who married Jane Dashiell. The last named John was a son of John Winder

who came to America from Cumberland, England, to Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, and was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1665, and lieutenant colonel in 1697.

The family was prominent in the State, and its best known member was William H. Winder, born in 1775, graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, and was a lawyer in Baltimore city. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of infantry and served in the Niagara frontier, was commissioned brigadier general, and later, in 1814, became inspector general, being in



WILLIAM WINDER

command of the troops in the Battle of Bladensburg. He was held partly responsible for the destruction of Washington by the invading British forces, but was honorably acquitted, and, after the war, resumed the practice of his profession, in which he attained distinction, and served with credit in the Senate of Maryland.

It is stated that the camp chest of General Washington came into the possession of General Winder, and later of his son, William Sydney Winder, who presented it, with all necessary documents, to Congress, through John Quincy Adams.

A sketch of the Battle of Bladensburg, in which General Winder took so prominent a part, is given in another part of this article.

William Tayloe, of London, England, on his arrival in the New World, lived in the State of Virginia, and in the latter part of the seventeenth century settled in Lancaster County. He married Anne, a daughter of Henry Corbin, and their son was John Tayloe. William died in 1747, and was known as "the Hon. Colonel of the Old House," in Richmond County; he



GENERAL WILLIAM H. WINDER

owned 3,000 acres of land in Charles County, Maryland, known under the name of "Nanjemoy." He was also the proprietor of "Gwynnfield" in Essex County, and of "Nelasco" in Prince William County, Virginia.

John Tayloe, born in 1721, died in 1779, was known as the founder of Mt. Airy, where, in 1758, he erected the magnificent family mansion mentioned in the annals of Virginia; he was a member of the King's Council and of the First Republican Council of Virginia, and married Rebecca Plater, a daughter of Colonel George and Rebecca Bowles Addison Plater of St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Their son, John Tayloe, of Mt. Airy, and the subject of this sketch, was born in 1771 and died 1828. He was educated abroad at Eton and Cambridge, England, and at the age of 20 years returned to his native land, succeeding to large estates. He took a very active part in public affairs, was a member of the Federal party, and a warm friend of General Washington. In the year 1799, he was appointed by President John Adams, Major of Light Dragoons, U. S. Army; served subsequently in the State Legislature for nine years as Delegate and Senator, and married a daughter of Governor Ogle, of Maryland.

Bucholz, in his "Governors of Maryland," yields a fine sketch of Robert Bowie, who was long prominent in the affairs of his State.

He was the son of Captain William and Margaret (Sprigg) Bowie, of Mattaponi, Prince George County, Maryland, born in the year 1750, and received his education at the school of Rev. John Eversfield, near Croon, and later under Rev. William Craddock, near Baltimore. At the age of 20 years, he married Priscilla, a daughter of General James John Mackall, of Calvert, born in 1755, who at the time of the marriage was not 15 years of age. They made a runaway marriage. Her father, General Mackall, was one of the most prominent men in the county during the Revolutionary period, and we find his name representing Calvert at nearly all meetings and conventions then held at Annapolis. He descended from large landholders, and was a son of Colonel John and Susannah Mackall, and grandson of James Mackall, of "The Cliffs," having married Mrs. Graham, and received a grant of 30,000 acres of land in Calvert County, where he died in 1693.

General James John married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Hance.

Prior to the Revolution, Robert Bowie made a trip to England, in the company of Richard Ogle, and was introduced at

Harlem Heights and White Plains. In one of these conflicts he was wounded in the knee. Finding that he had not been very skilfully treated, he operated upon himself with a pocket knife, removing a troublesome bone splinter, and rebandaging the leg himself.

After the war, he returned home, and in 1785 was elected a member of the House of Delegates. There was a break of ten years in his political career, during which time he served as Major of militia and a Justice of the Peace of Prince George County.

He again became a member of the lower house of the General Assembly in the period of 1801-03, and on November 17, 1803, the Assembly cast a majority of its votes in his favor, making him Governor of the State. He was re-elected for a one year term in 1804, and again in 1805, which made his administration run from the fall of 1803 to the fall of 1806, the full three years for which he was eligible. In



JOHN TAYLOE

Court, in the reign of George III. But he returned soon after, and in 1774 he was present in Upper Marlboro at a meeting of freeholders and citizens. He continued to take part in all meetings held there in the ensuing year, when plans were being formulated to resist Great Britain. Bowie was only 24 years of age when the Upper Marlboro freeholders placed him on a committee to carry out the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and on September 12, 1775, he and other residents of the county were instructed to enroll a company of minute men. Early in 1776, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of a Company organized in Nottingham, was promoted to Captain of the Flying Artillery of Maryland, and accompanied the State forces when they joined General Washington in his early New York campaign. The records show that for several months Captain Bowie defrayed all the expenses of his company, and his artillery covered itself with glory in the battles of



ROBERT BOWIE

1807 he was a Justice of the Peace, and in 1808 a member of the Levy Court, and in 1809 Presidential Elector for Madison. The year 1811 brought him again into prominence, for in the month of Novem-

ber of that year he was again elected Chief Magistrate of the State.

War was declared by Congress against England, and his political party almost unanimously favored it, and when the



JOHN DORSEY

news reached the Governor he was so fired with enthusiasm, that he ran through the streets, hatless, to the State House to congratulate the leaders. A Baltimore newspaper unfortunately, printed an indiscreet article which angered persons against whom it was aimed, and the mobs, infuriated, turned out and killed a few Federalists, beating others, among the latter being Light Horse Harry Lee, who died from the result of the injuries received. This unpardonable excess of the Republicans militated a great deal towards taking from them their power in the State affairs, and voices of indignation asked the Governor to apprehend the culprits. When he failed to do so he was accused of shielding the criminals. The blame was chargeable to him, and although not established, his political fortunes suffered from this affair and ended his public career. He never regained his former hold upon the political machinery of the State. Although he tried several times thereafter to be elected Governor or Senator he failed in his efforts.

He died January 8, 1818, of pneumonia, and is buried in the family graveyard at Mattoponi. At his death the House of Delegates adopted a resolution that the members of that body, as a token of esteem and high respect, wear crêpe on the left arm for the remainder of the session.

Warfield, in his "Founders of Howard and Anne Arundel Counties," informs us that in the year 1785, Colonel John Dorsey, father of Judge Walter Dorsey, through speculation, became involved, and suffering financial losses was forced to sell his lands near Wood's Mills to his brother Vachel Dorsey. He was one of the first Commissioners of Baltimore city, and was on the reception committee to receive General Washington on his visit.

Judge Walter Dorsey was elected Judge of the Court of Baltimore, and married Hopewell Hebb. In the "Chronicles of Baltimore" we read that the session of 1799, a new Court of Oyer and Terminer was organized for Baltimore city and county, and that Walter Dorsey was ap-



WALTER DORSEY

pointed Chief Justice. He resigned in 1808, and was succeeded, by John Scott, who died in 1813, and was succeeded, in turn, by Luther Martin, celebrated jurist.



Duke

DUKE

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Beatty

BEATTY

The name Duke literally signifies a leader or chieftain.

We find it first as a family name in the *Domesday Book*, Walfinus de Duaco being a landholder.

The name became more common during the reigns of Richard "the Lion-hearted" and Queen Elizabeth, when members of the family held high offices.

The family was also early in Ireland.

Roger le Duc, great-grandson of William the Conqueror, was Sheriff of London in 1190. Burke also mentions a Peter Duke who was given the right to bear Arms in 1620. This was probably the same Peter Duke who accompanied Sir Francis Drake to the Spanish West Indies in 1586.

His descendants were known as the Dukes of Benhall, and one of them, Sir Edward Duke, was the father of Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Bacon, the leader of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, 1676. Her father objecting to the match, disinherited her.

In the reign of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII, Michael Duke established a Seat in Devonshire. His grandson John with other Royalists, attempted to restore Charles II to the throne of England. Failing, John Duke was captured, tried and sentenced, but was pardoned on condition that he withdraw to Virginia and make no further attempt against the government of Cromwell. It is thought he never came to Virginia, as his death was reported in England, 1671.

Several members of the Duke family seem to have been interested in the enterprise of William Penn, as Edward Duke, Gent., and Thomes Duke, Draper, became owners of land in the Province of West Jersey and Bartholomew Duke and James Duke appear in Pennsylvania.

The American family of Beatty traces its descent, in direct line, from Prince Goffrey of Scotland, who fought with Brian Boru, at the battle of Clontarf, 1014, who claimed descent from Heremon, first King of Ireland.

After living in Scotland fourteen generations, Garrett, the fifteenth in descent from Prince Goffrey, returned to Ireland, the ancient home of the family, and his son John Betagh, was the first to assume the surname.

John Beatty, the tenth generation after John Betagh, emigrated to America and settled in Ulster County, New York, where he married, November 7, 1691, Susanna Asfordby, daughter of William Asfordby a descendant of the royal line of Plantagenet Kings of England and who brought with him from England a parchment containing twelve generations of English ancestry compiled by the Herald of Arms.

Through marriages in these lines she claimed descent from Pepin of Heristal, Major Domus of Austrasia, 676, Major Domus of the Franks by his victory at Testri, 687, also from Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, Alfonso King of Arragon, and many others.

The exact date of John Beatty's coming to America is not known, but he was holding important offices in 1691, in Ulster County. Later he removed to Marbletown, where he became one of its Trustees and for years was Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York, in which capacity he laid out Livingston Manor.

His descendants have intermarried with the Middaghs, whose emigrant ancestor was one of the founders and original proprietors of Schenectady, New York, the Maynards, Schaafs, Ritchies, Harrisons, Carys, Brawners and many others.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



II. BREAKING THE BARRIERS, 1758-1783.

For a general account see Austin: *Steps in Expansion of our Territory*, 43-81; Sparks: *Expansion of the American People*, ch. vi and vii; or Johnson: *Century of Expansion*, 17-60. Winston Churchill's *The Crossing* is good illustrative reading.

I. THE NATURE OF THE BARRIERS.

1. The Geographical Barrier and its passes.

The Appalachian Mountains, while holding back the colonists, tended to concentrate their settlements, and to keep off the Western Indians.

Semple: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, 36-47.

Ferrand: *Basis of American History*, 8-12.

Brigham: *Geographic Influences in American History*, 70-98.

The best natural routes into the trans-mountain country were the Hudson and Mohawk valleys; over the Pennsylvania mountains or up the Potomac to the Ohio; or around the southern end.

Semple: 53-62; Ferrand 28-34.

The Great Valley, running from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas, furnished a natural road to the southwest, once the first ridge was crossed, while Cumberland Gap gave easy passage to Kentucky.

2. The Indian Barrier.

The Hudson-Mohawk route and the plains south of the mountains were occupied by strong tribes of Iroquois and Muskogean Indians; but the Kentucky country beyond Cumberland Gap and the Ohio was an unoccupied hunting ground.

3. The French Barrier.

The French, from their base at Quebec had extended their explorations and trading posts to the mouth of the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. In 1750 they held the line of the Wabash and were planning extension eastward.

Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. ii, iii.

Channing: *United States*, ii, ch. xviii.

Wilson: *History of the American People*, ii, 59-75.

II. THE STRUGGLE WITH FRANCE.

The earlier French wars were largely reflection of European quarrels; but the French and Indian War grew from the clash of

English and French colonists in the disputed territory.

For a full account see Parkman: *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, ch. iv; Channing: *United States*, ii, ch. xix; or Fiske: *New France and New England*, 258-360. For briefer accounts any general history. Maps showing the extent of the French cessions may be found in the Century Atlas; or Thwaites: *France in America*, p. 268; note that after 1763 England held everything east of the Mississippi.

III. THE NEW FIELD FOR EXPANSION.

The colonists had begun to cross the mountains before 1750, on their own initiative or under colonial claims, and now hoped for further opportunities. But the British policy, as expressed in the Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act, was to hold the country as Indian territory, and strictly control purchases and immigration.

Bolton and Marshall: *Colonization of North America*, 403-406, 411-4.

Howard, G. E.: *Preliminaries of the Revolution*, 222-241.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 20-24, 141-142.

The colonists especially resented the Quebec Act.

Howard: 276-279; Smith, J. H.: *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony*, i, 70-88.

IV. THE REVOLUTION AND EXPANSION.

The first settlements beyond the mountains were made in the upper Ohio valley and the unoccupied Kentucky country reached by Cumberland Gap.

Fiske: *American Revolution*, ii, 114-124.

Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, i, 244-264 (Sagamore ed., pt. II, ch. ii).

Shaler: *Kentucky*, ch. vii.

Lord Dunmore's War gave them a respite, but by 1778 the Indian raids, inspired by the British at Detroit, threatened to drive them from Kentucky. Clark's expedition was intended to check these raids at their source, and strengthened our claim to the Ohio valley.

Roosevelt: ii, 1-91 (Sagamore ed., pt. ii, ch. v-vii.)

Lodge, H. C.: *Story of the Revolution*, ch. xiii.

Winsor: *America*, vi, 715-730.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Fontenelle Chapter (Plattsmouth, Neb.), on May 30, 1922, presented to the county a memorial tablet in honor of the men from Cass County who gave their lives in the World War. Following the Memorial Day exercises at the theatre which were in charge of the American Legion, a procession comprised of all the

accepting the gift. The ceremony of unveiling was carried out by Mrs. M. A. Street, first Regent of the Chapter and widow of a Civil War veteran. The flag was then raised revealing the beautiful piece of bronze upon which were the names of the heroes. As the unveiling was completed the audience stood in silent



FONTENELLE CHAPTER, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Patriotic organizations of the town, marched to the County Court House where the tablet was placed. Mrs. W. S. Leete, Regent, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Calvert. An address was given by the Rev. Dr. Hayes of Lincoln, Mrs. Leete formally presented the tablet to Cass County. Mr. C. F. Harris, County Commissioner and Mr. Eugene Lister, Commander of the American Legion, responded,

prayer, then being led by the band all joined in singing "America." The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. S. Leete. The ceremonies were concluded with a salute by a firing squad from the American Legion and the sounding of taps.

EVA BURTON LEETE,
State Chaplain.

Taliaferro Chapter (Georgetown, O.), reports a profitable and interesting year. The membership increased during the year from thirty-three to forty-four. The Chapter assisted the American Legion on May 30th, in the Memorial Day services, taking charge of the children and the flowers. June fourteenth, the

The Chapter has twelve members who are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and a year's subscription was given to the library of the town. A movie benefit and sale of home-made candies enabled the Chapter to carry on the work of the year and meet its obligations. Besides providing



FLOAT OF TALIAFERRO CHAPTER, IN PARADE ON GRANT CENTENNIAL DAY AT GEORGETOWN, OHIO

annual Flag Day program was given, and it was an enthusiastic meeting well attended. The September meeting, held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Bessie S. Pobst, was a reception to the new members, it ended the celebration of the Pilgrim Tercentenary started in December with a drive for membership. The Chapter attended the services arranged by the American Legion on Armistice Day. There was a display of handwork from the Hindman school at the November meeting, and numerous articles were sold. February 22nd was celebrated by a banquet. The decorations of the rooms and tables was in keeping with the spirit of the day. A literary and musical program added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The Chapter gave this year a five dollar gold piece to the pupil making the best grade in American History in the Georgetown High School, and the Public School of Russellville.

for one French orphan, the Chapter has contributed to the Berry school, the Hindman school, the Philippine scholarship, the Guernsey scholarship, Annette Phelps, Lincoln Memorial fund, the Fountain for Plymouth, and the Painting of American Transports for France. General U. S. Grant having spent his boyhood in Georgetown, it was deemed proper and fitting that the Chapter join in the three day celebration of the centennial anniversary of his birth. Ohio is justly proud of her illustrious son, and the local Chapter D.A.R. gladly assisted in honoring his memory. The Chapter had a beautiful float in the parade on that day, which represented patriotic characters and scenes.

At the annual election of officers, Mrs. S. F. Walker was elected Regent.

MARY LIZZIE GILBERT CAMPBELL,

Historian.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter (Lincoln, Ill.), has a membership of forty-five with a large percentage non-resident. We hold eight regular meetings a year. Flag Day was celebrated with a patriotic program, including a pageant of little girls from the public schools. We observed Columbus Day and Washington's Birthday with patriotic programs. Our city held a Harvest Festival October 20, 1921. Our Chapter entered a float and a decorated automobile in the parade. The "Spirit of '76"

the Beautiful," "Illinois" and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Our city has a government school of Americanization with which our Chapter coöperates. We have a visiting committee for that purpose. We voted to give \$5 to seventh and eighth grade pupils of the public schools for the best essay; the seventh grade subject was "Revolutionary Period," the eighth grade, "Lincoln in American History." The Chapter assumed the responsibility of supplying candy and oranges for twenty-five



FLOAT FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN CHAPTER, IN HARVEST FESTIVAL PARADE, OCTOBER 20, 1921, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

was represented in tableau by three young men. On each corner of the float stood a World War veteran in uniform with gun, holding aloft a lighted torch. A cannon used in the Civil War and an old flag with thirteen stars in the field were prominent on the float as decorations. The members who rode in the automobile were dressed in colonial costume. Our Real Daughter, Mrs. Josephine Wodetzki, rode in the parade. The tableau represented in the photograph was "Betsy Ross and her helpers making a flag."

The Chapter gave \$7 in prizes for the best patriotic work in vacation Bible school. Twenty-one children between the ages of ten and fifteen learned to repeat and sing "America,

children for the community Christmas tree. We gave \$10 for binding the recent Lineage books to be placed in the Public Library of our city. We gave \$5 towards the purchase of the picture of George Washington for the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge.

An important activity of our Chapter was the assistance it gave to the Abraham Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, our county of Logan having twice the number of roads of any county in the State over which Abraham Lincoln rode when he practiced law and rode the circuit in the old Eighth Judicial District. We have given thirty cents per capita, \$21 for freight charges on one marker, and

pledged \$200 for the fund. We have petitioned the board of supervisors of Logan County for an appropriation for that purpose and have received \$600.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. A. L.) EDNA SCROGGIN ANDERSON,
Regent.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D. C.) passed its sixteenth mile-stone in 1922. Regular meetings have been held monthly; following the business session, a program along lines of Historical research and general interest has been carried out. The rapid growth of membership is a strong indication of the attractiveness of the ideals and purposes of the Society, as exemplified by the activities of this Chapter.

The year's work under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, has been most successful. Looking back we find much has been accomplished. Contributions made to many worthy causes, as follows: Immigrant's Manual; The Berry School in Georgia; Scholarship to Lees McCrae Institute, N. C. Victory Memorial Fund; Historic Directory of the District of Columbia; Painting of the American Convoys to France; Friendship House; Miniature of our ex-President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, to be put in the museum at Continental Hall.

We still continue to have annually our "Experience Meeting," which is a big accession to the treasury. Many subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE which is much enjoyed and proves most interesting.

The Chapter honored Mrs. James E. Mulcare, our ex-Regent, and Mrs. Robert Harrison, the Historian, by placing their names in the new "Ancestry Book," with their Genealogical record, for the benefit of the proposed "Chapter House" building, in the District of Columbia.

Our Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, paid homage to the body of the "Unknown Dead," as the soldier boy laid in state in the Rotunda of the Capital, by placing beside the bier a sprig of ivy taken from the tomb of General Washington at Mt. Vernon. No greater tribute could be given the soldier than linking together in a small way the two great periods in our history—General Washington, the father of our country, and the soldier representing the "Unknown Dead," who made the supreme sacrifice for the safety of the world.

We are ever mindful that we must work for "Home and Country;" that the coming years may be filled with deeds worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,
Historian.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tenn.) at the home of Mrs. Hyde, on June 15th, celebrated the seven hundred and seventh anniversary of the birth of liberty for English-speaking peoples. Mrs. H. C. Horton told of the purposes of this celebration how it enters into the new World policy of establishing friendship between nations to take the place of hatred of one nation for another. It is intended to draw peoples of one language and one blood into closer bonds of friendship by giving out mutual information of each other and in this way prevent misunderstanding. It is believed that this will go a long way toward bringing about universal peace. That this does not signify a political alliance is proven by no less a personage than the President of the United States. Mrs. H. P. Cochran the words of President Harding: "The labor of uniting into still closer amity and understanding the English-speaking peoples, is of significance of good to all Americans and to all nations and races of the world. These duties will find their closest recognition in a united, unshakable friendship and oneness of purpose, not for the exclusion from brotherhood of others, but for a better brotherhood flowing toward others." Mrs. I. S. House told us something of what Magna Charta has meant to the world. The celebration was held in conjunction with that of Flag Day, two significant days in the history of the world. That our local D.A.R. Chapter would commemorate annually the signing of Magna Charta by King John at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, was acted upon at our meeting in February.

LUCY HENDERSON HORTON.

Captain Israel Harris Chapter (Granville, N. Y.). Our first work in 1920 was to purchase a large flag for staff, and we now have it out on all special days. We had a most enjoyable visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Nash, who gave us many helpful ideas for our work in Americanization and other work to be taken up.

On Constitution Day, a copy of the Constitution was placed in all school buildings and all public buildings in the village. A delegation from this Chapter visited the high school where appropriate exercises were held. A copy of the Constitution, framed, was presented to the school. Tag Day for the American's Creed was held on July 4th. The creed was placed in the home of every foreigner in the village. The Greek and Polish priests gave them out to their people. We had an Americanization speaker in 1920 and 1921, also a trained worker, who with our district nurse helped us to enter the homes of the foreign born women. Six home classes were estab-

lished and carried on under the supervision of this Chapter and we feel much good was accomplished.

The graves of fifteen Revolutionary soldiers have been marked with D.A.R. markers. A few more have been located, which we hope to mark this year. Our old Trails Committee has located many historic spots on the old turnpike between Granville and Salem.

Service papers of 15 Legionnaires, connected with this Chapter have been sent to the State Historian for binding.

We planted a tree with appropriate exercises in memory of thirteen Granville boys who died in service during the World War. On Armistice Day, 1920, a large cake was presented at the Legion Banquet. It was surrounded by tiny American flags and in the centre was our Insignia with greetings from the D.A.R. On Armistice Day, 1921, we established a fund for disabled soldiers and attended exercises at the Honor Board and also at the tree. We have given a sum of money towards the camp in the Adirondacks. We always give a sum of money to the Civil War Veterans on Memorial Day. We also helped in making wreaths, baked for the Veterans' dinner, and in a body attended the Memorial Service on Sunday, and exercises on Memorial Day. We held a union meeting with our neighbor Chapter, Lake St. Catherine, which was most enjoyable. In December we gave a reproduction of "Living Pictures of Noted Women in History," which we saw at Congress. This was held in our Opera House and each member invited ten guests. It was voted to be one of our best entertainments. We observed Washington's birthday in 1920 with an entertainment by paid artists, and in 1921 with a little play by members, "Washington as a Civil Engineer." We have paid our pledges for Liberty Bonds, Fountain for Pilgrim Mothers, Manual for Immigrants, Painting of Convoy, gift to Schuyler mansion, Phillippine scholarship, American College for Immigrants, and Tamassee School. We have given towards the Granville Community Association, County Home for Aged Women, Christmas seal bonds, Near East Relief, Legion Camp and the local children's clinic. We have held a needlework party, food sale, two picture benefits, loan exhibit and a birthday party. We have raised much money in this way, thus enabling us to give to many local projects.

The Chapter Regent has visited the high school five times and presented three prizes, two for American History and one for an essay on the Monroe Doctrine. She has visited one Vermont school, where there are many foreigners, and personally offered a prize in American History. She has visited three other

chapters and attended the 25th Anniversary of Willards Mountain Chapter.

We have held 18 regular meetings and 2 special meetings. The Regent has attended each of the following together with twenty committee meetings; State Conference at Saratoga, Continental Congress at Washington and two Regents' meetings at Albany.

We have gained fourteen new members, now having a membership of eighty-five. We have a letter from our State Treasurer saying, "Captain Israel Harris Chapter has met all obligations and everything paid to date."

ELLA W. WYMAN,

Regent.

General James Jackson Chapter (Valdosta, Ga.) was organized in 1908 with sixteen charter members. Its growth has been steady, and its membership now numbers ninety-two with five papers pending in Washington. It is our ambition to have a hundred members before the end of the year.

This Chapter has the honor of being the first to respond with a contribution for the Immigrant's Manual fund, Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, and the painting to be given to the French Government; sending sixty cents per capita, our full quota. It was our pleasure to respond liberally to a call from the Martha Berry School at Rome, Georgia to the Meadow Garden Fund at Augusta, Georgia; and toward painting a portrait of Mrs. Matthew Scott. We have met in full all state and national obligations, besides buying anti-tuberculosis bonds each year and in holding all Liberty Bonds.

There are standing prizes given each semester to the two pupils in the public school making the highest grade in American history. The Chapter awards a full scholarship in the South Georgia State Normal College at Valdosta and is proud to keep a deserving Lowndes County girl at this splendid institution.

In stressing patriotism through historical education, the Regent, Mrs. J. T. Wood, visited every class room in the City and gave a short talk in each on the correct use of the flag, and gave copies to each child of the Flag Code, American's Creed and Constitution of the United States.

The Year-book Committee with Mrs. Ingram as Chairman strives for really worth-while things. This year's study is along the life of citizenship in its various phases. Members are requested to buy the book, "National League of Women Voters" and much helpful information is gained through study classes.

Every meeting was held at the regular time and the attendance always good. Suitable programs were presented on Washington's Day, Lafayette's Day, Constitution, Columbus and

and Armistice Days. February 22nd was celebrated with an open meeting, at which time an historical picture "Youth of Washington" was given. On Armistice Day the D.A.R. joined the other Women's Clubs of the City in giving a barbecue dinner. Five hundred ex-service men were present as guests.

We have ready for publication a history of Lowndes County, compiled by members of the D.A.R. Mrs. T. A. Baker is Chairman of this Committee, and has worked very hard for the success of this splendid idea. We have a shelf at the Carnegie Library on which records and books given the Chapter by voluntary subscription are kept. The Chapter sends one subscription to the Library and a large percentage of its membership subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Mrs. D. B. Small has organized a very enthusiastic club, Children of the Revolution, which grows rapidly in numbers and interest. The D.A.R. has united with the other Women's Clubs of the City to build a Chapter House, a desirable lot having been donated for the purpose. The D.A.R. trustee for this fund, B. G. Lastinger, has been made Treasurer General for the Chapter House Fund.

General James Jackson Chapter, entertained the Georgia State Conference April 4th, 5th and 6th. There were one hundred and twenty-five guests at that time. Among the guests were Miss Coltrane, Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, and Mrs. W. O. Spencer of North Carolina. The Chapter feels that the coming of the Conference was a great inspiration and they are pushing onward and upward to greater achievements.

MRS. BEATRICE MCGARRAH,
Press Correspondent.

Parson Roby Chapter (Saugus, Mass.) was organized in 1921 under the direction of Mrs. Marion Pitts Peck, formally a member of the Old Blake House and Wayside Inn Chapters. It started with twenty three accepted members and eleven papers at Washington. The Chapter has grown steadily through the year and in June, 1922 there were forty accepted members, two associate members, two honorary members, one member at large, and five papers at Washington. All are new members to the National Society with the exception of the Regent.

Eight meetings have been held during the year, and although much time has been spent in organization, the members have enjoyed many instructive and interesting talks. Much work of patriotic value has been done.

In June, 1921, the Chapter held a card party. The proceeds, eleven dollars, being used for operetta books. On December 14th, the Chap-

ter gave the operetta, which was successful in every way. The proceeds being ninety-three dollars.

The following patriotic work has been carried out. Contributions have been made to: Memorial Miniature of Mrs. Mathew Scott, \$10; Francis E. Willard Settlement, \$5; International College, \$10; Memorial Bell for Paul Revere, \$5; Martha Berry School, \$5; Philippine Scholarship Fund, \$2; Nicholas Stan-kovitz, Serbian Boy, \$10. A prize of \$5 to a boy and \$5 to a girl for the highest attainment in American History in the Junior High school. Also, a regulation parade flagstaff, carrying belt and eagle was presented to Troop 4, Boy Scouts of Saugus, Massachusetts. To the Public Playground, \$10. The American's Creed has been distributed through the public schools in our Italian district.

A C.A.R. was organized on April 8, 1922 with Mrs. Wm. B. Read as President. It has eighteen accepted members, two papers at Washington, and two associate members.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by a number of the members and has proven both interesting and instructive.

The annual meeting was held in June, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected, these were the same as previously appointed by the organizing Regent. It was voted at this meeting to dispense with the charter and have instead, a charter list, which is to be painted by the husband of one of our officers, who has given his services. The money, which would otherwise have been spent for a charter, will be used for a local historic purpose.

We are fortunate to be in an historic section and there is much work to be done in marking and preserving relics of Colonial Days. The Chapter can be proud of its first year's work, but it is only a beginning. To do even a small part of the work which may be done will require untiring energy and spirit on the part of each and every member.

MABEL F. FULL,
Recording Secretary.

Sacajawea Chapter (Olympia, Wash.) reports for the first time, their activities and accomplishments. The Chapter was named for the Indian Princess who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition across the Rocky Mountains in 1805. The work of organization was completed November 17, 1905 with Mrs. Clarence J. Lord as Regent. From the thirteen names on the charter roll, the membership has increased to the present total of 56. During 1921 and 1922 thirteen new members were admitted.

Sacajawea Chapter met its obligations to both the national and state organizations and

has contributed liberally to local causes. Funds were given to aid in the erection of a Washington monument on the University campus at Seattle, to the Red Cross, and to assist in establishing suitable markers for the Oregon Trail. The Chapter paid its quota toward the State's gift of a bust of George Washington to Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., fifty cents per capita was given to the recently organized University Chapter in Seattle and, in addition to these cash contributions, suitable prizes have been given to public school students for essays on patriotic subjects.

On February 22, 1913, the Chapter unveiled a monument in the City park which marks the end of the Oregon Trail and shows where the first actual settlement was made on Puget Sound. On a huge granite boulder is a bronze plate bearing the following inscription:

"Marking the end of the Oregon Trail, 1844. Erected by Sacajawea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1913."

The monument is on the spot where once stood a block house built during the Indian uprising in 1855 and 1856.

During the World War the members of the Chapter worked with the Red Cross and other service organizations besides, as a unit, making more than 200 sewing kits for men in service, Miss Milford Stanford, a former Regent, served one year as a Red Cross hospital searcher in France. The members gave to the service of their country the services of twelve sons and one daughter, of whom only one son was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice.

The quota to the Immigrant's Manual, Memorial Fountain, Liberty Bond issue and the painting to France have been paid, and a donation made to the Tilloloy fund. For two years the Chapter provided the support of a French war orphan. Patriotic education has been a foremost activity and a committee, with Mrs. Warren Tolman as chairman, has done commendable work with gratifying results. Teaching the American's Creed in the public schools, work on the Immigrant's Manual and classes to encourage the proper kind of American citizenship have been carried on successfully. Two Chapter members are serving on the advisory board of the Juvenile court.

On July 2nd of this year the Chapter had the pleasure of entertaining the Vice President

General, Mrs. Henry McCleary, and State Regent, Mrs. William Sherman Walker.

Regular meetings are held from September to June, each opened with the salute to the flag. A short historical program follows the business session, after which refreshments are served. Three social events marked the past season, chief among them being the luncheon given by Mrs. George Aetzel in honor of the Chapter officers and the open meeting in March when a program of Indian songs, dances and



MEDICINE CREEK TREATY MARKER, AND THOSE TAKING PART IN THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES, JUNE 14, 1922

legends was presented by Mrs. Edwin James, Mrs. Eugene Callaway and Mrs. Edwin Gardner of Tacoma. In June the Chapter was entertained at the country home of Mrs. Forrest Meek.

The most important event of the past year occurred on Flag Day when Sacajawea Chapter, assisted by representatives of the State Historical and Pioneer Societies, unveiled a marker on the Medicine Creek Treaty grounds near Olympia. The Chapter members and their guests gathered on the grounds near the marker where a picnic luncheon was served. Afterwards the entire party proceeded to the

spot where Governor Isaac Ingalls Stevens, first governor of the State of Washington, on December 25 and 26, 1854, called a council of representatives from the three strongest tribes of Puget Sound Indians. Upon the tree under which Governor Stevens stood was placed, with impressive ceremonies, a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Site of the Medicine Creek Treaty between Governor Isaac I. Stevens and the Indians of the Puget Sound basin, 1854. Marked by Sacajawea Chapter, D.A.R., 1922."

Stevens, gave a brief reading from her brother's life of their distinguished father, describing the scene as it was enacted 68 years before. Mr. Bonney, secretary of the State Historical Society, paid a glowing tribute to Governor Stevens.

The past year has been one of the most successful in the Chapter's history, due in a great measure to the untiring energy of its retiring Regent, Mrs. Aetzel. The members are looking forward to another active and successful year under the leadership of their



GROUP AT GEORGE WASHINGTON PARTY, DRAWING ROOM OF HENRY GRANT HOUSE

After singing "America," the salute to the flag was given. Mrs. George A. Aetzel, retiring Regent of the Chapter, briefly described the treaty and its provisions, she then presented the tablet to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, State Regent. Little Miss Virginia Aetzel unveiled the marker, and Mrs. Walker accepted the gift on behalf of the State Society, paying a tribute to the pioneers.

Mark H. Wight, Assistant Attorney General, representing Governor Hart, responded on behalf of the State. Mrs. Henry McCleary, Vice President General of the National Society. D.A.R. spoke on the origin of Flag Day. Mrs. Kate Stevens Batea, a daughter of Governor

newly elected Regent, Mrs. Warren W. Tolman.

EMMA C. McCULLY,
Historian.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, O.), is doing efficient work under the leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Adin T. Hills with the splendid coöperation of each member. Our membership is approaching the six hundred mark, one hundred twenty-one of whom are non-resident.

An organization composed of one hundred boys, known as the Sons of the Republic, is under the supervision of the Patriotic Educational Committee. The boys are taught the

principles of good citizenship and patriotism. Twenty-four served in the World War, some of whom made the supreme sacrifice.

The foreign girls organization is known as the Martha Washington Club of Girl Home-makers. The course is for girls from five to fourteen years of age and includes general housework, cooking, sewing, table service, care of baby, laundry work, etc. The Wheel and Distaff Guilds, senior and junior, are constantly expanding in their philanthropic work. Garments are made and distributed among the poor. Also selected books are collected and distributed. Flowers are sent to the sick and "shut ins." The Sons of the Republic, Girl Home-makers of America and the Wheel and Distaff Guild had their origin in Western Reserve Chapter, as did also the Children of the American Revolution organized January 24, 1912. There are one hundred sixteen active members and sixty-one honorary members with Mrs. Lisle Terwilliger, President. Four meetings are held during the year.

In July, 1921, Cleveland celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. Western Reserve Chapter had a prominent part in its celebration, one of its privileges being the placing of a bronze tablet marking the western entrance to the historic Erie Street Cemetery. The inscription upon the tablet was.

Erie Street Cemetery
Cleveland's Oldest Burial Ground
Dedicated 1826

Western Reserve Chapter
National Society Daughters of the American
Revolution 1921

The Children of the American Revolution acted as guard of honor on this occasion. The tablet was unveiled by three children whose mothers and grandmothers are members of Western Reserve Chapter and whose great grand parents are buried there. Two of our four remaining charter members, Mrs. Gertrude Van Renssalaer Wickham and Mrs. Sophia Edwards Roberts were present at the ceremony.

A gold medal specially designed was presented to Miss Mae Vinunsky of Central High School for the best original playlet expressing American ideals which could be understood by foreigners. Flags, American's Creeds, seven hundred fifty Manuals, and other patriotic literature have been distributed among the public schools, settlement schools, homes for colored girls and men's citizenship classes.

We have met all of our obligations both to the National Society and State. Besides our expenses for Chapter activities, we have completed our pledge to the Schaufler Missionary Training School (about \$480); contributed \$1,137.50 for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; \$25 for a soldiers' family and added

about \$4,000 to our Permanent Headquarters Fund which now has \$10,500 in Liberty Bonds to its credit. There are nine regular meetings during the year, including seven Chapter meetings at which business is combined with a program of music and current topics. The remaining two are given over entirely to business. Services in one of the churches takes place in February.

Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General is a member and Past Regent of Western Reserve Chapter. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Roy Gould Harris who represented the National Society in France in its work in Tilloloy, is also a member of Western Reserve Chapter.

VIOLA A. ALLYN,
Historian.

Pittsburgh Chapter (Pittsburgh, Pa.) celebrated Flag Day in the beautiful grounds of the Pennsylvania College for Women, which had been graciously placed at our disposal for the occasion. Our Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Biddle Arthurs, and her committee left nothing undone to make our day a delightful one. After singing "The Star Spangled Banner," we listened to a most able address by Mr. Thomas Morris, President of the Associated Press of Pittsburgh. His subject was "Old Glory." He told of the wholesome respect with which it is regarded by every nation on the globe, with many interesting "Associated Press" stories regarding it, that had come to him from all parts of the world. Our Regent, Mrs. Marcellin Adams, then presented two beautiful flags—one of silk on a handsome brass standard for the chapel of Pennsylvania College, and the other, more substantial and weather proof, to the Church General Hospital at Wu Chang, China. Both these emblems were donated by members of the Chapter Board and their generosity received a vote of thanks by the Chapter.

At the conclusion of the exercises, an informal reception was held. There were about two hundred and fifty persons present, and as our Chapter is widely scattered, this was indeed a goodly gathering. Refreshments were served by the young daughters of the Daughters. And, as the sun sank behind the Pennsylvania hills and the great flag on the campus flag staff was hauled down, each and every one felt that June 14, 1922, had been a happy and inspiring day, not soon to be forgotten.

MARY B. CHESSE,
Historian.

Sarah Caswell Angel Chapter (Ann Arbor, Mich.) has had a year of interesting work. In the fall we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary with a reception held in the audi-

torium of the Michigan Union. This was followed by a program in charge of Mrs. H. B. Hutchins, the second Regent of the Chapter. An interesting account of the life of our founder was given by Mrs. George Patterson, and the history of the first twenty-five years of our Chapter was given by Mrs. W. W. Beman. We regretted that Mrs. Minor, our President General, was unable to be with us. At this meeting the G. A. R. presented us with a silk flag which has been used for the opening ceremony at each meeting since. In honor of our twenty-fifth anniversary, a

On October 28th we held the first meeting of the year, when the reports from the State Conference were given.

Our program for the year has been mostly on the subject of Michigan. In November Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, President of the S. A. R., talked to us of the Primitive Man of Michigan. Dr. George N. Foster, of the Historical Commission, addressed us in December on "Historical Relations between Great Britain and the United States." In January a reception was held for new members at the home of Mrs. C. J. Lyons. We had at our March meeting



SARAH CASWELL ANGEL CHAPTER, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

scholarship was established for the benefit of University girls, to be known as the Sarah Caswell Angel scholarship fund. Chapter members subscribed over \$400, and during the year four University girls have been benefited through this scholarship.

In October thirty-three members of our Chapter attended the Annual State Conference in Detroit. Our Chapter was honored by having Mrs. William Henry Wait endorsed for President General of the National Society, but because of ill health we have had to announce her withdrawal. Mrs. Wait was further honored by having the Flint Chapter give a scholarship in her name to the International College for Immigrants in Springfield, Massachusetts.

a talk on the Geological History of Michigan by Prof. Frank Leverett.

We have contributed over \$6 toward the Belleau Wood Memorial Association. The Entertainment Committee had charge of a bridge tea and \$85 was thus added to our treasury.

The work of the Americanization Committee has been in connection with the American Home Workers Association. Fifteen nationalities were represented among the foreign women. A Christmas party with gifts for all the children was given at the Y. M. C. A. building. The year closed with a party at which forty-nine foreign women and eighteen children were present.

Much work has been done through the Visual Education Committee in securing better films for our city. Several clubs have joined with us in this good work.

On May thirtieth our Chapter was assisted by the S. A. R. in placing and marking a boulder at the junction of the Jackson and the Dexter roads to mark the old territorial trail between Detroit and Chicago. The boulder was supplied by the S. A. R. and the tablet

profitable year, and we feel assured of continued success.

(Mrs. A. W.) FANNY B. SMITH.

Mohegan Chapter (Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.,) upon Home-coming Day of the World War men, September, 1919, placed flag markers in Nelson Park, one for each man of the village who gave his life for Humanity. Afterwards a tree was planted beside each marker. On Memorial Day, 1922, the Chapter presented to



BOULDER PRESENTED BY MOHEGAN CHAPTER, TO THE VILLAGE OF OSSINING-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

by the D.A.R. Miss Sarah Wheedon, Regent of the D.A.R., presided at the unveiling of the tablet and introduced the following speakers: Mr. J. E. Beal, whose subject was "Travellers on the Old Trail," and Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, who spoke on "Boulders—The First Old Travellers." After the presentation, acceptance for the city was made by Mayor G. E. Lewis. After the guests had joined in singing "America," a picnic supper was served. At our annual meeting we were honored by having the Vice President General from Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, and State Regent, Mrs. Victor Seydell, as our guests. At this meeting the new officers for the next year were elected. Our Chapter feels we have had a

the village a boulder with a bronze tablet on it containing the full names of the men. This was placed among the grove of memorial trees and is a beautiful spot upon the Albany Post Road. The services were opened by a prayer by the Rev. Gibson W. Harris. Miss Clara C. Fuller, Regent of the Chapter, assisted by Village President Goodrich, unveiled the boulder and spoke in an impressive manner. At the close she asked all present to bow their heads in silent reverence while she read aloud the names on the bronze tablet. Miss Fuller then introduced Mrs. Charles White Nash, New York State Regent, who gave a most inspiring address upon Patriotism and at its close dedicated the boulder in the name of the Mohegan

Chapter to the memory of the men of Ossining.

After the dedication the invocation was pronounced. The Sons of Veterans fired three volleys and a bugler in the distance sounded taps. Commander J. Howard Miller of the American Legion placed a large wreath on top of the Boulder and another at the base under the tablet.

A luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Charles White Nash by the Chapter. Miss Fuller spoke and presented Mrs. Nash who gave an interesting talk on State and National D.A.R. activities.

SARAH BISHOP REGAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Letetia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Illinois) stands just over the threshold of the year 1922 with a membership of 292 and we have met all our obligations. The coöperation and support of the membership has been a great help to officers and committees.

From the first luncheon of the year 1920-1921 at Maplewood County Club, when we were honored by the presence of our Honorary President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and our State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck to the closing event of the Chapter year—Flag Day celebration, the meetings have grown in strength and influence. In November 1920 the 300th anniversary of Mayflower Compact Day and the second anniversary of Armistice Day were impressively celebrated at the home of Mrs. Roy Critchfield. At this meeting Mrs. Matthew T. Scott gave \$1000 to the Matthew T. Scott Jr., School, which our Chapter is aiding.

At the December meeting Miss Nellie Parham, Librarian of the Bloomington Library gave an address on the Mayflower Tricentennial.

At the meeting, there was an address by Prof. Douglass C. Ridgely of the Normal University, on the "Geography of the Peace Treaty." The address was illustrated by two maps of Europe, one the division of the countries before the war, the other fixing the lines after the Armistice was signed.

The February meeting consisted of the story of Illinois written in the form of a pageant and condensed to a reading for this program. The story covers a period of time in Illinois history from 1818 to 1918 and is in five parts—a beginning and closing masque and three episodes. The masques are symbolic and the episodes accurately historical, the dramatic climaxes secured by the actual characters found in the history of the state. The pageant reader was Mrs. H. C. Rhodenhouser, soloist, Miss Gladys Simms.

On February 23rd one of our members, Miss Grace Wagner, appeared in concert under the auspices of our Chapter. Her home-coming

was a great success. Gross receipts from the concert were \$1472.45.

The total of our financial contributions for the year was \$3460.38

One of the most important things being done this year is the marking of the Lincoln Circuit. The work of the Historic Spots Committee has been merged with the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association. This is the line traversed by Abraham Lincoln when holding court at the County Seats along the 8th Judicial Circuit.

We have had gifts and dedication of scholarships to the Martha Berry School at Mount Berry, Georgia by Mrs. F. W. Wilcox in memory of her son who died in service in the World War.

Next Flag Day closes two eventful years for the Chapter, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. J. W. Riggs. She has given generously of her strength and means to awaken the Chapter members to the knowledge of the force and power of the N.S.D.A.R.

ETTA HAVERRS CARRITHERS,
Historian.

Ellicott Chapter (Falconer, N. Y.), has spent a profitable two years under the Regency of Mrs. Hattie Jollie. Since our last report of 36 members we have had 52. Two of these have been removed by death, leaving a total of 50 at the present time, with two papers pending at Washington.

Aside from our regular meetings we have had very pleasant social affairs. January 15, 1921 at the home of Miss Sample an address on "Europe since the War," was given by Dr. Randell. On February 22nd war veterans, their wives and the ladies of the U. V. L. were entertained at the home of Mrs. G. F. Smith. Mr. Lingo of Jamestown High School spoke on "Abraham Lincoln." March 12th, Charter Day was celebrated with a banquet. An address was given by the superintendent of the Jamestown schools on "Changes that have taken place in the presidential office since Washington's time." At the April meeting held at the home of Mrs. Jollie the first of the citizenship talks were given—"Town Boundaries and Districts, Officers and Elections." Flag Day was celebrated on June 18th, as the speaker of the day, Congressman Daniel Reed was unable to come for the earlier date. A reception was given for him before the exercises.

For the first time in its history the Chapter was honored by a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash of Albany. A luncheon was given for Mrs. Nash and at its close the attending members and guests listened to an interesting talk by the guest of honor.

Under the guidance of the Chapter a night school for illiterates and home classes for

women of foreign birth have been established in the village. Subscriptions to all the enterprises of the National Society have been made, a prize for excellence in American history awarded to a high school student, and graves of veterans of the early wars decorated on Memorial Day. Our members have shown a splendid spirit of coöperation and for our retiring Regent we entertain the deepest respect and admiration. Presiding with dignity and tact, the sentiment she has expressed on public

social meeting during the year. This year and last we have been devoting our programs to the history, geography and resources of the State of Washington. We also have, each month, a review of the President General's letter and other interesting articles from the Magazine presented by some member of the Chapter. Flag Day and Washington's birthday are fittingly observed.

In October, we entertained Mrs. William Sherman Walker, our State Regent. A lunch-



JOHN KENDRICK CHAPTER, ENTRY IN BLOSSOM DAY PARADE, WENATCHEE, WASH.

occasions has done much to further in this community the patriotic principles for which our Society stands.

KATE ELY DAVIS,
Historian.

John Kendrick Chapter (Wenatchee, Wash.) was organized on May 20, 1914 with twelve charter members. The organization was due to the efforts of Mrs. W. J. McCoy, who was our first regent. Our membership has since increased to fifty with several papers pending. At our last meeting it was decided to increase our membership limit from fifty to seventy-five. We hold our meetings each month, having luncheon first with the business meeting and program following. We have interesting programs along patriotic and historical lines with at least one

con was given by our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Owens, entertaining Mrs. Walker and the Executive Board. At the regular meeting of the Chapter, Mrs. Walker gave an inspiring talk on the work of the D.A.R. for the coming year.

During the war, we devoted our time to war work. We have given our financial support to many worthy causes, including Relief Fund for the Belgians, Fund for Marking Oregon Trail, French Orphanage Fund, Berry School in Georgia, Tilloloy Fund, Anti-tuberculosis League, Guernsey Fund and Immigrant's Manual, Fountain and Painting Fund.

This year we have been interested in the University of Washington Chapter House and have given \$92.60 to that and \$50 to the Block

Certificate Fund. We have made money from time to time by giving bake-sales and card parties and an occasional home talent play.

Our Chapter was honored in having Mrs. B. J. Williams elected State Historian last year and Mrs. J. A. Scaman serve as Chairman of the State Committee. Our Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Owens, has laid special emphasis on teaching the proper use of the Flag, and she, in company with Mrs. J. A. Scaman, Chairman of the Flag Committee, and Major Winfield Harper, retired army officer, visited all of the schools in the city, demonstrating the proper

always ready to help with any civic or patriotic work demanded of us.

(MRS. A. N.) STELLA H. CORBIN,
Historian.

Bergen Chapter (Jersey City, N. J.) has concentrated on Americanization for the past two years, since its last report to the Magazine. This has included many talks, and papers prepared by the members, also practical application of this knowledge. In September, 1921, the Chapter bought the series of slides of the History of the Constitution issued by the National



GROUP IN DRAWING ROOM OF HENRY GRANT HOUSE

use of the Flag and giving short talks on its origin and history.

The chief industry of our valley is raising apples and every spring when the apple trees are in bloom we have a Blossom Festival. Last spring our Chapter had a beautiful float in the parade, eight young women in colonial costume marched, carrying a sedan chair decorated in apple blossoms and the Blossom Day colors, pink and green. In the chair sat little Janet Sumner, a Daughter, also dressed in colonial costume. On the sides of the chair were the large letters, D.A.R., of blue on a gold background.

Our Chapter is alive and enthusiastic and

Society. These were shown in many places and it is estimated that about 15,000 people saw them. This work was in coöperation with the other Chapter in the city. Continuing the plan of helping foreigners know and love America, the Chapter has two members working with the International Committee of the Y. W. C. A. Financial support has been given this work. A party for the Italian Mothers' Club was arranged. Col. Helen Bastedo, a social worker from Ellis Island was a speaker. She told of the women and children there, and in response to her appeal, several boxes of children's clothing, pencils and other material have been sent by members to the social workers on the Island.

The Chapter plans to do even more work in its own city. March 10th Judge James W. McCarthy, who is in charge of the County Naturalization Court, was the speaker, the Chapter holding a Gentlemen's Night for this occasion. He spoke of the Making of "New Citizens." In connection with this meeting an effort is being made to have each new citizen as the Judge gives the word of welcome, which is an impressive part of the Naturalization, receive a card on which will be an American flag, the salute and also the American's Creed. This is a gift from Bergen Chapter. The Chapter is also planning to give the leaflet issued by the National Society to each immigrant making this city his home.

Another plan to foster love of America was the presentation, with fitting ceremony, of an American Flag to the Italian Clubs at the Good Will Community. This is a centre for Americanizing foreign born of all nationalities. This gift from the local D.A.R. will be used by the club at all its meetings and parades.

The Chapter has had the pleasure of many National and State visitors. Mrs. Henry Fitts, the State Regent, related her experience as New Jersey representative at the Conference for Disarmament. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania came in the fall, and also Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun. The latter gave an illustrated lecture on Tamassee, the Chapter being a founder and its members having contributed many packages of material for the girls.

Armistice Day was fittingly celebrated. Last year the tercentenary of the Pilgrim Landing was made the occasion of a Pageant when twenty children in costume gave an interesting program. Mr. Boyd of the Mayflower Society and Mr. Humphrey of the Sulgrave Institute were the speakers for this celebration.

Talks by visiting speakers have been given at the monthly meetings. The Chapter contributed its quota to the Guernsey and Fitts Scholarships at Springfield, it supports a young girl training in the Berea Hospital in Kentucky, and has aided each and every call from State or National Society.

Funds are raised outside of membership dues by an annual card party, and a spring concert. This season the Chapter had two special programs, when guests not members of the organization were entertained to interest them in joining. The annual election takes place at a luncheon, with honors for outgoing and incoming officers. The Chapter's 15th Birthday was celebrated March, 1921, with a party and a cake with 15 candles.

Meetings have been held at the Woman's Clubhouse, a group of members serving as hostesses each time.

For the coming year the Americanization work will be continued, and it is planned to arouse greater interest in the Children's Chapter, which belongs to Bergen Chapter, and which has at present over 20 members. To aid this, the last meeting of the season, in April, will be Children's Day, with a program by them. The state organizer for children's work will be a guest.

ADA D. FULLER,
Historian.

Du Quoin Chapter (Du Quoin, Ill.) was organized in September, 1921 with twelve members and is closing its first year in June with twenty-six members. The Chapter was named for the Indian Chief, *Du Coign*. The meetings are held monthly at the members' homes, and after business is disposed of a social time is enjoyed. The program this year has been upon the colonial period. To our Regent, Mrs. L. A. Cranston, and to her able management we owe the success of our Chapter. She was the organizing Regent and when appointed there were but two D. A. R. members in town. Under her leadership we are increasing in numbers and have responded to all local and general demands. We have a committee on Patriotic Education who conducted the contest of a prize essay on the "Pioneer Women of America." The winner of the contest was awarded a gold medal by the Chapter. Washington's birthday was celebrated with a colonial party given by the Chapter with the members all in colonial costumes. The program consisted of tableaux of Colonial times.

During the year much interest has been shown in Americanization work. A more definite program will be outlined for the coming year in this work. The Chapter was represented by the Regent at the State Meeting in Chicago. We keep in touch with all D.A.R. work. Our State Regent, Mrs. Eugene Chubbuck, was present at the formal opening of the Chapter in the fall. We have members from several nearby towns. Being the only Chapter in the county we are responsible for the graves of four Revolutionary Soldiers in the County.

In June we are to celebrate Flag Day with a picnic. As it is the last meeting of the year, the yearly reports are to be given. Several members of the Chapter are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

There has been great unity of effort during our first year and we are ready to enter our second, anticipating it as one of hopeful endeavor and still greater accomplishment.

MARGARET PYATT,
Recording Secretary.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10645. GORE.—Wanted parentage and Rev rec of Wm. Gore b in Ouslow Co., N. C. in 1751 His bros were James and Joseph and after leaving Duplin Co., N. C. settled in Columbus Co. Any inf will be greatly appreciated.—N. D. M.

10646. PRICE.—Wanted Rev rec and all dates of Veazey Price who lived in Balto. Co., Md. Wanted also dates of his w Anne Barton and names of their ch. They moved to Mason Co., Ky. and are bur at Maysville, Ky.

(a) HICKSON.—Wanted dates of Benj. Hickson (Hixon, Hixson) and of his w Sarah Dallas and names of their ch. He was a Rev sol in the 3rd Va. Regt.

(b) JACKSON.—Wanted Rev rec and all dates of Henry Jackson and his w Elizabeth—and names of their ch. Their s Wm. b in Bath Co., Ky. in 1795, m Esther Wallace.

(c) WALLACE.—Wanted Rev rec and all dates of Michael Wallace who served with Md. troops and also any inf of his w Charity —.—M. S. T.

10647. ALEXANDER-SANBORN-WILSON.—Would like to corres with desc of James Alexander, b 1749 and of his w Elizabeth Sanborn, b 1747 of Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N.C., and of Reuben Alexander b 1774 and of his w Jean Allen Wilson b 1772 of Mecklenburg Co., N. C.—L. A. S.

10648. HANKS.—Wanted names of w and ch, when married and to whom, and Rev rec of Abraham Hanks who lived in Va. and Ky. Also of John Hanks who was b Oct. 20, 1765 in Va.

(a) CRAIG.—Wanted Rev rec and date of m of Benjamin Craig, Sr., who lived in Va. and Ky.

(b) CABLE.—Wanted Rev rec, dates and name of w of Johnathen Cable who lived at Fairfield, Conn.

(c) READ.—Wanted Rev rec, dates and name of w of Daniel Read.—H. A. W.

10649. ROUSE.—Casper Rouse, (1734-1811). m Catherine Kimball. Wanted names of his bro and sisters, also of his ch with b dates when possible.

(a) WADLEIGH-BOYCE.—Benjamin Wadleigh (1759-1807) and his w Sarah Patten had dau Polly who m Reuben Boyce, (1793-1847). Reuben Boyce was b in N. H., the other three were b in Cambia, N. H., where Reuben Boyce and Polly were m. Wanted place of b of Reuben Boyce, his ances and that of Benj. Wadleigh and Sarah Patton.—J. W. B.

10650. SIMMONS-ROBERTS.—Wanted inf concerning Henry or Samuel Simmons, Rev sol of 7 years ser who emigrated from Va. to Henry Co., Ky., and later to Shelby, Ind. where he lived to be 115 yrs old. His w d at the age of 107. Their dau Sarah m Benj. Roberts and moved to Ill. in 1822. Wanted his dates and name of w and place of b and d.—B. D. M.

10651. MORSE.—Among the ch of Joseph Morse and w Keziah Cleaveland m Apr. 2, 1731 (Int. rec.) of Woodstock, Conn. were Benjamin, b May 15, 1732, m Betsey Allen; Josiah b Oct. 25, 1733; Anthony b Apr. 11, 1738, m 1762 Sarah Warner; and Peter b Sept. 2, 1742, m 1762 Sarah Ransom. Would like the names of the ch with dates of these sons of Joseph Morse. Wanted also ch with dates of marriages of

Nathaniel Morse (1728-1781) of Preston, Conn. who m Mary Morgan.

(a) ORTON.—Wanted ch with dates and marriages of Thomas Orton, Jr., bapt May 1, 1709 at Farmington, Conn. and joined the Church there in 1734. "And his ch were bapt." Was he the "Deacon" Thomas later of Tyringham, Mass.?

(b) MASON.—Wanted ances of John Mason, d Apr. 9, 1714, of Dedham, Mass. Had w Elizabeth who d Mar. 17, 1714. Their ch were John, b Sept. 25, 1695; Elizabeth, Sept. 22, 1697; Seth, b Feb. 19, 1707, m Rebecca—; Abigail, Apr. 8, 1703; Jonathan, May 27, 1705, m 1730, Hepsibeth Morse; Hannah, May 1, 1710; Noah, Nov. 14, 1712, m 1736, Keziah Mascraft;—B. A. C.

10652. MARTIN.—Wanted parentage and any inf of Anne Martin b Apr. 11, 1738 probably in Alexandria, Va., m Col. John Evans, probably before 1761.

(a) DILLE.—Wanted parentage of Ezra Dille b July 31, 1785 in Wash., Co., Penna. d Oct. 27, 1851, m Mary McFarland Sept. 22, 1814. Their ch were Wm. b July 14, 1815, d Oct. 11, 1815; Samuel L. b Sept. 27, 1816, Aug. 24, 1840; Daniel L. Apr. 28, 1819-Sept. 14, 1889; John A. July 19, 1821-Dec. 18, 1896; Hannah June 10, 1823-Oct., 1910; Cyrus Mar. 1. 1826-Sept. 19, 1894;—T. R. D.

10653. SMITH.—Wanted parentage, gen and Rev rec of Joseph Smith who lived nr Putney, Vt. in 1790. He was b 1744 and d in Gouverneur, N. Y. 1823. He m Olive Briggs b 1754, d 1838. Their ch were Joseph; Jonathan; Benjamin, Nathan and Isaac P. who m Abigail Johnson b 1788; Wanted her parentage.

(a) CRABB.—Wanted parentage, gen and Rev rec of John Crabb b 1753 and of his w Anne Lownsbury. They lived at Lansingburg, N. Y. and had a son Abyjah b 1780 who m Louise Button b 1784 d 1861.—R. L. V.

10654. ROOD.—Wanted parentage of Capt. David Rood who m Sarah Rogers in Salem, Wash. Co., N. Y. abt 1783.—L. L. G.

10655. BURNETT.—Roland Burnett b 1799 d at the age of 99 in Mo. emigrated from Ky. to Mo., and m Melinda—the 1st white ch b in Holt Co., Mo. Wanted maiden name of Melinda and gen of both Roland Burnett and Melinda with Rev rec.—L. G. B.

10656. WHITE.—Wanted ances of John, s of Wm. and Dianah White b Aug. 29, 1811, d June, 1879 m 1st Thankful, dau of Thomas and Samantha Fowler Clark. He and his bro Moses served in State Mil. about 1832, Allegheny Co., N. Y.—E. W.

10657. LUM.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Sylvanus Lum, b 1810, d 1872 at Clarendon, Mich., m Mary Bean (Bayn) at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y. in 1835. At the time of his marriage, Sylvanus lived in Orleans Co.,

N. Y. His father d when Sylvanus was about 9 yrs old. He had a bro Seth who d in Central Iowa. His sister Orpha m Nathaniel Bean, bro of Mary in 1835 also, and moved to Michigan, near Jackson. His mother lived in N. Y. many years after his father's death. Was his father's name Charles?—P. M. L. L.

10658. MURRAY.—George Murray b in Inverness, Scotland (year not known) came to America when quite young as a sol in the British army. He later m a Miss Snyder and settled at Reading, Pa. Later moved to Orange Co., N. Y. where he reared a family of eight boys and one girl, ending his life at this place. His 4th s, Wm. was b in 1773. Could this George Murray have been the Corp. in the pay roll of Capt. Robert Mullen's Co. of Marines, 1776? and reenlisted in 1777? This information greatly desired.—C. A. M. B.

10659. HERRIOTT.—Nathaniel Herriott b 1770 m Mary Chambers of Essex Co., N. J. about 1790. His father came from Scotland before the Rev. Did his father or the father of Mary Chambers have Rev rec?

(a) THOMPSON.—Wanted ances of Thomas Thompson and of his sister Martha Thompson Herriott who where b about 1790 and lived and d near Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa.—E. H. F.

10660. MADDEX-ELLIS.—Wanted gen of Marvin Maddux and Sally Ellis both natives of Ga., the parents of Wesley Maddux b in Ky. 1803. Also of James Henry Ellis b in Va., Nov. 25, 1828. Was there Rev rec. in any of these lines?

(a) VANGUNDY-ZUCK.—Wanted parentage of Annie VanGundy who m John Zuck in Pa., 1798. Also Rev rec in that line.

(b) LINTON.—Wanted ances of Mariah Eliza Linton who m David Zuck in Ross Co., Ohio, Apr. 11, 1833.

(c) GASTON.—Wanted maiden name of w of James Gaston b Apr. 15, 1747, s of John Gaston, patriot under British rule in Chester, S. C.—R. E. D.

10661. WINSLOW.—The Winslow Memorial, Vol. 1, p. 163 gives "John Winslow b at Barre, Mass. Mar. 27, 1769 a Rev sol." Have never been able to identify him with any of the John Winslow Rev records. He was the s of Jedediah and Sally Bigelow Winslow and d at Herman, N. Y. 1853 and is bur there. His childhood was spent in Vt. Can anyone give me his Rev rec?—F. B. F.

10662. CLINTON-MORRIS-PEASE-PIERSON.—Lawrence Clinton, b Ipswich, Mass. abt 1643 m 3rd w Margaret Painter Morris. Their sons Thomas; Joseph; George; Shubaal, b abt 1700, d Oct. 5, 1756 at Ft. Wm. Henry, m Elizabeth—came to New Haven before 1734. Is there rec of ser in French and Indian War? Rachel Pierson of Conn. about 1760 m Henry Clinton b

1727 s of Shubal Clinton. In 1763 lived in Barkhamstead, Conn. but by 1765 had moved to New Milford. Did her husband or father have Rev rec, and was she a desc of Abraham Pierson who came to Boston in 1640 and d 1678? Mehitable Pease m at Barkhamstead, Conn. 1796 to Lyman Clinton b 1771 in New Milford. Wanted her parentage and Rev rec of father.

(a) TOBY-WING.—Wanted gen of Zacheus Toby and of his w Elizabeth Wing. (Said to be desc of early Quakers) In 1818 they lived in Butternut, N. Y. where their ch Deborah b 1818 and Catherine b 1828 (possibly others). Moved to Galesburg, Mich. Elizabeth Wing had bro Samuel and Jerome.

(b) DURKEE.—Wanted ances and place of b of Eugene Orlando Durkee b in N. J. 1833. Had sisters Mary m—Wakeley; Sarah; Anna m—Babcock and bro Walter. At one time lived at Vineland, N. J.—M. B.

10663. WILLIAMS.—Having war rec of Rev ances Samuel Williams, would like names of his w and ch.—A.R.

10664. LEE.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Lee, b 1724, m John Perrin, b 1721. Was she the dau of Charles?—W. R. W.

10665. GREEN-MYER.—Joshua Green b 1769, d 1846 m 1805 Elizabeth Myer, or Kentle Myer and lived for a great number of years at Havre de Grace, Md. Wanted parentage of each with their Rev rec.

(a) CHANCE-HARRELL.—James Chance b 1795 d 1863 m in Ga. Sarah Anne Harrell d 1862. James Chance ser with the La. mil in the War of 1812. Wanted his parentage. Did his father or grandfather have Rev rec?—P. G. C.

10666. CURTIS.—Hila (Highlia) Curtis b Oct. 16, 1782 d June 22, 1859 m William Wheeler. Their ch were Challenge Smith b 1800; Daniel Hotchkiss; John Nelson; Wm. Riley, b 1810; Ransley; George and Eunice. All the ch except Daniel moved to Mich. where he later located. Would like 'to corres with some of their desc. Hila Curtis Wheeler's father—Curtis, enlisted at Bristol, Conn. returned later and d there. His w drew a pension and she later m—Catlin. She lived to be 96 yrs old. Wanted father's Christian name and maiden name of mother.—J. B. R.

10667. GIBBONS.—Want parentage of Sarah Gibbons who m Thomas Thornburg in 1745. probably lived in Pa. Wanted ances and Colonial ser of Thomas Thornburg.

(a) MOORE.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of John Moore who lived in Balto., sometimes thought of Westmoreland Co., Pa. In 1790 he lived in Northumberland Co., Pa. where he probably d. He m Anne, dau of Thomas Thornburg.

(b) DAVIS.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Davis who m Cornelius Putnam of Sutton,

Mass. Putnam and his w lived in Tolland, Conn. where some of their ch were b.—N. M. * 10668. DINSMORE.—Adam Dinsmore and his bro Thomas ser in the War of 1812 in Erie, Pa. Adam m Margot Finley of Finley Lake, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. who was b abt 1786. They lived at Northeast Pa. Their ch were Wm.; and Nancy who m first—Bailey and 2nd,—McCumber; Isabel m Lorenzo Austin; Alexander b 1814 at Northeast, Pa.; Thomas; Diantha b 1820 m Robert McCartney; Jessee b 1816; Permeno; Eliza b 1809 m—Dinsmore and went West; Mary Jane, m James McCartney, bro of Robert. They took Church letters from the Presbyterian Church in 1832. Wanted dates and parentage and Rev rec of father of Adam Dinsmore. William Dinsmore m Isabel Porter Aug. 26, 1788, Third Presbyterian Church, Phila. Wanted parentage of both and names of their ch.

(a) GILLET.—Jerusha Gillett b May 27, 1768 m Chauncy Barnes, and 2nd, Abel Pond, of Poultny, Vt. in 1806. She d in N. Y. State 1842. Wanted place of her m with Barnes, names of their ch and her parentage and Rev rec of her father.—E. G. M.

10669. PARKER.—Can anyone tell me where I can find the Bible of Titus Parker b Wallingford, Conn. Feb. 23, 1728 d Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y. June 25, 1811? He was a blacksmith in Lennox, Mass. and was called "Titus of Lennox." Children b in Lennox were Rufus; Titus; Hannah; Linus; Elevada; Martha. Wanted maiden name of his w Martha.

(a) HUSTON.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Huston, Judge of Salien Co., Court, Mo. b Va. d Arrow Rock, Mo. 1865. He built the Arrow Rock Tavern which has been put in shape by the D.A.R. He m 1st, Sarah Brownlee, and 2nd, Elizabeth Lawless. Any inf of Benjamin Lawless and w Betsey Samuels, both of Bowling Green, Ky. will be greatly appreciated.

(b) THOMPSON.—Wanted parentage of Judge Philip W. Thompson, Judge of Salien Co. Court, Mo. b Va. 1790, d Arrow Rock, Mo. 1870, m in Old Franklin, Mo. 1818, Brunette Lawless.

(c) SMITH-DANDRIDGE.—Wanted name of father of Bartlett Smith b Nov. 25, 1734 d Dec. 29, 1797 who is said to have m Miss—Dandridge, sister of the w of George Washington. Bartlett m Susannah Spencer b Apr. 4, 1741. d June 26, 1803. Their s, Meriwether Smith who m Judith Woodson Childs. Ref. "The Woodsons and their Connections" by Henry Morton Woodson.

(d) HALL.—Wanted all inf of the Rev. Nathan Hall who, with his s, Rev. Randolph Hall, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. —C. P. S.

10670. LUTZ-OR LUDWIG-BERRY.—Wanted inf concerning—Lutz, a baker in the Colonial Army. His ch were Sarah m—Carroll; Kate, m—Jenkins; Elizabeth, b 1786 m 1806 in Lancaster Co., Pa. Peter s of Peter and Margaret Kublings Berry. Peter Berry, Sr. served in Lancaster Co. mil. Would like to corres with any of his desc. Wanted also names of w and other ch of—Lutz.

(a) BROWN.—Thomas Brown b 1638, Lynn, Mass., m 1652 Mary Newhall. Was he a s of Peter Brown of the *Mayflower*?

(b) COX-REED.—Wanted parentage of Nancy or Sarah Cox b June 4, 1800, Middletown, Ohio, m abt 1820, Dayton, Ohio, Abraham, s of Brewster and Sarah Rogers Reed. Reed gen also desired.

(c) MARTIN.—Wanted christian names and dates of—Martin and w Margaret who lived in Weston, Va. their ch were William; John; James; Charles; Margaret; Polly; Nancy; and Catherine b 1800, m George Smith. Their dau Lovisa b Dec. 4, 1819, m 1836, David Crockett. The Martins moved to Butler Co., Ohio, and Ind.—L. C. B.

10671. HOWES.—Wanted all inf and parentage of Ebenezer Howes, Jr. who was b Sept. 8, 1705, at Yarmouth, Mass. and moved to Stratford, Conn. abt 1735. His name disappears from the records at Yarmouth about 1735 and appears in the records at Stratford, Conn. He m Mary Brinsmaid.—E. B. L.

10672. HURD.—Wanted gen of Simeon Hurd who ser in the War of 1812. Family came from N. H. or Conn. to nr PanYan, Yates, Co., N. Y. m Annis Kidder.

(a) HARRINGTON.—Wanted gen of Lucas Harrington, Capt. in the War of 1812, m Martha Ailsworth. Capt. Harrington came to Elk Co., Pa. from New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N. Y.—B. G. K.

10673. FAUNTLEROY.—Colonel Wm. Fauntleroy of Naylor's Hold, Richmond Co. Va. b June 28, 1713 d 1793, m 1st, Elizabeth—and 2nd Peggy Murdock. Where did he gain his title of Col.? Did he give Rev ser. Wanted also the Rev ser of Joseph Fauntleroy of Mars Hill, Richmond Co., Va. s of Col. Wm. and Peggy M. Fauntleroy b May 30, 1754, d Dec. 1, 1815, m abt 1785 Elizabeth Foushee Fauntleroy, his cousin. Wanted also Rev rec, dates and list of the ch of Bushrod Fauntleroy of Spotsylvania Co., Va. s of Griffin and Anne Bushrod Fauntleroy who m Elizabeth Foushee of Richmond Co., Va.—M. E. F.

10674. SANBORN.—Wanted records of the Sanborn family. Wanted parentage of Caleb Mastin Sanborn b Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y. Had bros and sisters; Nelson; Luther, Julia and Marcella. Their father d 1848 in Michigan.—O. S. A.

10675. BRUCE.—Wanted maiden name of

Sarah—who m Moses Bruce abt 1765 at Worcester, Mass. Wanted also all dates of Sarah. Moses Bruce was a Minute Man in Capt. Josiah Fay's Co. Wanted date and place of his death.

(a) GOULD OR GOLD.—Wanted parentage of Anna Gould who m Durias Hatch at Roxbury, Vt., Apr. 10, 1804.—G. H. N.

10676. RICE.—Wanted Rev rec of Josiah Rice of Framingham, Mass. or of Buckminster Rice b July 19, 1765, s of Josiah and Mary Rice of Framingham, Mass.—L. H. R. J.

10677. MERRIFIELD-BRITTON.—Wanted gen of, dates and rec of the Signing of the Association Test by Thomas (5) Merrifield of Dedham, Mass. Merrifield family originally from Dorchester. Thomas (5) m Mary — abt 1735. Wanted her maiden name and parentage. Their ch were Sarah b 1736; Timothy 1739; Asaph 1741; Phoebe 1742; Hannah 1745. The last-named widow Hannah Merrifield Ranstead m 2nd Seth Britton, Rev sol of East Westmoreland, N. H. Wanted Britton gen.—A. M. J.

10678. ELLERY-BRUCE-PERHAM.—Wanted Rev rec, names of ch of Benjamin Ellery (1725–1797) of Newport, R. I., bro of Wm. Ellery, the "Signer," m 2nd, Mehitabel Redwood. Their s Abraham Redwood Ellery, b 1773 m Rebecca Bruce. Wanted her dates and parentage, and Rev ser of her father. Their s, Abraham Redwood Ellery, Jr., b 1796, m 1819 Rachel Perham of Upton, Mass., dau of Aaron, b 1775, d 1833, m 1st, Henrietta Bartlett, b 1776 and 2nd Betsey Hill (1780–1844). Wanted ances of both Henrietta Bartlett and Betsey Hill with any Rev record in the line. Aaron Perham was the s of Benj. (1733–1812) and Rachel Clemens. Wanted her ances.—E. M. C.

10679. HOLMAN.—James Holman of Goochland Co., Va., was Burgess 1732–1740. Wanted his parentage. Henry Holman was in Capt. Gunby's Regt. Washington Co. Wanted his parentage. Who was Capt. Holman whose funeral took place in Goochland Co., Va., June 12, 1759?—D. B. H.

10680. SYLVESTER-WARE.—Wanted all inf of Solomon Sylvester b 1779 m 1804 in Cazenovia, N. Y., Susannah Ware b 1784, d 1815. Their dau Angeline b 1812 m David Field, 1831, d Dec. 19, 1863. Wanted names of their other ch and Rev rec of father of Solomon Sylvester and also of his w Susannah Ware.—A. F. G.

10681. SCOFIELD.—Ebenezer Scofield, Rev sol had s Seely b 1781 d 1813 m Lydia Pixley. Wanted dates of her b and d.—E. S. S.

10682. RIDGWAY.—Wanted Colonial ser of Richard Ridgway who m Elizabeth Drews and lived nr Trenton, N. J. Wanted also Colonial ser of David Ridgway who m Jane Burr in 1762.—F. S.

10683. THOMPSON.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of father of Caleb Thompson who m Elizabeth Honeywell and was in the War of 1812 and lived in Warren Co., Pa.

(a) MARSH.—Wanted ances of Joseph Marsh who m Maria Philips and lived and d nr Kiantone, Pa. His bros and sisters were Susan; Phoebe; William; Thomas and Ross.

(b) WEDDLE.—Wanted parentage of William; Dave and John Weddle b in N. Y. City.

(c) GRUMMONS.—Wanted ances of John W. Grummons b in N. Y. was in the Civil War at Sparta, Wisc.—F. E. G.

10684. HARTLEY-FRASER.—Mary Ann Fraser was dau of Mary Hartley of Charleston, S. C., and Lewis Alexander Fraser. They settled in St. John, N. B., and he was the s of Adm. Alexander Fraser. Wanted all inf of Hartley and Fraser families.—L. C. B.

10685. HOLMAN.—Wanted Rev rec of Henry Holman who lived in Hagerstown, Md., and d in Washington Co., Pa., m Catherine Sheplar. Their ch were Anne; Mary; Margaret; Ellen; Hannah; Adam; Joseph; Catherine; John and Elizabeth. Tradition says that he entered the Rev at Phila. and was commissioned Capt. Can this be proved?—L. J. R.

10686. HARDIN.—Wanted parentage of Adam Hardin who m — Tabor abt 1780. Adam Hardin was Wilkes Co., Ga., in 1789 and later went to Putnam Co. His s John was a pioneer of Troupe Co., Ga. Was Adam's father a sol in the Rev?—W. R.

10687. FORD.—Wanted ances and names of ch of Capt. Jesse Ford who ser in New Haven Alarm 1779, Tyron's invasion of Conn. Would like to corres with his desc.

(a) SALISBURY.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Rebecca Salisbury w of Abijah Ford of Hebron, Conn., a Rev sol. Abijah and Rebecca were both bur at Salisbury, N. Y.

(b) BURWELL.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Elizabeth Burwell w of Amos Coe, Rev sol. Lived at Southbury, Conn., 1790, and removed to Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where their dau Clarissa Coe was b.

(c) LEE.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Rane Lee who m Zebinus Poole Dec. 20, 1782, at Dighton, Mass.—F. F. P.

10688. TAYLOR - WALTON.—William Taylor of the Rev lived nr Ruchersville, Culpepper Co., Va., m — Walton. Had 9 sons and 1 dau Elizabeth. Sons were William, Jr., b 1774; Bars; Henry and John. Wanted names of the other five. Just after the Rev, said William Taylor, Sr., and family moved to Elbert, or Wilkes Co., Ga., and settled on Hicking's Creek, nr Savannah River. Some of the family later removed to Va. and other states. Wanted parentage of Wm. Taylor and his Rev rec. George Walton, signer, had a bro Jesse.

Wanted names of his w and ch. Did he have a dau Mary who m Wm. Taylor?—A. T. T.

10689. WEBB.—Col. Azariah Webb b at Windham, Conn., Oct. 11, 1748, d at Guildhall, Vt., Apr. 10, 1846, m Lucy Andrews who d at Guildhall, Vt., Oct. 6, 1803, age 58 yrs. Wanted date and place of their m; names of their ch with their dates of b and names of persons they m. Col. Azariah was a resident of Piermont, N. H., during Rev.—K. J. B.

10690. KENNEDY.—Wanted ances and family of Thomas Kennedy (Canade) of Hartford, or East Hartford, Conn., who d abt 1751. Did he have sons, John; Samuel and David, who was bapt Mar. 7, 1750, at East Hartford?

(a) WOOD.—Wanted ances with dates of Robert Wood of East Windsor, Conn., m Abigail dau of Nathaniel Barber who m Mary Filley July 2, 1711. Their ch were Robert; Capt. John; Abigail; Robert; Obadiah; James; Jemima; Mary and Chloe.—M. B. A.

10691. LEONARD-BIGGS.—James Leonard of Pa. m Jane Biggs of Va. Their s Harvey, b Nov. 20, 1812, in Warren Co., Ohio, m Pelagie Bengnoir b 1814 at St. Louis, Mo. Their dau Pelagie m John Ryan and later moved to Cato. Harvey Leonard was Sheriff of Dearborn Co., Ind., for yrs, his father having moved there when he was a young boy. Wanted parentage, dates and places of b of James Leonard and his w Jane Briggs.

(a) CUNNINGHAM.—Rebecca Lauck dau of Peter (1753-1839) Winchester, Va., m John Cunningham of Va. Wanted his parentage with dates.

(b) FOUT-GROVE (GROFF, VAN GROFF).—Greenberry Fout m Ann Eliza Grove of Frederick Co., Md. Wanted both lines with dates and Rev ser of ances.—P. J. McH.

10692.—DEYO - KETCHAM - HOUSE. — Wanted ances of Wm. Deyo and also of his w Elizabeth Ketcham b 1775 d 1861. Their s was Dr. Palmer Deyo. Wanted also ances of Norris G. House of Hartford, Conn.—L. D. N.

10693. WOOD.—Wanted Rev rec of Ephraim Wood of Middleboro, Mass., b abt 1715, d 1781, m 1st Mary Lazelle and 2nd Mary (Leach) Soule. Had dau Hulda, b 1765. Did she m Samuel Marsh, of Hartland, Vt.?

(a) COOK.—Wanted parentage of Daniel Cook b 1763 at Northampton, Mass. Served as sol in Capt. Ebenezer Strong Co., Hampshire Co., Mass. mil, m abt 1791 Rebecca Pomeroy. Moved to Rochester, N. Y., and d 1806 at Marcellus, N. Y.

(b) DAVIS.—Wanted parentage of Albinus Davis b Mar. 26, 1765, at Hagerstown, Md., m abt 1790 Sarah Carter and removed in 1795 to Elm Grove, W. Va. Wanted also parentage of Sarah Carter b Dec. 31, 1769.

(c) SMITH.—Wanted date and place of b and parentage of Sylvanus Smith who m Diana or

Dianah Fisk before 1774 and was living nr Woodstock, Vt., in 1790.—J. O. D.

10694. MILLS.—Wanted dates of b & d, parentage and all other inf abt J. Mills who signed the Association Test, Aug. 16, 1776, at Nottingham, N. H. John (Job)? Mills from Dearfield Parade, N. H., m 1746 Anne (5) Cilley (Capt. Joseph (4) Nottingham, N. H., b 1726. John (Job?) and Anne Cilley Mills are bur in Nottingham, N. H., but tombstones are illegible, and dates are not on town records. Their ch were Alice b 1748, m Sgt. Charles Glidden; Capt. Joseph b 1749 was in Gen. Joseph Cilley's Regt. in 1775, so was probably at war and did not sign Association Test.—A. M. J.

10695.—RICHARDSON - WILLIAMS. — Amos Richardson, a Rev sol was b Jan. 10, 1741, in Va. Married 1765 Mary Peterson and d 1815 in Edgefield Dist., S. C. Was a member of Capt. William Butler's Co. of volunteer mil. The ch David, b 1767; Susannah 1769; Ruth 1771. David m Frances Williams b 1773, d 1820, had 9 ch. Susannah m Young Allen and had 3 ch. Ruth m Benj. Bunting and had 3 ch. Wanted parentage of Amos Richardson and also of Frances Williams.—S. S. H.

10696. COLE.—Wanted gen with Rev rec of Azor Cole who came to Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., from somewhere in New England soon after the Rev. His ch were Azor L.; and John C.—A. L. C.

10697. FOSTER.—Wanted Rev rec of William Foster b 1733 at Tisbury, Mass., m 1760 Deborah Lewis and d at Ashfield, Mass., 1801.

(a) HALL.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Hall b 1781 nr Abbeville, S. C., moved to Forsythe Co., Ga., m Mary Hamilton and d 1854.

(b) PEEPLES.—Wanted any inf of Nathan Peebles whose dau Nancy m John Radford Browning in Culpeper Co., Va.

(c) HOWARD.—Wanted Rev rec of William Howard whose dau Elizabeth m Lieut. Edward Douglas in N. C.

(d) DAVIS.—Wanted inf concerning the grandparents of Jefferson Davis. His father's sister m John Smith of Augusta Co., Va. Was his grandfather a Rev sol.—E. S. L.

10698. WILLIAMS.—Wanted parentage and names of ch of Isaac and Elizabeth Williams probably of Mass. One s Oliver was Capt. in Col. George H. Nellis' Regt from Montgomery Co., N. J., War of 1812. Wounded at Sackett Harbor. He m Rachel Swift who was b at Lebanon, Conn., afterward lived at Fabius, N. Y.

(a) SWIFT.—Wanted parentage and names of ch of John and Jerusha Swift of Mansfield, Conn. Their s John b Aug. 23, 1761, enlisted from same place in Rev War, m Ann Throope of Lebanon, Conn., Sept. 19, 1782. He d at Fabius, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1838.—J. M. D.

10699. LEWIS.—Thomas Lewis, one of the drafters of the Augusta, Va., Resolution; Burgess; and also ser in the Rev d 1790. He was the s of John and Margaret Lynn Lewis. Wanted names of his ch and who they m.

(a) HARVEY.—William Harvey moved from Va. to Silver Creek, Madison Co., Ky., abt 1790. His ch were William, m Elizabeth Cook; Nancy m Thomas Phelps; Polly m Thomas Patterson; Rice m Polly Walkup. There were other ch wanted their names. Wanted also name of his w and his Rev rec.—E. H. H.

10700. HUSTON.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Houston b May 17, 1809, in Hamilton Co., Ohio, m David Carroll. Her bros and sisters were Paul; Samuel; James and Wm. Houston and Martha who m Thomas Burns; and Elizabeth who m David Williamson. Did they have Rev ances?—A. B. C.

10701. WRIGHT-DORROH.—Wanted gen of Pleasant Timothy Wright of S. C. who m Susan Andison whose mother was — Long. He moved from Abbeville Court House, S. C., to Green Co., Ala., abt 1815. James Dorrah m Belinda Hyle Wright and moved from Laurens Co., S. C., to Green Co., Ala. His bros were Samuel and John who settled in Perry Co., Ala., and another bro who settled in Noxubee Co., Miss. Wanted James Dorrah's parentage and country from which they came.—M. L. F.

10702. WELLS.—Wanted parentage with dates of Henry Wells b Dec. 25, 1776, m Mar. 17, 1805, Sophia Breed, dau of Prentice and Mercy Breed of Stonington, Conn. Did his father die in Rev?—E. W. H.

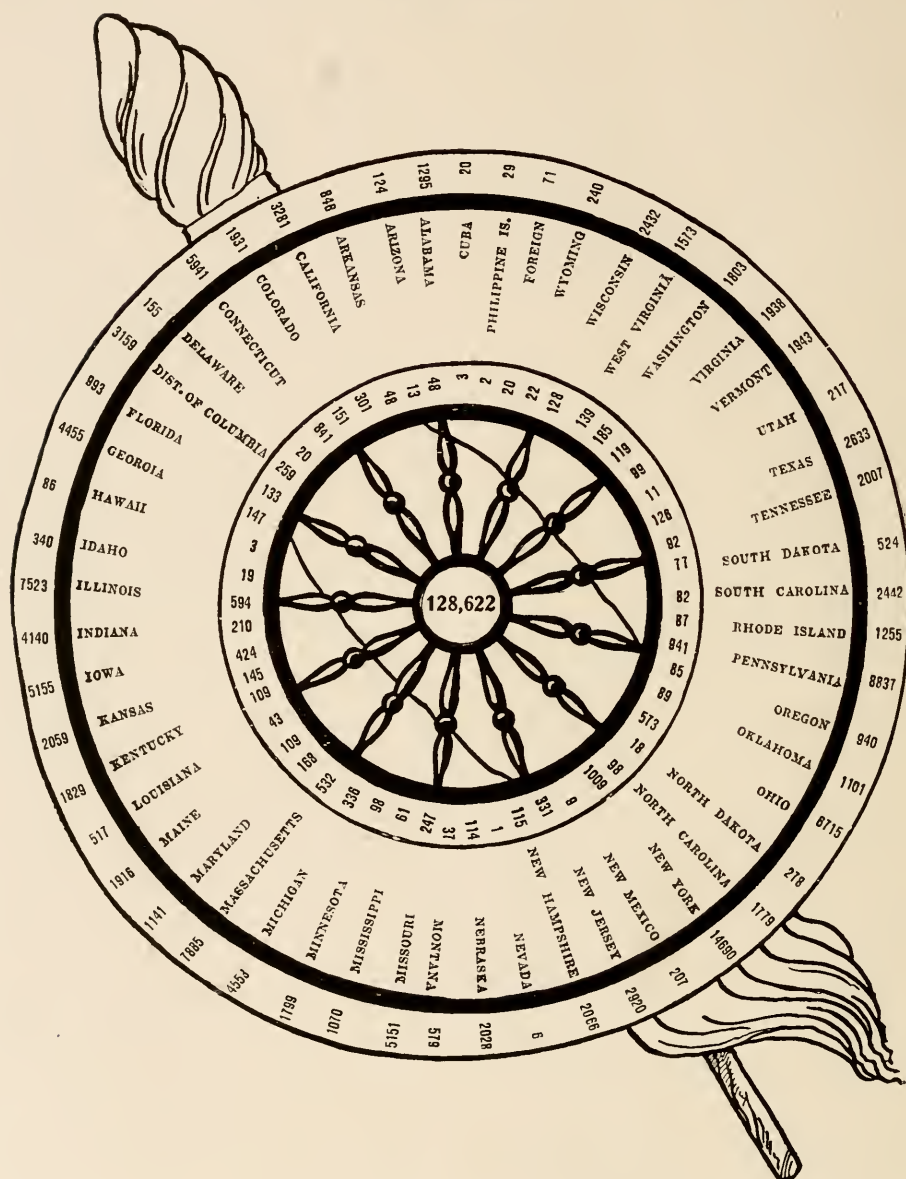
10703. HERBERT.—Wanted ances and their nativity of Walter Herbert, Sr., who settled in Newberry Co., S. C., before the Rev. He was father of Esq. Walter Herbert of Newberry Co., S. C., who d abt 1855, and of Rebecca Herbert who m Isaac Jenkins of Newberry Co., S. C.—H. M. M.

10704. VANVALKENBURG - HARRISON.—James VanValkenburg b Jan. 20, 1781, m in Chatham, N. Y., in what is now Columbia Co., Sally Harrison. Wanted dates of b, m & d of Sally Harrison, her parentage and Rev rec of her father. The grandfather of James VanValkenburg received land in what is now Columbia Co. Wanted names of James' parents. He d Apr. 1, 1882, age 101 yrs 2 mo & 21 days.

(a) CRIPPIN.—Daniel Crippin b Feb. 26, 1786, m Lovicy — b Dec. 26, 1785. Wanted parentage of both their dau Angelica Crippin b Apr. 21, 1813, m in Otsego Co., N. Y., James Fletcher VanValkenburg, s of James and Sally Harrison VanValkenburg.—M. E. E.

10705. REYNOLDS.—Wanted gen of Sidney Reynolds who m Ellen dau of Hiram Farnum, all of Vt., and d in Vt. abt 1850. Wanted also any inf of the Farnum family.—E. R. T.

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WHOLE No. 363

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts

N the year 1657, or thereabouts, and during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, John and Lawrence Washington, brothers, immigrated from the north of England and settled at Bridges Creek on the Potomac River in the County of Westmoreland, but from whom they descended the subscriber is possessed of no document to ascertain."

So, in 1791, wrote President Washington to Sir Isaac Heard, the Garter Knight-at-Arms in London. At this date the Washingtons had been Virginians for a hundred and thirty-three years, and George Washington had become "a citizen of the United States," as he described himself in his will. Many persons, misled perhaps by James Russell Lowell's characterization of Abraham Lincoln as "the first American," are apt to think and speak of Washington as an Englishman transplanted in America. His life, his fortunes, his hopes were first Virginian and, after the Confederation was formed, they were national. He was English only in the sense that the spirit of liberty was in his blood.

Although the origin of his family was of only casual interest and of no impor-

tance to Washington, it is of moment to such as find in ancestry the controlling forces of the life of the individual. Many books have been written on the subject, and there is as much reason to believe with Mr. Albert Welles¹ that Washington was descended from Odin, the founder of Scandinavia, B.C. 70, as there is to credit another more modest statement that he sprang from Thorfin the Dane, who is reputed to have reached these shores in A.D. 1007. After years of solemn absurdities printed by imaginative genealogists, it remained for Mr. Henry F. Waters to discover in 1889, a century after Washington had confessed ignorance, that the father of the immigrants was Lawrence Washington, M.A. (Oxford), a son of Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, a brother of Sir William Washington, of Packington, and of Sir John Washington, of Thrapton. Lawrence was successively student, lector and fellow of Brasenose and proctor of the University of Oxford. He left the university to become rector of Purleigh, a valuable living in Essex; and during "the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell," he

¹ *Pedigree and History of the Washington Family*, 1879.

At the year 1571, on the boats,
and then the suspension
River Cromwell

John Lawrence Washington. Brothers

Emigrated from the north of Ireland, and
settled at Bridges Creek, on Potomac River, in the
County of Westmoreland. But in a short time they
decided the subscriber is possessed of no docu-
ment to ascertain. —

John Washington was employed, with re-
sult against the Indians in the war, and as a
consequence of his services was made a Colonel;
and the Parish where he lived was called af-
ter him. —

He married Ann Pope, and left issue two sons,
Lawrence and John, and one daughter, who mar-
ried John Francis Wright. — The time of his death the
subscriber is not able to ascertain — but it appears
that he was interred in a Vault which had been
erected at Bridges Creek. —

Lawrence Washington his eldest son, married
Mildred Warner, daughter of Col. Augustine
Warner of Gloucester County, by whom he had two
sons, John and Augustine, and one daughter mar-
ried. He died in 1697 and was interred in
the Family Vault at Bridges Creek. —

is not known to the subscriber.

Mildred, daughter of ^{Washington} ~~Washington~~ was twice married, but never had a child - Elizabeth never was married - Catherine married Philip Lewis brother of the first. He had a son and daughter - son is the eldest, is now living - Frances died without issue.

Augustine, son of Lawrence and Mildred Washington, married Sarah Butler, the daughter of Jacob Butler of Westminster ad. April 20th 1715 by whom he had three sons - Butler (who died young) Lawrence and Augustine, and one daughter Sarah who died young & a child. - Sarah, wife of Augustine died Nov. 24th 1728 and was buried in the family vault at Bridges, Bock. -

Augustine then married Bath March 6th 1730: by whom he had issue George^{2d} born Feb. 22nd 1731; Betty, born June 20th 1733; Anne, born Nov. 16th 1734; John Augustine, born Jan. 13th 1735; Charles - Jan. 1st 1738; and Mildred June 21st 1739; who died Oct. 28th 1740. - Augustine departed this life April 12th 1742 aged 49 years and was interred at Bridges Bock in the Church of his ancestors. -

Lawrence, son of Augustine and Sarah Washington, married July 10th 1743 - Ann, eldest daughter of Bath. - William Fairfax of Fairfax County by whom he had issue Sarah, born Oct. 1st 1747 1744 - who died Jan. 2nd 1745 - Fairfax born August 22nd 1747. and died Jan. 1st 1748 - Anne, born Sept. 1st 1748 who died in 1749 - Sarah, born Jan. 1st 1750 who died in 1751 - in 1752 Lawrence himself died. aged about 34 and was interred in a vault which he had caused to be

his friend at the
last of his

was deprived of his living by Parliament, ostensibly because he was a frequenter of ale-houses, a drunkard and "a malignant royalist." As a matter of testimony, he appears to have been upright, pious, and exemplary in conduct. That he severely arraigned Parliament was sufficient excuse for taking from him a rich living. He died in poverty in 1652; but after the Restoration, his wife enjoyed one-fifth of the tithes and profits of Purleigh during the two years that she survived him.

Those who are so disposed, may trace the English Washingtons back for seven generations prior to the John and Lawrence of the immigration. It is known that John was the executor of his mother's will, and Lawrence had inherited property in England. Evidently they had means to buy considerable land in Virginia, when they arrived in 1658.

Westmoreland County, then but recently set off from Northumberland, extended nearly a hundred miles along the Virginia bank of the Potomac even to the Great Falls, whence the city of Washington now gets its water-supply. Bridges Creek, as the Washingtons called their location, furnished power for their water-mill, while the broad Potomac not only formed a highway for the great staple, tobacco, sold in English markets, but it presented to the eye a pleasing prospect. The house John built probably stood on the tree-covered bluff, commanding an extensive view over the broad Potomac and its peaceful headlands. It had four rooms on the first floor, with chambers above.

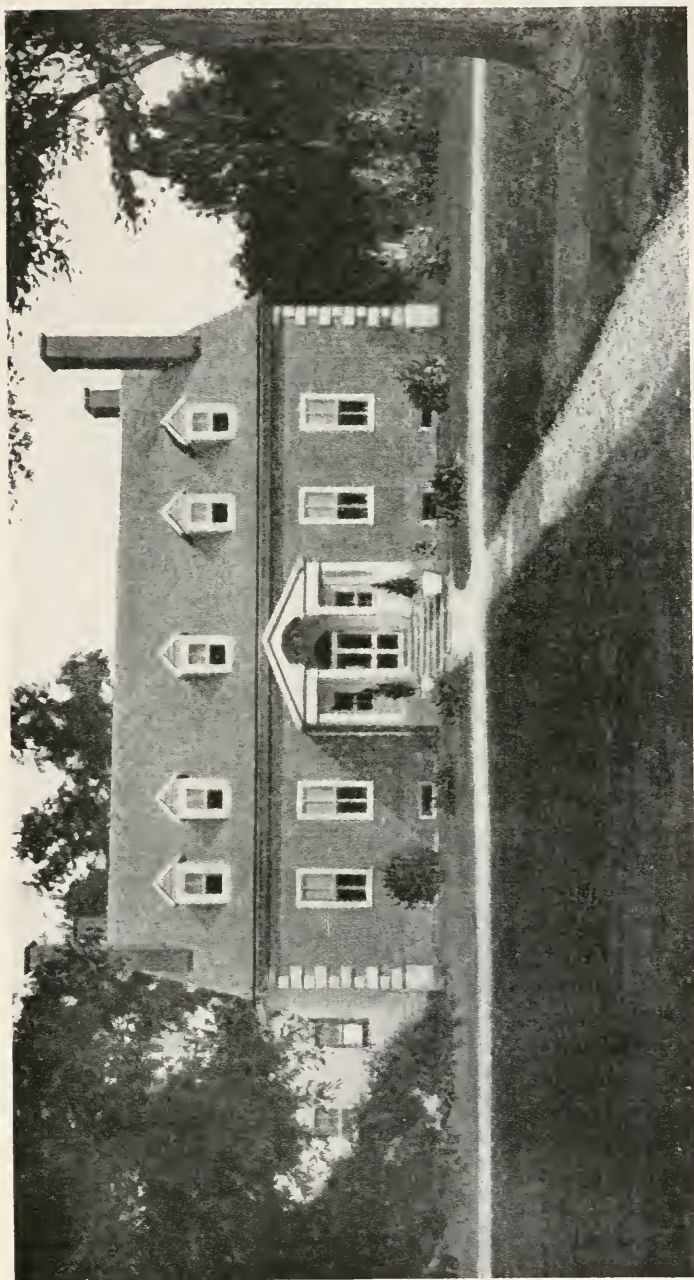
How dignified and commodious so comparatively small a house could be made, may best be learned from Gunston Hall on the Potomac, a dwelling built by George Mason a century after the Washington house was begun, and used by him as the seat of an estate of some

seventeen thousand acres, with all the appanages of a community of several hundred people. At all events, we may well believe that the Washington house was quite in keeping with John Washington's position in the community, which was that of a colonel in the Virginia and Maryland war against the Indians, a member of the Assembly, and an active man of business.

The English wife and the two children who came with him did not long survive the transplanting; and in due course he took to wife the daughter of a neighbor, Ann Pope by name, who became the mother of his sons, Lawrence and John, and of his daughters, Elizabeth and Ann. Land being the wealth of the community, John Washington set himself to the task of enlarging his holdings, and among his acquisitions was an undivided half of five thousand acres on the upper Potomac, an area which included the present site of Mount Vernon, for which he paid by the usual course of importing settlers.

In 1677, after nearly a score of busy years in America, his body was laid in the tomb built for his English wife and children. The burial-place of the Washingtons was near Bridges Creek, a mile from the reputed site of the house, where Congress has provided a meagre monument to mark the birthplace, while the tomb has been permitted to go to decay. A road almost impassable under the best weather conditions, leads off the main highway for a mile and a half to the first home of the Washingtons.

Virginia is preparing to improve the road into Wakefield; and a movement is on foot to revive the glorious memories of Westmoreland County, by making accessible and restoring sites and buildings of first historic importance. Perhaps no other equal area in the United States has produced so many men of first



NORTH FRONT OF GUNSTON HALL ON THE POTOMAC RIVER. NAMED FOR THE ANCESTRAL HOME IN STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

importance in the beginnings of this government. In Westmoreland, Presidents Washington and Madison were born; here too is located the seat of Governor Thomas Lee, Stratford House, rebuilt after a fire with money contributed by Queen Caroline. Stratford was the birthplace of Francis Lightfoot Lee and Richard Henry Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence; and of Arthur Lee, representative of the Colonies in England and France; and Light-horse Harry Lee, the friend and eulogist of Washington; and Robert Edward Lee, the general of the Confederate armies. Stratford House is falling into decay, and no more pious duty is laid on any community than that of preserving one of the most illustrious houses in all America.

John Washington's eldest son, Lawrence, married Mildred, the daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner, of Gloucester County; Lawrence died at the early age of thirty-six, leaving John, Augustine and Mildred. In due time his widow married George Gale, and together they went to England to settle the English portion of Lawrence Washington's estate, taking the three young Washington children with them. Within the year she died in England and was buried there. Just what became of the children during their minority is not certain. Eventually, John settled in Gloucester County, probably on the maternal acres; while Augustine occupied the old home at Bridges Creek.

Augustine took after his grandfather, John Washington, being active, energetic, successful. The tract on the upper Potomac having fallen to his sister Mildred, he bought it from her for £180. Also he acquired various other properties, including some lands in King George's County, fourteen miles from

Fredericksburg, which he sold in 1725 to the Principo Company of Virginia and Maryland. This company, promoted by British capitalists, began the manufacture of pig-iron in Maryland in 1717, and the year following shipped three and a half tons to England, the first iron exported from America. Augustine Washington had a contract for getting out the ore, hauling it two miles to the furnace, and then transporting the pig-iron six miles to the Potomac landing. In 1751 the company controlled the foreign market, exporting 3000 tons, to 200 tons from Pennsylvania and 60 tons from the remainder of the country. At this time England's total production of iron was less than 17,000 tons. Augustine Washington's interest in the company probably amounted to one-twelfth, besides the profits from his contract.²

On becoming of age, Augustine had married Jane Butler, the daughter of a Westmoreland neighbor. After thirteen years of married life his wife died, leaving two sons and a daughter. Three years³ later he married Mary, the daughter of Colonel Joseph Ball, of Lancaster County, by whom he had six children—George, Elizabeth, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred.

Not much is known of Mary Ball. There is small difficulty in providing for her a genealogy in England going back to William Ball, of Northamptonshire, who departed this life in 1480. It is certain enough that Colonel William Ball, son of William Ball, of Lincoln's Inn,

² *Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, vol. xi, 1887; the Virginia ore gave out in 1753; Lawrence Washington was then the resident officer of the company. In 1780 Maryland confiscated the property, which was sold for £90,000, Washington's share being £7500. The manager had espoused the American cause and had manufactured iron for the Revolution. He thus saved his share, £10,000.

³ March 6, 1730.

came to Virginia about the time the Washington family arrived, and settled at the mouth of Corotoman Creek, in Lancaster County. Mary Ball's father, the second son of the original William, lived at "Epping Forest," in the county of his birth. He married twice: the son of his first wife, Joseph, was alternately



VIEW FROM WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE

a London lawyer and a Virginia planter. His second wife, the widow Johnson so-called, was the mother of five daughters, all of whom married well. The youngest daughter, Mary, married Augustine Washington.⁴ In her youth she was known as "the Rose of Epping Forest"; but unfortunately no portrait of her, either as a young or an elderly woman, exists, and the descriptions of her face in later years betoken strength of will rather than beauty.

George Washington was born in the family home, "Wakefield," in Westmoreland County, at ten o'clock on the morning of February 22, 1732, and on the 16th of April he was baptized in due form, with Mrs. Beverly Whiting, Captain Christopher Brooks and his aunt, Mrs. Mildred Gregory, as his sponsors. His father was thirty-eight and his mother was twenty-eight years old at the time of his birth. He was the fifth child of his father and the first child of his

mother. At that time the family included Lawrence, fourteen years old, and Augustine, aged twelve—both probably at school at Appleby,⁵ in Northumberland County, England—and Mildred, a girl of ten, who died when George was two years old. Besides these brothers and sister, there were two families of cousins. John Washington had eight children, the oldest of whom was seventeen years older than George, while the youngest was but two years his senior. His aunt Mildred had three girls, the youngest of whom was twelve. Thus he had plenty of young companions.

When, in the spring of 1743, Lawrence Washington died suddenly of gout of the stomach, it was found that he had made suitable provision in his will for his widow and his children. To his eldest son, Lawrence, he left the Hunting Creek Estates, whereon he had built some sort of a house, but it is not altogether certain whether he or his son Lawrence



VIEW FROM WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE

built the building which now forms the central portion of the Mount Vernon mansion. With the 2500 acres went a water-mill and the slaves who worked the plantation. In addition he gave to

⁵ The academy at Appleby was established by a friend of the Fairfaxes, whose children were educated there. This accounts for the presence of the Washington boys at that seemingly remote place.

⁴ March 6, 1730-31.

Lawrence his interest in the Principo Iron Works. To his second son, Augustine, he bequeathed his family home in Westmoreland County, together with its appurtenances. For his widow he provided ready money, or the means of obtaining it, and placed her in control of the property bequeathed to her children, the oldest of whom, George, was eventually to have Ferry Farm, across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg, where the family was living at the time of Augustine's death.

Two months after his father's death, Lawrence married Ann, the eldest daughter of William Fairfax of Belvoir. The same year Augustine married Ann Aylett, an heiress, and the Westmoreland home was once more occupied permanently. Augustine also succeeded to the contract his father held with the iron works for hauling the ore from mines to furnace.

Mrs. Washington was quite capable of handling the Ferry Farm plantation, but family councils decided that she should relieve herself, or be relieved of, the task of bringing up her eldest son, George, then a precocious lad of eleven years. As a result, he returned to his birthplace and became a member of Augustine's family. In that situation he began an education which was continued throughout his life; he never stopped learning. In particular he was instructed in surveying, and he learned, rather of his own accord than from his preceptors, the art of good manners.

During the five years at Westmoreland the question of his going to sea came up, but was firmly vetoed by his mother, whose timidity was reinforced by the pessimistic advice of her brother, Joseph, the London lawyer. At the age of sixteen George went to live with his brother Lawrence at Mount Vernon, which was

ever afterwards to be his home. Two children born at Mount Vernon had died before George's advent, and a third, born the same year, also died in early youth.

Social life centred at Belvoir, where the Honorable and Mrs. William Fairfax lived in patriarchal fashion. Since the Fairfax estate has become the station of the United States Corps of Engineers, known as Camp Humphreys, attempts have been made to reconstruct Belvoir from the cellars that remain; but even the best-intentioned architects devoting themselves to the task have produced nothing convincing. This much we know: the mansion stood on the banks of the Potomac, it was of brick, and spacious, as it had need to be in order to represent a colonial magnate who was collector of customs, a member of the governor's council, and the agent for the vast landed property of Lord Fairfax.

The mistress of the house was Deborah Fairfax. Now Deborah Fairfax presented to George Washington a type of person with whom he was theretofore entirely unacquainted. She was a daughter of Francis Clarke and his wife Deborah Gedney, both of Salem, Massachusetts, with all that those words imply. Her brother Gedney was a colonel in the British service and the governor of Barbadoes. Her younger sister, Hannah, married John Cabot, of Salem, and as a widow spent much time at "Belvoir," where she was the favorite aunt of her sister's children. In 1725, William Fairfax had exchanged the chief-justiceship of the Bahama Islands for the place of Collector of Customs at Salem. His wife (Sarah Walker) died in 1831, leaving him with a daughter Ann and two sons. Tradition has it that on her death-bed his first wife selected her intimate, Deborah Clarke, as her successor, a choice which was confirmed by the parties most inter-

ested. A long letter, in which Mistress Deborah discusses frankly her position as wife and stepmother, proves that she possessed a strong Puritan strain, relieved now and again by a tinge of humor. She had a good opinion of herself and was justified in it. Doubtless the partiality George Washington often and unmisstakably showed for the New England character had its beginnings in his associations with this estimable Bay State woman.

The eldest son, George William Fairfax, on coming of age, had married and brought to Belvoir, Miss Sally Cary, of Ceelys, one of the most important estates in Virginia, situated between Hampton and Newport News. It is quite within the truth to say that for beauty, liveliness and social position Mistress Sally was without a superior in all Virginia. To George Washington, a tall, spare, unformed youth of sixteen, with big hands and feet, this demure matron, two years his senior, was quite the finest lady he had ever seen. On her part she evidently saw the promise which was so apparent to all the men with whom he came in contact; and, within the limits of those conventions which she ever respected, she was ready to encourage his friendship. Then, too, she had a younger sister, who added interest to the household, and there were several other young ladies who for a longer or shorter time touched the boyish affections of the susceptible youth. In short, George was like other boys of his age and circumstances; and no more serious attention is to be given to his protestations than belongs to those of boys in general.

Another frequenter of Belvoir became a powerful influence on the future of George Washington. Lord Fairfax took a fancy to the youth and employed him to make surveys of his lands in the

Shenandoah Valley. George seized the opportunity with avidity, because it meant activity, adventure and financial independence. With him into the wilderness went George William Fairfax and their friendship thus established never diminished.

Lord Fairfax, having inherited from his mother the Northern Neck of Virginia, a vast and fertile domain in the Shenandoah Valley, these lands were to be surveyed and sold to the settlers, mostly Irish and Germans, who were coming to the new world to better their fortunes. Lord Fairfax himself came to Virginia to live on his estates, and built for himself a home among the mountains.⁶ A graduate of Oxford University, he had led a fashionable life in London, where he consorted with the literary set as well as with people of fashion. Fortunate in love, in that he discovered in time that the object of his affections preferred a man with higher title, he had come to America to lead the life of a recluse.

During the spring of 1748, when he was sixteen years old, George Washington obtained his first experience of real life. His training in surveying had been excellent, and that accuracy which went with him through life was first made manifest in running the lines of Lord Fairfax's domains in the Shenandoah Valley. According to his own account, he was glad, after a long day's tramp, to roll himself in a blanket and lie down on "a little hay or a bearskin with man, wife and children, like dogs and cats; and happy was he who got the berth nearest the fire." Nor did he hesitate to supply to a band of Indians the liquor necessary to induce a war-dance—"a comical sight," he called it.

⁶ Greenway Court, then on the road from Ashby's Gap to Frederick Town, or Winchester; now in Clark County, near Berryville.

For rest he returned to Greenway Court, where by day he hunted the fox with Lord Fairfax, and at night he browsed in his lordship's library or listened to tales of London life. This was the beginning of a firm friendship which not even the War of the Revolution could break, although Lord Fairfax was forced to see his lands and rents confiscated by the government that resulted from the efforts of his protégé.

While these surveys were in progress, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, with others both in the colony and in England, had organized the Ohio Company, and secured from the King a grant of half a million acres south or north of

the Ohio River. This territory, however, France claimed by right of discovery and proceeded to occupy it in force. The American affairs of the company fell into the hands of Lawrence Washington, who entered upon his task with energy; a company fort was built near the present site of Pittsburgh, and station at Piqua, north of the Ohio. Piqua was destroyed by the French, and plans were made to attack the fort at the forks of the Ohio. Such were the conditions when George Washington's boyhood was brought to a sudden end by the death, in 1752, of his brother Lawrence at the age of thirty-four years.



CHAPTER REGENTS, ATTENTION!

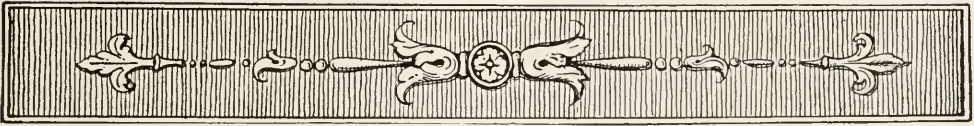
The new list of Chapter Regents is now ready. This, the official mailing list of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is issued without charge to National Officers and Chairmen of National Committees; otherwise the charge is \$10.00. It is never issued for commercial purposes and is only obtainable upon the *written* permission of the State Regent.

If Chapter Regents are not receiving official D. A. R. mail or any address is incorrectly listed at Headquarters, it is because the Organizing Secretary Gen-

eral has not been notified of new addresses nor of change in chapter officers.

Article IX, Section XII of our Constitution and By-Laws reads as follows: "Chapters shall report to the Organizing Secretary General the election of Officers and date of elections." To comply promptly with this By-Law, and also report *change in address*, will keep the Regents' List correct and the members card catalogue up to date.

(MRS. G. W. W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General,
N. S., D. A. R.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HIS is the anniversary month of the Conference on Limitation of Armament which held its opening session in Memorial Continental Hall on November 12, 1921. For nearly three months it remained the guest of our Society. The eyes of the world were centred on Memorial Continental Hall and the hearts of the nations thrilled of the momentous events which took place there.

A year has passed, full of turmoil and unrest, the clash of swords in the Old World and the wars of industry in the New. We begin to ask ourselves if the spirit of the Conference has faded away into nothingness. Then comes the thought that nothing so spiritual as the gift which it gave to the world can ever be lost. This gift was the practical realization of international friendship, sympathetic coöperation and mutual understanding. The Conference proved to the world that great nations of high and often conflicting ambitions and bitter jealousies can gather around a table and with mutual concessions arrive at agreements in the spirit of trust and good-will. The scrapping of armament, great as it was, was a secondary matter compared with the greatness of this spiritual achievement. The Conference worked and won with moral forces. It dispelled the traditional fear and distrust and suspicion that always before had clouded the vision and conscience of diplomacy; it promoted confidence and good-will; it was animated with a sincere and single desire to reach agreements that would make for peace and therefore it succeeded. It set up an ideal in international relations which can never be lost, for it was founded on justice and truth. The spirit which the Conference gave to the world a year ago can be given out again, for it rises eternal wherever and whenever men strive for right. Well may we say that the Conference created an epoch in the history of humanity.

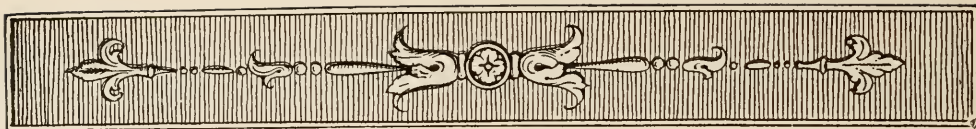
All this happened in Memorial Continental Hall. Is it not peculiarly our duty to help the world to preserve this great gift of international friendliness? More and more is it needed at this time, for we have been drifting away from it somewhat. The evil spirit of

destructive criticism and fault-finding is abroad in the world, tending to create the ill-feeling that separates us from our Allies and our Allies from one another. It is still Germany's game to fan this ill-will into flame, and she is doing it now as always. Should such a spirit of criticism keep on, it cannot fail to be disastrous in its consequences at a time when it is so vitally necessary that the Allies maintain a united front against the evil forces of many kinds that are still beating against civilization. There is an unrepentant and revengeful Germany; there is the Turk, flushed with victory and fanaticism; there is the Russian Bolshevik, with his destructive propaganda—these are elements that are still to be reckoned with in the world to-day. Who but the Allied nations can stem the tide of these destructive forces? We must all stand together once more in the common cause of civilization. Those who fought and won the Great War together must hold together now if another and more terrific world conflict is to be prevented. And in this united action America must do her part and our influence as a Society should be cast in this direction. Shall fear of "entanglements" keep America silent when cities burn and men, women and children are being massacred without mercy? Must "neutrality" ever keep us from protesting against wrong? Pray God this will never be again, as when we viewed in silence the martyrdom of Belgium. Do all within the power of each one of you to awaken the heart and conscience of America to take what part she can in arresting the horrors of another conflict.

We can help much with our great influence both individually and as a great National Society organized for patriotism. Give expression at all times to our loyalty to the great issues of the World War in the cause of right against a fearful wrong, for those issues are the same to-day, when civilization seems to be hanging once more in the balance.

Let us pray for faith—the faith of the Allied nations in one another, and faith in God over all.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.



SEALS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

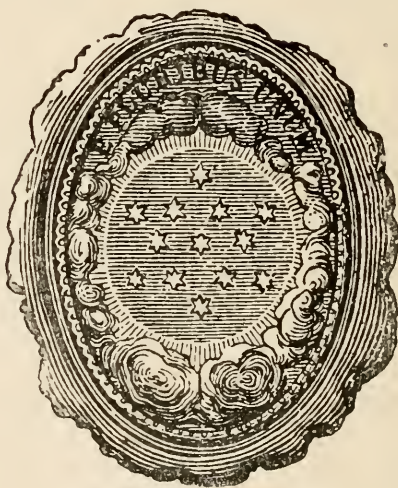
By Isabel L. Smith



SEALS have been used as emblems of assent, confirmation and authority supreme from prehistoric times.

In Abbot's collection of Egyptian antiquities in possession of the New York Historical Society, there is a signet-ring said to have been used six hundred years before the grateful Pharaoh "took off his ring from his finger and put it upon Joseph's hand and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck and made

That signet-ring, bearing a seal with hieroglyphics exquisitely wrought in intaglio all over its surface, may have belonged to Arophaxad, the first patriarch after the flood or to either Shem, Ham, or Japhet, princes from Noah. The Roman Emperors also used the signets of their rings as Seals of State, and from their time until now seals in various



SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

forms have been the symbols of the authority of all civilized nations.

The Declaration of Independence had been signed about two o'clock on the afternoon of July 4, 1776—Congress, desiring to complete the evidence of the Independence of the United States by formally adopting an official sign of sovereignty and a national coat-of-arms, Resolved, "That Doctor Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson be a committee



SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

him ride in the second chariot." In other words, he gave his seal ring to the Hebrew slave in token of delegation of royal authority as viceroy of the land of Ham.

to prepare a device for a seal of the United States of America."

There were delays, other delegates took up the matter and considered it occasionally, but for six years the Colonists fought for independence without a token of authority.

The seal of the President of the Continental Congress was a small oval cluster of 13 stars, surrounded by clouds, and was almost identical in design with the crest of the seal of the United States.

It was used to attest the verity of the President's signature until the Great Seal was adopted. Who designed this little seal is not known. It was found upon a document signed by President Mifflin in 1784. The design was afterwards changed and it was made to conform closely to the Great Seal, the only difference being that in the President's seal the eagle's head is turned toward the sinister, and the stars are differently distributed. This seal is used only in sealing envelopes containing communications from the President to Congress. The official seal for all Presidents' acts is the seal of the United States—the Great Seal.

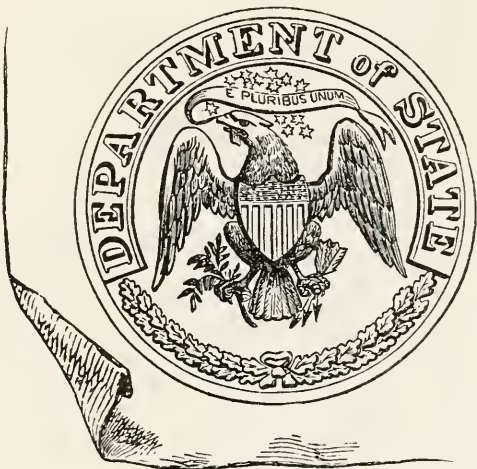
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Before the adoption of the Constitution, Congress, by Act of July 27th, established "an executive department to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, and that there shall be a principal officer called the Secretary of Foreign Affairs * * * "

On September 15th of the same year Congress resolved: "That the executive department known as the Department of Foreign Affairs, shall hereafter be denominated the Department of State and the principal officer shall hereafter be called the Secretary of State * * * "

"And be it further enacted: That, the said Secretary shall cause a seal to be

made for the said department as such device as the President of the United States shall approve."



FIRST SEAL

A seal was adopted and the device was probably intended to be a copy of that represented upon the Great Seal of the United States. The field and chief bear



1880

the color lines, but the eagle faces the sinister, the sinister claw holds but three arrows instead of the symbolic thirteen, the stars are unevenly distributed, the clouds being omitted. (No. 1.)

President Washington selected for his first Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, who took his seat September 26, 1789.

In 1841 Daniel Webster was made Secretary of State. He had minor changes



SEAL NOW IN USE

made in the Seal. (No. 2.) This Seal remained in use until 1902 when Secretary Knox had a new die cut to conform exactly with the Seal of the United States. (No. 3.)

SEAL OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

On September 26, 1778, the Continental Congress resolved, "That a committee be appointed to prepare a seal for the Treasury and for the Navy." The Treasury at that time was under the committee of Finance or Board of Treasury.

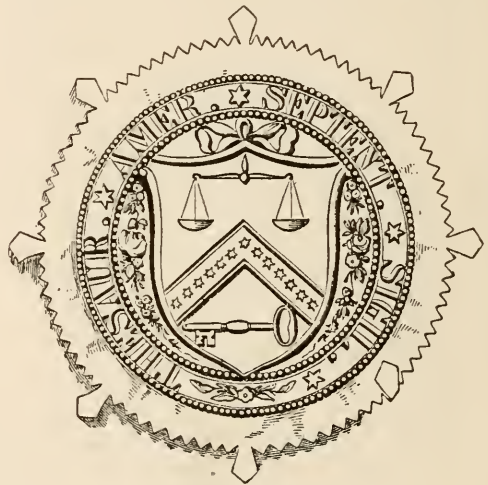
No report on a seal for the Treasury can be found; however, a seal was adopted, impressions of which may be found on original papers in the files of the office of the Register of the Treasury Department.

The seal adopted was substantially the same as the Treasury seal of to-day. The legend on the seal is "Thesaur America

Septent Sigil"—The seal of the Treasury of North America. The inference is, that in the event of success by the Colonies, all of North America would be represented by the symbol.

On the 13th of February, 1779, Congress resolved: "That a Secretary of the Treasury be appointed," but the choice was not made until the following May, when Robert Troup was appointed. After a short time and much discussion a Superintendent of Finance, similar to our present Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen, and on the 20th of February, 1781, Robert Morris was appointed.

On September 2, 1789, Congress created a Treasury Department with its



THE CONTINENTAL TREASURY SEAL

head a Cabinet Officer, bearing the title of Secretary of the Treasury.

President Washington selected for this important post, Alexander Hamilton, of New York, September 12, 1789.

The seal used in 1866 was cut in 1849 in cast steel by Edward Stabler, of Sandy Springs, Montgomery County, Maryland. Mr. Stabler suggested some minor changes as improvements, but was informed the design must be copied exactly in accordance with the law.

NAVY—ADMIRALTY SEAL

From the Journals of the Continental Congress:

On the 26th of September, 1778, Congress
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a seal for the treasury and the navy:

That the committee consist of three.

The members chosen, Mr. (John) Wither-
 spoon, Mr. (Gouverneur) Morris, and Mr.
 (Richard Henry) Lee.

October 28, 1779, Congress took into con-
 sideration the report of the Marine Committee
 respecting the Navy Department; Whereupon:

Resolved, That a Board of Admiralty be
 established, to superintend the naval and marine
 affairs of these United States; to consist of
 three commissioners not members of Congress,
 and two members of Congress, any three of
 whom to form a board for the despatch of
 business; to be subject in all cases to the con-
 trol of Congress.

On the 4th of May, 1780, this Board reported
 a device for a Seal.



NAVAL SEAL MADE IN 1779

The Board of Admiralty reported the device
 of a seal for the Admiralty of the United
 States: the arms, thirteen bars mutually sup-
 porting each other, alternate red and white, in
 a blue field, and surmounting an anchor proper.
 The crest a ship under sail. The motto *Sus-
 tentans et Sustentatum*. The legend U. S. A.
 Sigil. Naval.

Ordered, That the same be engraved, and
 used as the seal of the Board of Admiralty of
 the United States of America.

February 7, 1781.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the
 Secretary of Marine * * * to make out, seal
 and countersign all marine commissions.

July 18, 1781.

Resolved, That the seal of the Admiralty be
 deposited with the * Secretary of Congress,
 and that he seal and countersign the like com-
 missions as have heretofore been issued by the
 Board of Admiralty by order of Congress, until
 a Secretary of Marine shall be appointed.

MARINE SEAL—ADMIRALTY

A seal was prepared, bearing an escut-
 cheon on which was a chevron with a
 blue field and thirteen perpendicular and
 mutually supporting bars, alternate red
 and white. Below the chevron was a
 reclining anchor proper. The crest was a
 ship under sail. The motto, *Sustentans
 et Sustentatum*—Sustaining and Sus-
 tained. The legend "U. S. A. Sigil
 Naval." This seal was used until 1798.
 By Act of July, 1781, the Seal of the
 Admiralty was deposited with the Secre-
 tary of Congress, James Thompson, and
 he was to "seal and countersign all com-
 missions issued by the Board of Ad-
 miralty until a Secretary of Marine shall
 be appointed."

NAVY DEPARTMENT

It was not until the expanding com-
 merce of the United States under the
 national Government began to suffer
 from the Mediterranean Corsairs, and
 war with France seemed inevitable, that

* On July 24, 1789, George Washington
 writes to Charles Thomson, who was resigning
 from the office of Secretary of Congress, a
 position he had held since 1774, "I have to
 regret, that the period of my coming again into
 public life, should be exactly that in which you
 are about to retire from it * * *

"You will be pleased, Sir, to deliver the
 books, records and papers of the late Congress,
 the Great Seal of the Federal Union and the
 Seal of the Admiralty to Mr. Roger Alden,
 the late deputy Secretary of Congress, who is
 requested to take charge of them until further
 direction shall be given."

a Navy was built and a Navy Department was established.

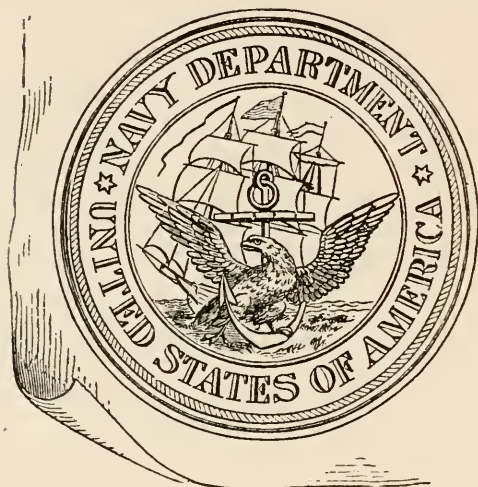
On the 11th of April, 1798, William Bingham, of Georgia, introduced in the Senate a bill to establish an Executive Department to be denominated the Department of the Navy. It passed both

21, 1798, to Oliver Walcott, then Auditor for the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT

The germ of our War Department was planted on the 12th of June, 1776. Congress resolved: "That a committee be appointed by the name of the Board of War and Ordnance to consist of five members." John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, James Wilson and Edward Rutledge were chosen as the Commissioners, while Richard Peters was appointed Secretary.

A new Board of War and Ordnance was authorized in October, 1777, to consist of three persons not members of Congress. These consisted of General Thomas Mifflin, Colonel Timothy Picker-



SEAL MADE IN 1798

houses of Congress, and on April 30, 1798, received the signature of President Adams. On May 26, 1798, Mr. Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, was confirmed as first Secretary of the Navy. Then the old Continental Seal was laid aside, and another, delineated in the engraving, similar in device to that now used, was adopted. In place of the chevron with bars, a large space of the face of the seal is covered by a spread eagle. The anchor and ship are retained but not in heraldic posture, the motto is omitted, and the legend is, "Navy Department, United States of America."

No record has been found as to the authorization and designer of the Navy Department Seal. It is generally conceded that the honor belongs to the first Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Stoddert. The seal was cut by one Robert Scott, who presented his bill on October



SEAL OF THE BOARD OF WAR

ing and Colonel Robert H. Harrison. A few weeks later a Seal for the Board was adopted, having for its device a group of military trophies, with the Phrygian cap, the emblem of Freedom: between a spear and a musket. Over this was a serpent, beneath the trophies was the date, "MDCCLXXVIII," around the Seal were the words, "Board of War and Ordnance." This was the origin of

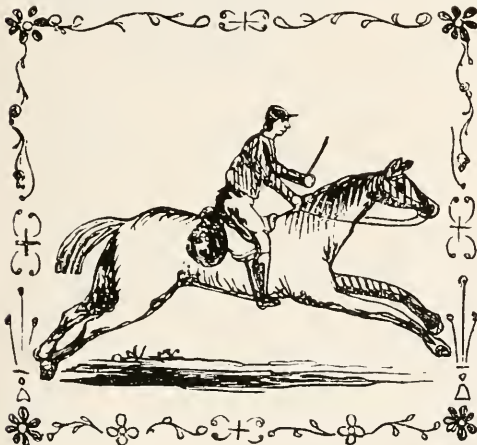
the present Seal of our War Department which bears the same device. The date is omitted. Within the curve of the serpent are the words "Will Defend," and around the Seal the legend "United States of America, War Office."

In 1781, 7th February, Congress resolved: "That there be * * * a Secretary of War." The office of Secretary was not filled until the 30th of October, 1781. General Benjamin Lincoln was selected by Congress and served until the Revolutionary War was at an end.

When the National Government was organized six years later with Washington at its head, General Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, was appointed by Washington as the first Secretary of War of the new Nation, September 12, 1789.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

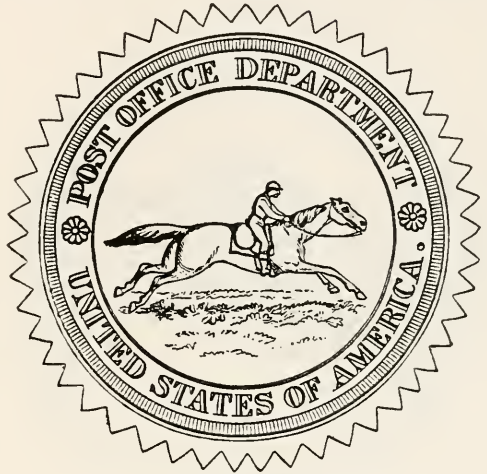
The Post Office Department was first mentioned on the 26th of July, 1775. Congress resolved: "That a Postmaster



FRANKLIN'S POST-RIDER

General be appointed for the United Colonies who shall hold his office at Philadelphia, who should have a Secretary and Controller and that a line of posts should be established."

Congress appointed a committee composed of six delegates of which Dr. Franklin was Chairman. Franklin's experience and ability aided the committee to a great extent and by the unanimous



SEAL OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT

vote of the delegates he was appointed Postmaster General for one year, until another was appointed by Congress.

In 1789, the Post Office was placed under control of the National Government—Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was appointed the first Postmaster General.

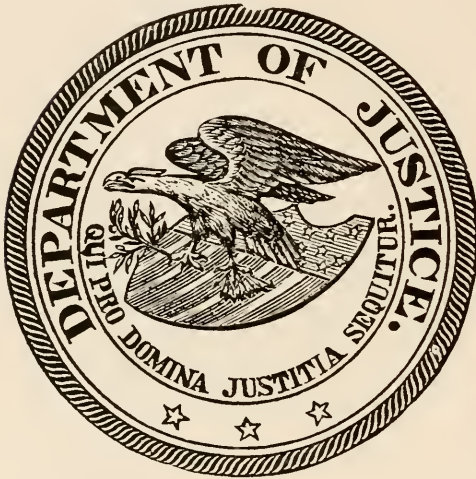
The Postmaster General was not made a Cabinet Officer, until the beginning of President Jackson's first term in 1829. William T. Barry was the first to be made a Cabinet Member.

Franklin's picture of a post rider became the device of the Seal of the Department, and is retained to this day with the words around it, "Post Office Department, United States of America."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The office of Attorney General was the fourth Cabinet Officer in order of creation. The Act of September 24, 1709, provided for an Attorney General of the United States and a seal was provided.

On September 26, 1789, the President appointed Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, Attorney General. Washington declared that he preferred Randolph for Attorney General to any person with whom he was acquainted.



The Department of Justice was created or organized in 1870, with the Attorney General as its head. The Act of March 5, 1872, declared "the seal heretofore



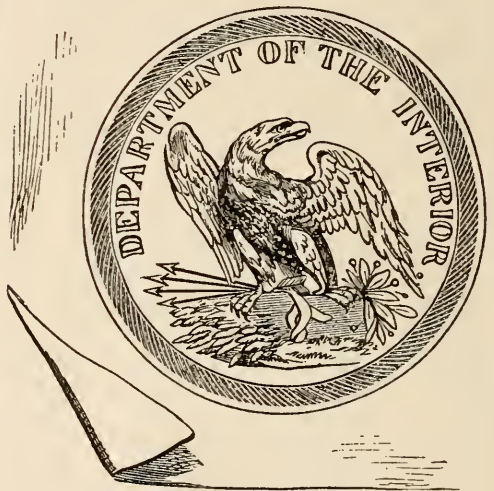
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SEAL

provided for the office of the Attorney General, shall be with such changes as the President shall approve, the Seal of the Department of Justice."

The seal now in use is substantially the same as the one adopted by the Attorney General, before the department was created. No device was ever prescribed by law. In the latter seal the words, "Department of Justice," appear in the outer circle in place of the Attorney General's Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Act of March 3, 1849, creating the Department of the Interior, made no specific provision for a Department Seal. The business of the Department, how-



SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNTIL 1913

ever, soon rendered it necessary to provide one, and on March 14, 1849, Mr. E. Stabler, of Sandy Springs, Maryland, a well-known engraver, was authorized by the Department to make one, and he was instructed that

"The seal should be one inch and five-eighths in diameter and have the words 'Department of the Interior,' around a suitable device in the centre. Perhaps a spread eagle in the centre, similar to that in the gold coins, would be most appropriate; but to enable the department to decide it would be well for you to submit for its consideration, a design of that character, as well as of any other you might suggest."

This seal, after it was made, continued in use until 1913, when a new seal, having

generally the same design as the original made in 1849, was prepared in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and this continued in use up to October 25, 1917, on which date a new seal was adopted by the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, under the provisions of Section 4 of an act entitled: "An Act to make uniform charges for furnishing copies of records of the Department of the Interior



PRESENT SEAL

and of its several bureaus," approved August 24, 1912. This seal was a representation of a buffalo, with the words "Department of the Interior" around it in a circle.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture was established by Act of Congress, May 15, 1862, and approved by the President. But this did not establish an independent department of the Government. Its chief officer was styled simply, "Commissioner of Agriculture." He did not become a member of the Cabinet until the 11th of February, 1889. When President Cleveland approved another Act of Congress making the Department of Agriculture an executive Department. Norman J. Coleman, of Missouri, was appointed first Secretary. First Seal:

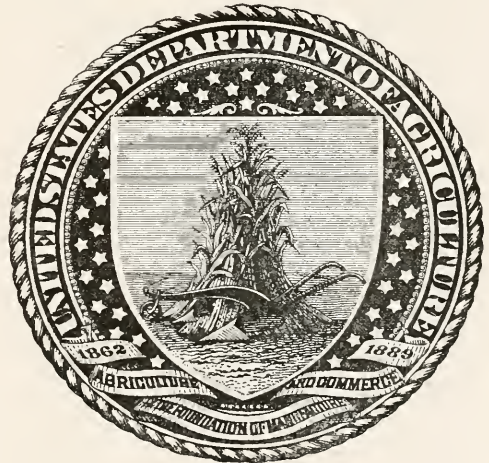
The "Act August 8, 1894, authorizes an official seal of the Department of Agriculture.

"The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to procure a proper seal, with such suitable inscriptions and devices as he may approve, to be known as the official



FIRST SEAL

seal of the Department of Agriculture, and to be kept and used to verify the official documents, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe."



THIS SEAL NOW IN USE

By a proclamation dated June 21, 1895, the then Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, ordered, in pursuance of the above quoted Act of Congress:

"That the official seal of the Department of Agriculture shall be (as described in Heraldic terms), two and three-eighths inches in diameter (azure), a shock of corn (or), upon a base (vert) an American plough proper. All within a double annulet (argent) outer roped, inner beaded, charged with the inscription: *United States Department of Agriculture*, and at base a scroll bearing the legend '1862. *Agriculture is the Foundation of Manufacture and Commerce*, 1889, (or), A diapered background of 44 stars (argent) for the States of the Union."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Act creating the former Department of Commerce and Labor (Public No. 87—approved February 14, 1903),



FIRST AND ONLY SEAL

authorized the adoption of a seal " * * * of such device as the President shall approve * * *,"

The Act creating the Department of Labor (Public No. 426—approved March 4, 1913), transferred to that Department, several bureaus of the former Department, and changed the name of the remaining portion to the Department of Commerce, after which a new seal was adopted, and approved by the President, April 4, 1913.

The following is the description of the present seal of the Department of Commerce:

"Arms: Per fesse azure and or, a ship in full sail on waves of the sea, in chief proper; and in base a lighthouse illumined proper.

"Crest: The American Eagle displayed. Around the arms, between two concentric circles, are the words:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

"United States of America

"The ship is a symbol of commerce, and the blue¹ denotes uprightness and constancy; the lighthouse illustrates one of the principal functions of the Department, the illumination is a symbol of its duty in commercial enlightenment, and the gold² denotes purity and sterling worth.

"The crest is the eagle of the American arms and denotes the national scope of the Department."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor was created by the Act of March 4, 1913, with a Secretary of Labor at its head. William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed the first Secretary.



PRESENT SEAL

"The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department, of such device as the President shall approve and judicial notice shall be taken of the said seal."

¹ The blue forms the background of the ship.

² The gold forms the background of the lighthouse.



CHARLESTONIANS IN THE SAINT MEMIN COLLECTION OF MINIATURES

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt



N authority on Whistler recently remarked, that as the world journeys to Spain to admire the work of Valasquez and to Holland for Rembrant, so will the world soon journey to America to admire the art of Whistler enshrined in the new Freer Gallery at Washington.

Among the most admired of Whistler's paintings is the portrait of his mother, Anna Matilda McNeill, belonging to the famous clan of that name in North and South Carolina, of which the likeness of another member can be seen at Washington in the Corcoran Gallery's collection of Saint Memin's miniatures. That French artist has left for posterity the portrait of Captain Neil McNeill, a prominent merchant of Charleston, South Carolina, commander of the ship *Isabella* trading between that city and London.

The McNeill clan was founded in America by Whistler's maternal ancestor, Neil McNeill, of Kintyre, Scotland, who, with about sixty of his clan and several hundred Highlanders from Argyshire, settled on Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, about the year 1740.

The "earliest, largest and most important settlement of Highlanders in America, prior to the Peace of 1783," was in this section of North Carolina, into which poured immigration of clans "up to the very breaking point of the Revolution. The Highland clans were fairly represented with a preponderance in favor of

the McNeills. They still wore their distinctive costume, the plaid, the kilt, the sporan,—and mingled together as though they constituted but one family" dwelling in "rude cabins in the depths of the lonely pine forests" and revelled to the shrill music of the bagpipes.

To aid the encouragement of these peoples, the Governor of North Carolina and Council of the Province appointed Dugold and Dan McNeill, Justices of the Peace in the year 1740. At the same time it was requested that a sum of one thousand pounds of "public money by His Excellency's warrant be lodged" with Dugold, Daniel and Neil McNeill and two others "to be by them distributed among several families." In the same year the Council sitting at Wilmington was petitioned for patents of land in Bladen County by Neil, Hector, Malcolm and Daniel McNeill.

Hector McNeill was known as "Bluff Hector" because of his residence on the bluffs of Cross Creek which, in time, became the settlement and town of Campbleton and since the Revolution called Lafayette "in honor of the great Frenchman." Hector McNeill enjoyed the confidence of his clansmen as a sort of leader among them. Near his home was "Roger's meeting house," where he was one of the elders there during the time of the preaching of the Reverend James Campbell, and in 1758 was sheriff of Cumberland County at a salary of ten

pounds a year, and a few years later represented the same county in the legislature at Wilmington.

Bladen County, in which the clan McNeill received patents of land, was later subdivided into the counties of Bladen, Moore, Richmond, Robeson and Sampson. In the census of 1790 the McNeill clan appears in each of these divisions, the heads of their families bore such Christian names as: Neil, Hector, Malcolm, Donald, Archibald, Daniel, Laughlin, Keablin, Sampson, Ralph, Tarquil, Godfrey, etc.



CAPTAIN NEIL MCNEILL

At the time of the American Revolution the Highlanders were divided in their opinions and, under the influence of Allan McDonald, a Tory battalion was raised. The division of sentiment even in the clans is seen by the following:

When in 1775 Congress divided North Carolina into military districts and appointed officers of minute men, Duncan McNeill was appointed first major and Alexander McDonald second major. Shortly afterwards, General Allan McDonald's Tory army was defeated and "the victory was lasting and complete" with eight hundred and fifty prisoners taken" many of whom "confessed that

they were forced and persuaded into the service contrary to their inclinations." In the list of prisoners was Malcolm



JOHN DAWSON

McNeill, recruiting agent for General McDonald's army. He was discharged soon after arrest and the following is his oath dated August 13, 1776, taken on the occasion:

"Oath of Malcolm McNeill and Joseph Smith. We, Malcolm McNeill and



MONCRIEF

Joseph Smith, do Solemnly Swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that we will not on any pretense whatsoever

take up or bear Arms against the Inhabitants of the United States of America and that we will not disclose or make known



JAMES WILSON

any matters within our knowledge now carrying on within the borders of the United States and that we will not carry out more than fifty pounds of Gold & Silver in value to fifty pounds Carolina currency. So help us God. (Signed): Malcolm McNeill—Joseph Smith."



ROBERT WILSON

In 1775 the Legislature passed an act to raise two regiments of Continental troops as requested by Congress, and

Hector McNeill was then commissioned lieutenant in the First Regiment on September first of that year.

The McNeill clan in North Carolina continued serving in public office after the Revolution. John, Daniel, Neil and Alexander McNeill all served in the Legislature; and Honorable Archibald McNeill, of Moore County, after many terms in the Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1821. "The McNeills were related by marriage to the Fairfaxes and other well-known Virginia families."

As to the members of the clan who resided over the border line in the State



JOHN STONEY

of South Carolina—a Neil McNeil was located in that State from the early days of the clan's arrival in America. He was Writing Master in the Free School of Charleston, and his tombstone can be seen against the western wall of Saint Michael's church yard in that city.

Other records show that in 1769, Doctor Archibald McNeill, at Charleston, married Eliza Postell, of Dorchester. This was evidently his second marriage, as the *South Carolina Gazette* of 1769 gives this notice: "Died at Dorchester, January 18th, Mrs. Mary McNeill, wife of Doctor Archibald McNeill."

The same publication dated says: "Deaths: At Dorchester, Saturday last April 23rd, Archibald McNeill, Esquire, physician: In the course of seventeen years during which he practiced Physics in that Parish, he merited, acquired and preserved the esteem of every one, and is now universally lamented. * * * In his profession he was eminent and learned, and in the exercise of it his humanity and knowledge kept pace."

A Charles McNeill, gunner of Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, in the First Regiment commanded by Colonel Charles

Another record gives the marriage in 1775 of Margaret McNeill, of Dorchester, to John Glaze, known in after-life as



JOHN PORTEUS

Colonel, and who served in the Revolution as a member of Colonel Hezekiah Mahan's Cavalry. Colonel Glaze was a charter member of the Saint George Hunting Club, founded in 1786, and composed of distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina. His second marriage in



MRS. JOHN STONEY

Cotesworth Pinkney, is mentioned in a report of 1779; and in the papers of the first Council of Safety of South Carolina in 1775, James McNeill was one of the first signers of a petition from Camden District, Turkey Creek, as one of the subscribers "being desirous of raising & forming a volunteer company as well as for the defense of this neighborhood in particular as for the province in general."

The *South Carolina Gazette* of January, 1785, says: "Tuesday evening Captain Ralph McNeill was married to Mrs. Matilda McNeill, widow of the deceased Captain John McNeill (Saturday, January 1st).



S. CHAMPNEYS

1781 was to Joanna Dawson, daughter of John Dawson, whose miniature was made by Saint Memin.

John Dawson, who furnished supplies to the Continental army, came to South Carolina about 1759 and established him-



PETER FAYOLE

self as a merchant at Monk's Corner, a port of importance in the Revolution which suffered a severe attack by the British, as it commanded two roads that led directly to Charleston. After the



CAPTAIN JACINTH LAVAL

Revolution, John Dawson removed to Charleston, where he resided until his death in 1812. He had been a member

of the State Legislature, and married Joanna Broughton Monk, heiress of a large plantation called "Mittin." She was the granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Broughton, President of his Majesty's Council in the Province.

Another Scotchman residing in South Carolina, of whom a miniature can be seen in the collection of Saint Memin's miniatures, was named Moncrief, but unfortunately the first name has not been preserved. Possibly he was Richard Moncrief, of Charleston, mentioned in



NATHANIEL RUSSEL

the census of 1790 as head of a large family and owner of many slaves. There was also a John Moncrief, of South Carolina, who was a prisoner on the British prison ship *Torby*, in May, 1781.

Saint Memin also made miniatures of James and Robert Wilson, of Charleston. The former was a merchant of that city and had been commissioned captain in May, 1778, in the Continental Artillery. Robert Wilson was born at Saint Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland, and died at Charleston in 1816. It is recorded in South Carolina that Robert Wilson was the "father of eleven sons of the patriot army," and that he was captured by the British, made a dramatic escape after

feigning drunkenness and inducing his guards to drink the rum he procured, and then with his companions captured the whole British convoy.

John Stoney, of Charleston, and his wife appear in the miniatures of Saint Memin. John Stoney, who was a mer-



THOMAS PRICE

chant of that city and died in Philadelphia in 1837, appears in a list of names subscribed to a document addressed to the Council of Safety at Charleston, October, 1775: "Gentlemen—We whose names are underwritten having formed ourselves into a Company of volunteers either to Act as Horsemen or Footmen in defense of our Liberties and Country, which so loudly calls upon us for so doing; do with due submission—Petition the Honorable Council of Safety, to grant us Commissions for our officers which we have chosen by a majority of Votes, Vizt...Darius Dalton Captain, Charles Browne first lieutenant, Joseph Ainger second lieutenant, & James Gowen third lieutenant."

Among other Charlestonians whom Saint Memin portrayed were John Porteous and S. Champneys, merchants and planters, and two Frenchmen: Peter

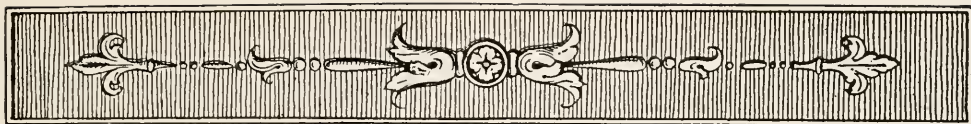
Fayole, a dancing master, and Jacinth Laval. The latter was born about 1762 and died at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 8, 1822. He had served in the American Revolution as cornet of dragoons in Rochambeau's Army. Exiled later by the Revolution in his native country, he made his home at Charleston and subsequently became sheriff. In 1809 he became Captain of dragoons in the United States army and Colonel in 1813.

Nathaniel Russell, a lawyer, Thomas Price and Edward Brailsford, also merchants and planters of Charleston, appear in the Saint Memin collection. Edward Brailsford married Eliza Charlotte, daughter of Major William Moultrie of the Revolution, who died in 1796. Nathaniel Russel married in 1788 Sarah, daughter of William Hopton, merchant of Charleston, who died the same year,



EDWARD BRAILSFORD

and his wife Sarah Clapp, widow, whom he married in 1744. Nathaniel Russel was an intimate friend of Honorable William Bull, Governor of South Carolina, who willed to him, among other things, his "Cherokee diamond Stock Buckle."



PRESENTATION OF STAND OF COLORS TO U. S. S. CALIFORNIA BY THE CALIFORNIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Ivy Perkins Cerkel



HE question of presenting a stand of colors to the Battleship *California* was considered by the California Daughters of the American Revolution in 1915, shortly after the act authorizing her construction was passed by Congress, March 3, 1915. The keel of the battleship was laid at Mare Island, California, October 25, 1916, and she was finally commissioned August 10, 1921. It

War, was asked to serve as chairman in charge of arrangements.

Fate decided an ideal time and place for the ceremony of presentation. Every California daughter was anticipating with pleasure the arrival of our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor. Was it unusual, or to be wondered at, that our good ship, *California*, should show such keen interest that she should leave her base at San Pedro and steam up to



LEFT TO RIGHT: CAPT. HENRY J. ZIEGEMEIER, MRS. O. H. HARSHBARGER, MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR AND ADMIRAL E. W. BERLE

now seemed time for action, and Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, State Regent, received enthusiastic support from the chapters throughout the state, when she suggested the carrying out of the project. Mrs. Ivy Perkins Cerkel, having served in the U. S. Navy during the World

San Francisco to be first to greet our honored guest? So it was, that Mrs. Minor's formal introduction to the California Daughters within their state, was on the deck of the great dreadnaught, March 1, 1922, riding at anchor in San Francisco Bay.

The President General, National and State Officers, together with over three hundred Daughters were taken on board the *California* in special launches. Assembled on the quarter-deck of the flagship, the Commanding Officer of the Pacific Fleet, the Officers and entire crew of the vessel awaited the arrival of the visitors.

The assemblage joined in the singing of "America," accompanied by the *California* band, and the Captain introduced Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, State Regent, who presented the colors with the following address:

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted as our official national flag the "Star-Spangled Banner."

From 1777 to 1818, whenever a new state was admitted to the union, a new star was added, and also a new stripe. However, by 1818, the stars were becoming too numerous to be kept in a circle and twenty stripes were deemed too many. Congress, by the Act of 1818, set the form of our present flag by enacting "that the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white on a blue field." It further provided "that on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and such addition take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission."

It was a peculiar coincidence that sixty-nine years to the day, there appeared another flag; not very brilliant nor of very long life, but marking a unique period in our state and national history. This was the flag of the "Bear Republic." It is now an established fact that ever since the Louisiana purchase in 1803 the Government and a large share of the American people saw and desired the "manifest destiny" of a United States extending from ocean to ocean. The pioneer movement had populated California with a hardy settlement of Americans. Some of these settlers, disgusted with the lack of protection afforded them by the Mexican Government, followed the example of Texas, and seizing Sonoma on June 14, 1846, unfurled the "Bear Flag" and proclaimed themselves the "Bear Flag Republic." This flag was made of cotton cloth with the rude figures of a star and bear painted upon it in red with the words "California Republic" underneath. Along the bottom of the cloth was sewed a strip of red flannel.

The Bear Flag was never really operative as a government, but it marked the beginning of the popular uprising in California against

Mexico and cleared the way to the unopposed raising of the U. S. flag at Monterey, July 7, 1846. So it happened that after four years of military government, on September 9, 1850, Congress admitted California to the Union, and on July 4, 1851, the thirty-first star appeared in the Union of our national flag. This star represented practically the same territory as was claimed by the "Bear Flag Republic."

It was not until February 3, 1911, that the Bear Flag officially appeared. On that date



CALIFORNIA D. A. R. PRESENT FLAG TO U. S. S. CALIFORNIA

The first flag was made by Betsey Ross, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution. It received its first international recognition when the American Navy's first admiral, John Paul Jones, floated it over foreign waters from the stern of the *Ranger*. This flag had thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and in the upper staff corner, a union of thirteen stars, white on a blue field. The stars were arranged in a circle—the circle signifying eternity, and the stars unity.

the California State Legislature adopted it as our state emblem.

We, of the Pacific Coast, are particularly interested in the navy and the Pacific Fleet, for, let armaments be reduced to the minimum, we shall still need an ocean police that is strong, patriotic, and self-sacrificing.

It is as Daughters of the American Revolution that we present these flags of our nation, our state, and our navy. It is as people of the Pacific Coast that we present them to a great unit of our Pacific Fleet, and finally, it is as Californians that we present them to our State's named battleship, the *California*.

The colors were accepted by the Commanding Officer of the *California*, Captain Henry J. Ziegemeier, who expressed the great appreciation of the officers and men.

As "Old Glory" was flung to the breeze, all saluted our national emblem and joined with the band, singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Then there was a hush—that moment of silence that thrills us all, as we gaze on the flag that has never known defeat. The strains of the band broke the spell—"I love you, California."

The State Regent and our President General unfurled the Bear Flag, the banner which means so much to California.

The Officers and men were then hosts to the Daughters of the American Revolution, escorting them over the great ship, a new experience to many of the party, and one keenly enjoyed by all.

The state and national officers present were: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. O. H. Harshbarger, State Regent; Mrs. Livingston Hunter, Treasurer General; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General, Pennsylvania; Miss Katherine Nettleton, Chairman House Committee, Memorial Continental Hall; Mrs. Allan Haines Vance, State Recording Secretary, California; Mrs. Ivy Perkins Cerkel, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lisbeth Hobart Curtis, Director, Northern California; Mrs. E. K. Roberts, State Treasurer, California; and Miss Dorothy Hunter.

IVY PERKINS CERKEL,
State Corresponding Secretary.



CANCER WEEK

NOVEMBER 12---20th

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of Cancer

WATCH THE PAPERS

Everybody Can Help

WILL YOU HELP?



Gordon

GORDON

According to "The Peerage of Scotland, this family took its surname from the Barony of Gordon in County Berwick, which Barony was granted to a valiant knight, by Malcolm Canmore, and this knight's grandson, Ricardus Gordon, flourished during the reigns of Malcolm IV and William The Lion.

Sir Adam de Gordon received from Robert Bruce, the Lordship of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire. He was slain 1333 at the battle of Hallidon Hill.

It is stated that the first Gordon was knighted for slaying "a wild boar, the terror of all the Merse," hence the boar's heads on the shield. The son of this knight, Sir Adam Gordon, was the friend of Malcolm III and the ancestor of all the American Gordons.

His son Sir Adam married Alicia, daughter of Thomas de Gordon, the representative of the eldest branch of the family, and in this way united all the Gordon estates in one property. Their son William de Gordon, in 1288, was one of the Scottish nobles who accompanied Louis IX of France on the Crusade and lost his life.

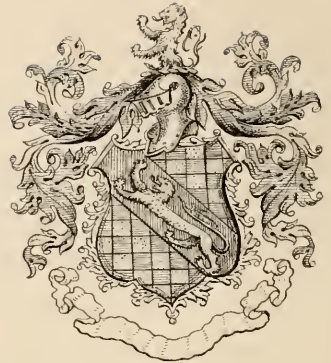
The Gordons continued their interest in England until after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, when Sir Adam Gordon acknowledged Bruce as king and soon became one of his most trusted friends. As a reward for his faithful services, Bruce granted to him and his heirs the lordship of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, which belonged to David, Earl of Athol, and from him descended nearly all of the eminent men of that name in Scotland.

Three of their direct descendants came to America and settled in South Carolina. This branch came from Lord Gordon, Viscount of Iverness.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Brooke

BROOKE

Hampshire Visitation of 1634 gives the pedigree of this family, including the Maryland immigrant, Robert Brooke.

He was the grandson of Richard Brooke, of Whitchurch, Hampshire, and his wife Elizabeth, sister and heir of John Twyne, both of whose wills are on record at Somerset House, London; and son of Thomas Brooke (1561-1612), who matriculated at New College, Oxford 1581, receiving his degree of B.A., 1584. He was a Member of Parliament for Whitchurch (1604-1611) and married Susan, daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, Knight of Hunsdon Herts, Judge of the Common Pleas.

This family of Fosters traces its descent from the Forsters of Etherstone, in Northumberland, who through their various marriages claim not only Royal Descent but also direct lineage from Saier de Quincey, who signed the famous Magna Charta.

Robert Brooke (1602-1655) matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford. Received his degree of B.A., 1620 and M.A., 1624. Married first Mary Baker, daughter of Thomas Baker, of Battle, and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Engham, of Goodneston, Kent. She died 1634 and the following year Robert Brooke married Mary, daughter of Roger Mainwaring, Doctor of Divinity and Dean of Worcester, later Bishop of St. David's.

In 1650, Robert Brooke with his second wife, Mary, his ten children and twenty-eight servants, all transported at his own cost, arrived in Maryland. He soon became a power in the State. Was President of the Council and Governor of the Province for a short period. His descendants have intermarried with Calverts, Hattons, Neales, Darnalls, Dents, Sewalls; in fact, many of the representative families of the State can trace connection with this eminent name.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



III. THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, 1787-1803.

For a general account, see Austin: *Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory*, 82-126; Sparks, *Expansion of the American People*, ch. xvi, xvii; or Johnson: *Century of Expansion*, ch. iii.

I. THE LAND CESSIONS.

Some of the colonies, as Virginia and New York, claimed under their charters large tracts of land beyond the mountains; others, as New Jersey and Maryland, were restricted to narrow limits and feared to suffer from the expansion of the others. Largely through the attitude of Maryland in refusing to ratify the Articles of Confederation, the larger colonies surrendered to the Confederation their Western lands.

Fiske: *Critical Period*, 187-201.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 453-456.

For maps showing the extent of these cessions see *Century Atlas*; Bassett, *United States*, 216; or Wilson, *History of the American People*, iii, 48.

II. THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

Passed—probably without authority—by the Confederation Congress and ratified by the first Congress under the Constitution. Its significance lay in committing the nation to a policy of future statehood and equal rights for the colonists of the new territory.

McMaster: *History of the People of the United States*, i, 504-519.

Fiske: *Critical Period*, 204-207.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 528-550.

Hinsdale, B. A.: *Old Northwest*, 255-269.

III. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

A four-sided contest between the United States, England, Spain, and—at the last—France. For a full account, see F. J. Turner's articles, *The Diplomatic Contest for the Mississippi Valley*, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 93 (May and June, 1904).

1. The Northwest and England.

England continued to hold Detroit and other trading posts under pretext of securing compensation for Tories and payment of private debts. The effect of this was to encourage the resis-

tance of the northwestern Indians to American settlement.

Bassett: *Federalist System*, ch. iv.

Channing: *United States*, iv, 116-125.

St. Clair's defeat was followed by Wayne's successful expedition and the Treaty of Greenville which opened three-fourths of Ohio to settlement.

Channing: *United States*, iv, 140-142.

Roosevelt: *Winning of the West*, iv, 52-100 (Sagamore ed. pt. V, ch. v).

England evacuated the trading posts as a result of Jay's Treaty, 1795.

2. The Southwest and Spain.

The Mississippi with the port of New Orleans at its mouth was the natural outlet for the bulky products of the settlers in the Ohio valley.

McMaster: i, 371-383.

Temple: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, 93-101.

Spain, fearing for her possessions in Mexico and the Southwest, clung to the eastern bank of the river, and intrigued with the western settlers to secede and come under her control, and with the Indians to attack them.

Bassett: *Federalist System*, ch. v.

Channing: *United States*, iii, 487-491; iv, 298-304.

Roosevelt: iii, 89-152 (Sagamore ed. pt. IV, ch. iii).

The impression Jay's treaty gave of an understanding with England, and the filibustering expeditions Genet set on foot, frightened Spain into the Pinckney Treaty in 1795.

Roosevelt: iv, 174-182, 207 (Sagamore ed. pt. VI, 88-100, 126-128).

Adams, Henry: *History of the United States*, i, 334-341, 348-351.

Winston Churchill's *The Crossing*, or E. E. Hale's *Philip Nolan's Friends*, are good illustrative reading.

3. The Louisiana Purchase.

France had never forgotten her former American possessions, and Napoleon (or Talleyrand) now secured the cession of Louisiana from Spain as a step in the revival of the French colonial empire.

Adams: *United States*, i, 352-356, 363-369.

Jefferson realized fully the menace to American expansion and even to control of the trans-Appalachian region. Moribund Spain could be tolerated at the mouth of the Mississippi, but not strong and aggressive France. He therefore began negotiations for the purchase of New Orleans. The failure in San Domingo and the approach of war with England led Napoleon to offer all Louisiana and Livingston and Monroe closed the bargain.

For a very full account, see Adams: i, 414-446; ii, 1-50; or Ogg, F. A.: *Opening of the Mississippi*, ch. x, xi; for briefer accounts, Channing, *United States*, iv, ch. xi; or Roosevelt, iv, 258-285 (Sagamore ed. pt. VI, 184-218).

Frank Bond: *Historical Sketch of Louisiana and the Louisiana Purchase*, a pamphlet obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, gives an excellent series of maps showing the French possessions and the extent of the Louisiana Purchase.



\$400 IN PRIZES TO STATES SECURING D.A.R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, has awarded \$400 to be used in prizes to increase the circulation of the National Society's official publication—the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Four prizes will be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:

1st group—states having a membership of over five thousand—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa. Prize offered, \$125.00.

2nd group—states having a membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered, \$100.00.

3rd group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North

Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered, \$100.00.

4th group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered, \$75.00.

The contest commenced on July 15, 1922, and will close on December 31, 1922.

All subscriptions received by the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., will be credited in this contest to each state from which they come. Subscriptions can be sent through state magazine chairmen, chapter magazine chairmen, or by members direct to the Treasurer General. Do not delay.

We have set as a goal 25,000 subscribers by 1923!

EVA V. M. BISSELL,

National Chairman,

D. A. R. Magazine Committee.

STATE CONFERENCES

IDAHO

The Tenth Annual Conference of the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Twin Falls, March 22, 1922, as the guests of Twin Falls Chapter. It was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Katherine W. Huddelson, of Toponis Chapter. Miss Priscilla Munson acted as page, gowned in colonial costume. Fifteen delegates from five chapters were present.

The memorial service for the four Daughters whom we mourn was conducted by Mrs. D. W. Standrod of Wyeth Chapter.

The Chapter reports were most interesting and indicated much real work. A few of the accomplishments of each Chapter are as follows: Pioneer of Boise held a joint banquet with the Sons of the American Revolution on February 22nd. The families of three disabled soldiers were amply provided for at Christmas. They are also gathering data on pioneer women of Idaho. Idaho Pocohontas, of Caldwell, gave aid toward civic undertakings, especially those of an educational nature. They will place another marker on the Old Oregon Trail at Canyon Bridge in May. Toponis, of Gooding, spent much of their energy in raising the \$200 due on their scholarship in Gooding College. Disappointments had come often enough to make the final success a real triumph. Wyeth Chapter, of Pocatello, made their annual pilgrimage to the site of Old Fort Hall, on July 27th, thus commemorating the eighty-seventh anniversary of the first sermon preached in the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Ezra Meeker, of Oregon Trail fame, gave the excellent address which was printed in full in the *Pocatello Tribune*. A good-sized crowd of citizens from surrounding towns was present. The Chapter has voted to procure a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, to place on the granite monument, which now stands on the site of the old fort. The Americanization work has been carried on through volunteer teachers and as they have a large foreign population, there is much work to be done.

Twin Falls Chapter helped the town celebrate Armistice Day by giving the Colonial Scene—A reception by President and Lady Washington—in the historical pageant staged on that date. The pageant was written by a Daughter, Mrs. Arthur K. Seaver.

Alice Whitman, of Lewiston, is especially interested in local history and reports that "Unmarked historic graves, old wills, photographs, Indian history have all been recorded." A marker was placed for Mackenzie.

Ee-dah-how Chapter, at Nampa, was officially organized December 5, 1921, and spent the year becoming an efficient organization. It closed the year with seventeen enthusiastic members.

Besides the special achievements of each Chapter, all ably aided their respective communities in all civic undertakings throughout the year. Much of the success of the pageants and "drives" was due to the work of the Daughters. All, too, are very much interested in the collection and preservation of the colonial treasures which are found within our borders and in the study of Idaho history.

The Chairmen of the State Committees gave brief reports of the work of their committees. The most unexpected was that part of the Historians, Mrs. Joseph E. Bird, which said, "There is the possibility that Idaho has two Revolutionary soldiers buried within her borders. These men were members of Captain Hunt's party which traversed Idaho in 1811."

Mrs. J. F. Lawill, who teaches in Jerome County, attended the meeting and reported that two of her pupils are great-granddaughters of Sacajawea. Their names are Esther and Bernice Burnett.

The committee appointed last year to decide the most historic spot in Idaho ruled: "For first choice we name Spalding, as this would commemorate the beginning in the State of Idaho of the home, the church, and the school, the three basic elements of civilization." Twenty-five dollars was voted from the State funds toward the marker to be erected at this place and each Chapter is to make a donation toward it. Spalding, the old Mission site, is located about nine miles from Lewiston, and the Alice Whitman Chapter has raised \$75 toward this marker.

Members of Twin Falls Chapter had provided prizes for two historical essays written in Junior High. The winning essays were read and the medals presented at Conference. The first prize was awarded Miss Miller for "Our American Flag," and Miss Caldwell received second with "The Pilgrims."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Kennedy Packard,

of Twin Falls; Vice Regent, Mrs. D. W. Standrod, of Pocatello; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry Padgham, of Gooding; Treasurer, Mrs. George Clithero, of Boise; Historian, Mrs. James E. Babb, of Lewiston; Auditor, Mrs. J. C. Adair, of Nampa; Registrar, Mrs. H. P. Blodgett, of Gooding; Chaplain, Mrs. Bertha Winters, of Pocatello; Librarian, Mrs. H. Ward Stone, of Wilder; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Mee, of Twin Falls.

The meetings were held in the Amusement Hall of the Reed apartments, which was furnished as a colonial parlor with many heirlooms. A reception was given on March 21st when

the hostesses appeared in charming colonial costumes. A musical program was provided. On the 22nd a luncheon was served at the Rogerson and fifty-seven were seated at the hollow-square table. The opportunity this luncheon afforded the delegates for visiting with Twin Falls Chapter members was very much appreciated. The delegates left the city feeling that Twin Falls Chapter, under the direction of its efficient Regent, Mrs. Carrie Harper White, had ably demonstrated the saying, "Twin Falls is the synonym for hospitality."

DOUGLAS HILTS,
Recording Secretary, Pro tem.



NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

To be assured of the delivery of your magazines, changes of address should be sent one month in advance. Only one change of address can be recorded at a time. The old address must always be given. Kindly use the following blank for this purpose:

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Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

For the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; kindly change the address of

(Miss) (Mrs.)
From
To

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Staten Island Chapter (New Brighton, S. I.) was organized on March 14, 1908, Mary Wolcott Green, being its organizer and first Regent she occupied that office with credit for eight years. The next regent elected by the

placed a bronze tablet on the Dutch Reform Church in honor of Major Gifford, and raised an iron flag pole and flag, and given flag for the Home for Destitute Children of Seaman. We have sent our Regent and one delegate



MARKER PLACED BY THE STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER AT THE CROSSING OF TWO INDIAN TRAILS, THE WILLOW BROOK AND THE BLAZED TRAIL

Chapter was Mrs. Lucie E. Lyon Chapman and she served with great efficiency for five years.

The Chapter has a membership of 68, and one life member. We are proud of our first Regent, Dr. Mary Wolcott Green, author of "The Pioneer Mothers of America." We have

and three or four alternates to each Continental Congress. We have gone over the top in every request of our State Regent and by the National Society, closing the year of 1921 free from all debt.

During the War we joined with the Red Cross and did active work, every member doing

her part. We supported a French orphan for five years, made knitted Belgian blankets and sent them to Belgium and a knitted outfit for a Revenue cutter.

We have renovated and fully furnished a room in the Britton Cottage, an old Revolutionary home of Staten Island which is furnished by the Daughters of Staten Island and kept in repair by the Arts and Science Association of S. I.

We give two school prizes each year for best work in American history and we have presented two pictures of Washington to Public Schools and our Regent, Mrs. Chapman, presented a fine picture of our War President, Woodrow Wilson, to the assembly room of Public Schools in Port Richmond. This picture to hang with the two War Presidents, Washington and Lincoln.

The Chapter sends delegates to the State Conference each year, as we realize that this is the only way to keep in touch with the work.

We have been very much interested in the Old Trails on Staten Island and we prepared a map of S. I. and presented it to our State Chairman to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall.

We have erected a granite marker with bronze tablet at the crossing of two old Indian Trails, The Willow Brook Trail and the Blazed Trail, and at the time of unveiling, we had appropriate ceremonies,

We entertain our State Regent each year. We were privileged to have as our guest, our honored President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, who was entertained by a cousin, a member of our Chapter, Mrs. T. C. Brown.

The Chapter has been actively associated with the Flag Day Association and presented a Float for each parade, and has been a member of the Stony Brook Association taking part in the "Old Home Day" held at Stony Brook, Staten Island, where the first old Dutch Church was erected on S. I.

We have distributed over a thousand Flag Codes in the schools and as many of the American's Creeds in the Italian Mission school.

We are over the top in our quota for the Manual, Pilgrim Fountain, Picture, for the Liberty Bond and Tilloloy.

We place the National Historical Magazine in two of our S. I. Libraries and nineteen of our members take the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We gave a generous donation toward the Bronze tablet placed on Borough Hall for "our Boys" and we presented to our Honorary Chaplain, Rev. O. L. F. Mohn, a handsome flag.

We have sent two large boxes of clothing to Europe for War orphans and one large box to Armenia. We gave Christmas tree and

trimmings to Italian family, and held meetings at the Italian mission.

It was our pleasure to present to Memorial Continental Hall the book "Annals of Staten Island" for the Library.

We have revised our By-laws and prepared them and our Constitution for printing, and we have our Year-books printed each year.

Our Chapter now numbers 68 members with five papers in Washington.

(Miss) JULIA WILSON,
Historian.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) closed its twenty-seventh year in May, 1921, with a membership of 289 and with enough applications pending to raise the number to 300 or more.

Sixteen members who reside at Petersburg entertained the Springfield members on September 6th, Lafayette's birthday, at the home of Mrs. George F. Luthringer. The trip to Petersburg (about twenty miles) was made by auto and some of the party stopped en route at New Salem, the first home of Abraham Lincoln in Illinois, and the home of Ann Rutledge.

All the buildings in this log-cabin village were torn down, or otherwise destroyed years ago, but the State has bought the site and houses and stores are being rebuilt of logs as they were in Lincoln's time. It was in this village in the years past, preceding and immediately following the Black Hawk War that Lincoln came in touch with influences that paved his way to greatness.

The papers presented at our regular meetings have told of the work of the National Society. "Our National Society" was the subject of the first paper, prepared by Mrs. Granville H. Sherwood. This paper dealt chiefly with the history of the organization and its wonderful growth. Other papers were "Our National Headquarters" by Mrs. C. J. Doyle, "Historical Research" by Mrs. G. A. Lochman, "Branches of Patriotism" by Miss Carrie N. Decker, and "Insignia of the D.A.R." by Mrs. H. J. Dudley.

These papers have given us a fuller conception of the strength of the National Society, the scope of its work, and the magnitude of its accomplishments.

In addition to these, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber gave the history of our local Chapter, a record so full of interest to both old and new members that it was repeated by special request.

In December, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden graciously offered the use of the Executive Mansion for a musicale arranged by the Committee on Patriotic Education. The proceeds of this entertainment were used to pay for the gold medals given at the February and June grad-

uating classes to the eighth grade pupils making the highest mark in United States History.

Washington's wedding anniversary was celebrated January 14th, with a party at which the reception committee and many of the guests were dressed in costumes of that period. The minuet was danced by some of the younger members and all joined in singing the patriotic songs of Washington's day led by Mr. William Dodd Chenery, who also gave a history of the songs.

On April 2, 1921, the one hundredth anniversary of the election of the first county officers, the Chapter marked the site of the first county courthouse with a bronze marker on a granite boulder.

During the year, thirteen spots made memorable by association with the life of Abraham Lincoln while a resident in Springfield have been marked by a committee from the Chapter acting jointly with the State Historical Society and a committee of interested citizens.

The Chapter has met the full quota of assessments levied by the National and State Boards. These assessments amounted to \$388.80 and were paid out of the annual dues. In addition to this we gave: \$100 to Martha Berry School; \$100 to Springfield High School; Opportunity Fund; \$50 to Park College; \$100 to Tamassee Industrial School; (Gift of Mrs. James King).

We also gave small amounts to various other worthy causes. Gold medals for excellence in United States History were given to pupils in Springfield and neighboring schools.

We have \$700 in Liberty Bonds as the nucleus of a Chapter house fund. This fund has been raised largely through the efforts of the Ways and Means, and Patriotic Education Committees.

Early in the year the State Historian, Mrs. Charles E. Davison of Greenville, sent a circular letter to the chapters.

The Chapter also made and sent to Mrs. William Pace of Mt. Vernon, State Chairman of Good Roads and Old Trails Committee, a map of Sangamon County on which old Indian trails and mail routes had been indicated, and on which the location of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers were marked with gold stars, and the graves of Real Daughters with blue stars.

(MRS. CHARLES ELLSWORTH) MARY M. KNAPP,
Historian.

Elizabeth Schuyler Chapter (Holland, Mich.). Our nine meetings have proven entertaining, patriotic and profitable. We have been entertained both musically and in a literary way by members, and friends outside of the organization. We have celebrated our birthday and enjoyed one luncheon.

In a patriotic way we have done our share. We have supported a Serbian child for eight months, and have done much civic work. Our municipal Christmas, with the wonderful tree illuminated each night during Christmas week, for the benefit of the entire city, the church choirs singing carols through the streets on Christmas eve, the delicious dinner and useful gifts to 150 poor children, brought joy and comfort long to be remembered.

We have added one member to the Chapter and lost one by transfer.

EDITH P. TELLING,
Recording Secretary.

Tierra Alta Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.). The end of the year finds us with a membership list of seventy-two. The programs have covered patriotic, educational and historical topics. Especially enjoyable was our first meeting of the year, held in the South West Museum, where we were entertained by the Curator, Dr. John Comstock, who gave an interesting talk on the Indian.

On the annual Children's Day, in December, the young people gave a series of tableaux, in costumes, representing the daily life of the Pilgrims. We were honored by their singing "To Our D.A.R. Mothers," the words of which were written by our gifted member, Sarah Grace Jones. We have also enjoyed an account of the Pilgrin Tercentenary celebration, a talk on Europe before and after the war, a paper on Los Angeles and a critical review of current books on the Peace Conference.

In addition to our usual contributions to philanthropic objects we have assisted in the purchase of three flags, presented to the United States Battleship *California*, by the D.A.R. of California.

The presence of the President General, Mrs. George M. Minor, and other National Officers at our State Conference, helped to make this an unusually interesting and inspiring year.

WINIFRED BEARDSLEY,
Historian.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.). The report for Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, begins with the annual meeting of October 11, 1920, to October 10, 1921.

Ten official meetings were held monthly and at the annual meeting of October 11, 1920, officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The November 8, 1920, meeting was an anniversary celebration for Armistice Day (November 11, 1920) by having as our speaker Capt. Herbert B. Frederick, of Allentown, who commanded Company C, 108th Machine Gun Battery, in the World War. The Chapter observed the "Tercentenary of the landing of

its Pilgrims" at the December 13, 1920, meeting. One of our members, Mrs. George Herbert, entertained very agreeably with an address on the "Pilgrims, their hardships, manner of living and customs." The February 12, 1921, meeting was observed as Reciprocity Day by entertaining members of George Taylor Chapter, D.A.R., of Easton, Pa., in our rooms at "Trout Hall."

On June 10, 1921, the Regent, Miss Anna M. Grim, entertained the officers of the Chapter at a luncheon at Hotel Allen. The guests of honor were Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pittsburgh, Vice President General from Pennsylvania, and Mrs. N. Howland Brown, of Norristown, our State Historian.

The June 14, 1921, meeting was held at the Lehigh Country Club and was observed as Flag Day. The official Chapter meeting was held from 12 to 1 o'clock (noon); a luncheon followed, attended by Chapter members and guests. Constitution Day, September 17, 1921, was observed by holding the meeting on that date. Our present membership is 89. Children of the American Revolution, Liberty Bell Juniors, have a membership of seven.

The Chapter has contributed its full financial obligations to the National Society and to the State; has contributed the 60 cents per member toward the three projects which the National Board acted upon unanimously; and has contributed to patriotic work in various directions. The Chapter presented \$27.50 in gold prizes (annual) for essays to students of Cedar Crest College for Women, Allentown; to Catasauqua High School, and to Allentown Preparatory School.

The Chapter was interested in the convalescent World War soldiers at the Allentown Hospital and has contributed for their use 39 dozen eggs, 6 pounds candy, 4 dozen Victrola records, 4 pairs of knitted socks, and 2 knitted caps.

The work on Americanization was carried on by the Chapter by paying \$67.23 for the enrollment for membership and outfits in the Allentown Y.M.C.A. for the nine oldest boys of the George Washington Club, "Sons of the Republic." (This club was the 1919-1920 work of the Chapter.)

Continental Congress reports (1921) were read by the Regent, Miss A. M. Grim, and Miss I. Martin, Honorary Regent, at the May meeting.

The Chapter signed unanimously the petition for the preservation of the fortifications at Yorktown, Virginia.

Two reviews of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE were given by two members; they were instructive as well as interesting. The Chapter received various valuable gifts during the year; these were added to the Chapter's collection, all housed in our rooms in Historic "Trout Hall."

The Chapter has been active in doing historical research work, through the efforts of the Chairman on Research, Mina L. von Steuben. A complete record of more than 500 records of an old graveyard at Hecktown, Nor. Co., Pa., has been compiled. Fifty Revolutionary soldiers' graves were located there, all have tombstones but otherwise unmarked. This record was forwarded to the State Historian and the State Registrar. The Historian presented to the Chapter two historic postcard albums.

As a Chapter, we aspired to give service worthy of our historic ancestors and to be loyal to our noble organization.

MINA L. VON STEUBEN,
Historian.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter (New York, N. Y.), celebrated its 25th anniversary this year. It is a unique commendation to record that Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel was the Regent for this entire period.

The "Silver Jubilee Year" of the Chapter opened with a lecture on old mansion houses of America, with illustrations, by Mrs. Frank Callan, of Illion. In May, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip entertained the Chapter at her country place "Beechwood," Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mrs. Guernsey was the guest of honor, and the members of the Woman's Oriental Club were invited to meet the Daughters of Washington. A Japanese play was given in the Greek Theatre on the estate, its first production outside of Japan. Greek dances completed an unusual program, after which refreshments were served in the great hall adjoining the art galleries, and on the lawn.

On November 26th the anniversary of the founding of the Chapter, Mrs. John S. Sutphen entertained the members in honor of Miss Vanderpoel at her home near Riverside Drive. Chaplain Edmund Smith, of Governors Island, read Washington's prayer, and Mrs. James Edward Pope presented Miss Vanderpoel with a silver-mounted handbag, the gift of the Chapter.

The year closed in April, with an address by Mr. Thomas Savage Clay, on Washington and Fredericksburg, at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Clay has collected many fine views of Washington's Virginia home, and others of great historic value.

On June 9th, the Regent, Mrs. James Edward Pope, sent a wreath to be placed on Princeton Battle Monument in commemoration of Mary Washington, that her name might be linked in association with that of her illustrious son, on this auspicious day.

A wreath has been laid on the grave of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Va., every Memorial Day for 25 years, by the Chapter which bears her name.

The most conspicuous accomplishment in the history of the Chapter was the erection of the Walworth Monument at Saratoga, which was realized through the efforts of Miss Lillian Tilghman Montgomery, ably supported by the Saratoga Chapter.

Three Chapter members have made valuable gifts to the Society: Mrs. Walter Wellman Moore, before her death, of land in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall; Mrs. Alan Hartwell Strong, of Fort Crailo, the oldest house in New York State, used as a fort and where "Yankee Doodle" was written; and Mrs. Bashford Dean, of the old Dyckman House, to New York.

In memory of Capt. Edward McClure Peters, the first son of the Chapter to fall in the World War, a fund of \$1000 was raised by Mrs. Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Vice Regent, for reconstruction work in France.

A valuable collection of Revolutionary heir-looms, rare pieces of furniture and famous relics have been gathered for the Council Chamber, the Chapter room at Washington's Headquarters, by Mrs. George Wilson Smith.

The main contributions to patriotic work during the year have been: To Oxford College (the Caroline Scott Harrison building) as a memorial to Miss Vanderpoel, who was a charter member of the Society, \$100; Mrs. Pope's Auxiliary for Belleau Wood, \$250; Disabled Veterans of the World War (including sums collected in the Forget-me-not Drive of December 17th), \$260; two Hindman School Scholarships, \$200; Tomassee School (\$25 from Chapter, \$75 from Mrs. Pope), \$100; Mrs. Wetmore's School at Arden, N. C., \$50; Army Relief, \$50; City History Club, \$25; to the Maury Monument to be erected by State of Virginia, \$25; Flag Association, \$25.

The Chapter has also appropriated its full quota to the State program.

ARDA BATES ST. CLAIR RORISON,
Historian.

Governor Treutlen Chapter (Fort Valley, Ga.), unveiled a marker to Revolutionary soldier on May 5th. The early history of Fort Valley is centred around the "Old Pond Church" Cemetery. The church was built after the settlers came in 1821, and was used by the Methodists as a place of worship until 1840. It was in this building that the early settlers and founders of our city worshipped, and through its sacred portals many were borne to their last resting place. The church was burned, but the cemetery remains overgrown by briars and weeds, a dumping ground for discarded peach baskets and trash. An occasional clump of flag lillies, spirea, and trailing periwinkle, planted by loving hands a generation

ago, reveal the lonely spot where the "rude forefathers sleep." Within the precincts of this hallowed spot lie the remains of William Wiggins, Jr., a Revolutionary soldier.

This Wiggins family, of English blood, immigrated to Georgia, settling in Wilkes County. When a lad, William fought with his father under Col. Elijah Clark at the battle of Kettle Creek, keeping up the skirmishes until the fall of the British at Augusta. For their services, our Government presented each with two hundred and fifty acres of land in Washington County. Mr. Wiggins' son, Allen, fought as a colonel of the State Militia in the War of 1812.

There was present at the unveiling four generations. Two tiny girls, great, great, great grandchildren, Martha and Mary McCoy, unveiled the marker. An historical sketch was given by Mrs. W. B. Smith, the Regent of the Chapter; the Apostrophe to the Flag was given by Mrs. Lynwood Gray; and "Taps" was sounded by Master Howard Branham.

Through the untiring efforts of Miss Claudia Culpepper, Chairman of the Patriotic Committee, the records and marker for this grave were secured from the Government, adding a number of his descendants to the list of the D.A.R.

Miss Culpepper has recently been elected Regent of the Chapter.

MRS. W. B. SMITH,
Regent.

Daniel Davisson Chapter (Clarksburg, W. Va.). During the last two years over forty new members have been added to the Chapter, which now numbers one hundred and ten, besides several prospective members whose papers have not been filed.

Our Chapter has been 100 per cent. on the contributions to the national work: Immigrant's Manual, Liquidation and Endowment Fund and Convoy Painting and Fountain. We make it a point to emphasize the importance of the national work of the Society and the fact that the Chapter is, first of all, a part of the great national organization.

We have contributed to the support of a girl in the Berea Mountain School in Kentucky and have not neglected our opportunities for local work. The Chapter gave two prizes of \$5 each to students in the local schools, one to the High School Junior who wrote the best essay on the Formation of West Virginia and one to the pupil in night school who made the most progress. The night school is conducted especially for the benefit of our foreigners; the Chapter also contributed to the expenses of the night school. A contribution of \$10 was made to the Kappa Sigma Pi, a local boy's organization.

We had an attractive float in the patriotic parade on Armistice Day. The committee in charge of the work for Constitution Day designed a card 10 x 12 inches bearing the preamble to the Constitution and had 600 printed; these were placed in store windows (accompanied by a patriotic display) and in local schools where the day was fittingly observed. Five hundred "Catechism of the Constitution"—a booklet presenting the Constitution in twelve simple lessons—were purchased from the National Security League to be distributed to the rural schools; the committee also interested the local school officials in this booklet, with the result that the city school board purchased five hundred and the Catholic schools fifty for use in the city schools, thus the Chapter was instrumental in distributing over one thousand of the booklets, all of which (as well as the display cards) were accompanied by American Creed cards secured from the National Society. To the rural schools eleven prizes were offered for the best essays on the Constitution—one to each of the ten districts in the county and one to the colored schools. The Chapter was assisted by the Lowther-FitzRandolph Chapter, of Salem, this county, in distributing the Constitution Day literature to the rural schools.

The January meeting was Guest Day, when each member brought a guest, preferably one interested in joining the Society. In our program for the later part of the year we used the Historical program on Woman in American History as outlined in the Magazine. Last March a recital was given by Charles Wakefield Cadman and Princess Tsainina under the auspices of our Chapter, which was a most enjoyable musical event as well as a financial success. Following the recital an informal reception was held in the Waldo Hotel. Other benefit affairs given during the year included a bridge party, a cake sale and a rummage sale.

The Chapter was represented at the Continental Congress by three delegates (our full quota), and an alternate and a Chapter member also attended, but were unable to secure seats.

The Flag Day luncheon was given at the Clarksburg Country Club and a patriotic program was rendered.

(MRS. J. E.) EDNA HUSTEAD LAW,
Historian.

Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter (Tennille, Ga.) has completed a most successful year with an enthusiastic Regent, Mrs. George Riley, and most capable officers. All obligations have been met and Flag Day, Independence Day, Washington's Birthday, Armistice Day and LaFayette Day observed. Chapter meetings have been regular and meetings of the Executive Board productive of most interesting recommendations.

Flag Codes have been presented to nine country schools and through coöperation with County Federation, clothing has been secured for needy school children.

A medal has been presented to a member of the 11th grade high school for highest general average in American history. For the classroom of the same grade was given a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence.

Our library is growing, books having been presented by friends as well as Chapter members, and our county history is being compiled. This Chapter is honored by having a State officer, Mrs. H. M. Franklin, Librarian.

On October 23rd we marked the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers and have now in Washington, application for one marker. Mrs. Allen, State Chairman of Marker Committee, announced that ours is the banner Chapter of the State in that branch of work.

The Chapter program committee arranged most attractive booklets, and these programs have been an incentive to study and a pleasure when rendered.

The following are the contributions made by our Chapter during the year: Immigrant's Manual, Painting and Pilgrims' Fountain, \$12.15; Martha Berry School, \$10; Meadow Garden, \$2; Georgia Bay, \$14; National dues, \$43; State dues, \$8.61; Belleau War Memorial, France, \$5; our pledge at State Conference to Georgia Bay, \$5.

(MRS. JULIAN A.) MINNIE S. SMITH,
Chapter Genealogist.

Colonel George Moffett Chapter (Beaumont, Texas) has met monthly from October to May, inclusive, in the homes of the members. Attendance has been excellent, and great enthusiasm and interest has been shown, not only by our members but also by our friends, for at each meeting many visitors have been noted. Following the outlined program, some of the best talent in the city has favored us with musical numbers at each meeting; after which we adjourned for an informal reception with the hostess.

Contributions made and money expended for year ending October, 1921: State and National dues, \$108; initiation fees, \$11; DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, \$14; two baby spoons, \$5; 6000 copies American's Creed for schools, \$15.50; moving picture films, American's Creed and Salute to Flag, \$4.25; floral offerings, \$7.85; fund for Fountain, French Painting and Immigrants' Manual, \$4.80; Denton Scholarship, \$80; Philippine Scholarship, \$10; stationery and printing, \$55; incidental, \$114.86.

I would like to make special mention of a philanthropic work that we are contributing to, in a small way, \$1 per month to the Y.W.C.A.

Travelers' Aid; also \$1 per month to the American Legion State Hospital Fund. At our last meeting arrangements were made to enter a float in the Armistice Day parade.

During the year we have given two transfers; received one from another chapter; had one resignation; one new member; one marriage has been recorded, and one death. We have three applications in Washington awaiting the approval of the National Board. Two babies have been presented with D.A.R. spoons. We have 14 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. At our first meeting after returning from conference last year, Honor Roll blanks were given to all members entitled to them. So far only 14 have been filled out and returned, while many more have been promised as soon as the necessary information can be obtained for their completion.

As our city and county are not replete with historical events of Revolutionary times, our Historian, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, has entertained us many times with interesting sketches of the lives and activities of our early settlers.

We have had 6000 copies of the American's Creed printed and pasted in all English books of the city schools; and the leaders have been urged to have the pupils memorize the Creed. We have also bought slides of the American's Creed and of the Salute to the Flag and presented them to six of the leading motion picture companies.

On the afternoon of February 22nd the largest and most elaborate Colonial Tea ever given by the Colonel George Moffett Chapter was held in the Neches Club rooms in celebration of Washington's Birthday. Our State Regent and officers of neighboring chapters were invited to assist in receiving our guests.

As Texas Independence Day, March 2nd, fell on our regular day of meeting, our hostess emphasized the occasion by having her home beautifully decorated and draped in both United States and Lone Star flags. At this meeting Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, ex-State Regent, was endorsed by the Chapter as candidate for Vice President General, but later she stated that home duties were requiring so much of her attention at present that she would have to request the Chapter not to present her name for endorsement to the various chapters of the State at this time.

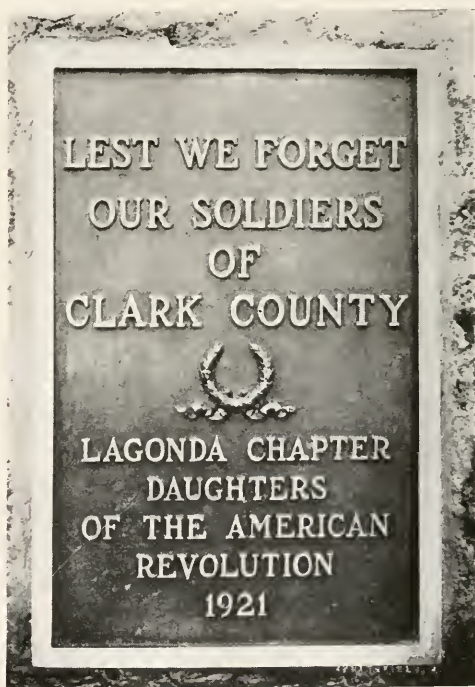
Our new Year-books were completed early in the summer and sent out to the members so as to enable them to have sufficient time for study while away on their summer vacation. Our committee deserves a great deal of credit for these splendid books, which outline a general topic—"The Work of Our Fathers Enshrined

in Literature and Art"—divided into eight enjoyable programs.

MRS. CHAS. H STROECK,
Regent.

MRS. FRANK HIGGINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Lagonda Chapter (Springfield, Ohio). As the year has closed, we take time to ask ourselves what has been done since our first meeting last September. Our membership has increased to one hundred and five members, our meetings have been well attended, and our programs have been unusually helpful. This has been done under the careful supervision of our Regent, Mrs. E. A. Carlisle. We were glad



TABLET ERECTED BY LAGONDA CHAPTER IN MEMORY OF THE HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR

to have as our guest at the January meeting Mrs. Wilson, our State Regent; at different times we have had visits from other of our state officers; this always makes us happy. Our townspeople have been especially good to us, as they have given of their talents at the various meetings. Especially is this true of our music. Miss Sibyl Fagan (of Edison fame) we had, not in record, but in person. Papers have been given on the following topics: "Old Tavern Days," "Christmas During the Revolutionary Period," "Tom Corwin," "Out into the Wilderness." (Lives of Pioneer Ohio Women.) In addition to our literary and his-

torical programs, we have had luncheons and teas.

We have taken an active part in community work. Early last fall, our Chapter erected a boulder in honor of our country's soldiers who fought in the World War. This memorial stands in one of our parks, and on the tablet are the simple words, "Lest We Forget Our Soldiers of Clark County." Back of this rock, we placed a flagstaff where each day wave the "Stars and Stripes." During the cold winter weather, our members noticed that from time to time a wreath had been laid upon the stone, and it was not until this spring that we learned this remembrance had been the offering of a poor mother in Springfield, whose "boy" had been lost "over there" and whose body to-day lies somewhere in Flanders' Fields—a silent, but beautiful tribute to the loved one.

Next year we are planning to place in Memorial Continent Hall a bronze tablet, on which will be written the names of the Clark County soldiers who made the "supreme sacrifice." This tablet will cost about eight hundred dollars.

One day each month our members make surgical dressings for the City Hospital. Through the efforts of the organization, the City Commission cleaned and restored the old Columbia Street Cemetery, and re-identified the graves of several Revolutionary soldiers. The "Old Trails" committee reports the locating of ten or more old markers, which formerly stood along the National Pike. These we hope to have placed in their original positions.

We have met our various obligations and we have been glad to make certain donations. Twenty-five dollars has been set aside for rewards to pupils writing essays on the subject of the "Old Trails Road." This school work is to be prepared during the year of 1922-23 and with this contest, we hope to create greater interest in Ohio history.

KAREN J. GAUMER,
Historian.

Dorothy Q Chapter (Crawfordsville, Ind.) is a prosperous and progressive branch of the National Society and now has one hundred and twelve members, scattered from New York to San Francisco. Our local working force numbers eighty, all zealous for fulfilling every obligation of the Chapter.

During and subsequent to the World War every demand was met and every quota paid for national needs. We gave \$100 for a gold star scholarship to the Tomassee school in memory of Harold Wingert, who was killed in France in 1918. He was the only child of Mrs. Laura Wingert, one of our members.

We furnished and maintain a room known by our name at the local hospital.

The Montgomery County Historical Society

is an outgrowth of the Chapter and with our aid will inaugurate a series of celebrations in observance of the centenary of our county's first settlements. A granite boulder, fitly inscribed, was erected in 1884 by the late Peter S. Kennedy to mark the site of the first cabin in the county. This stone will shortly be reset on a concrete base by the Historical Society.

We have made June 14th our Remembrance day for those we have "loved and lost awhile" and in the early morning of Flag Day, the nearest of kin decorates each grave with flowers and a flag. The decoration is preceded by a patriotic service, with prayer held in front of the cenotaph erected by Mr. Frank B. Mills, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1918, in memory of his great-grandfather, Jacob Westfall, a Revolutionary soldier buried in a small cemetery on our county line. Although ninety years old, Mr. Mills came for the unveiling of this stone and has made an annual pilgrimage to this place ever since. He also placed a new granite marker at the grave of his ancestor.

Mrs. Hattie Hall Severson located the graves of the twelve Revolutionary soldiers buried in this county whose names are inscribed on a bronze tablet placed by the Chapter in our Post Office building. She was also the leading spirit in having the names of the World War soldiers of Wabash Avenue Presbyterian Church placed on a tablet in that building.

Our programs have just been issued and we will discuss local and state history.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Alice Green Ross as Regent, who is now Second Vice Regent of Indiana, and with the impetus given by the war, our Chapter ranks third numerically in the state and takes a pardonable pride in having been from the beginning and at all times 100 per cent. in everything.

JULIA DAVIDSON WAUGH,
Vice Regent.

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.). The first regular meeting in the fall was a tea to new members. In all twenty-four new members have been added during the year. The City Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Fred H. Bair, gave an interesting lecture on English Americans and American English in the Revolution, at the November meeting. In December, Mrs. Robert Bruce Wolf, our new Regent, talked on New England in the Life of the West. At the January meeting Mrs. Charles H. Sisam spoke on Our Scholarships. Delightful vocal and instrumental music was given as provided for by our Music Committee. On February 22nd we enjoyed with our sister Chapter, the Zebulon Pike, a delightful luncheon at the Antlers' Hotel. A charming feature of the occasion was a woman's chorus made up in its personnel from both chapters and led by Mrs.

John Speed Tucker. At the March meeting Mr. Eugene Preston gave an interesting and entertaining talk on heraldry, illustrating with beautiful designs of his own handiwork. The paper for the April meeting was on "Our Foremothers."

During the summer months the Chapter, through its members, acted as hostess one day a week at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in the down-town district, and during the fall it was voted to continue this service on alternate Mondays. Special entertainments were given there on Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and New Year's Day. Flag Day was observed by a joint meeting with the children of the American Revolution in Monument Valley Park. On Pioneer Day, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Colorado Springs, an automobile decorated in our colors, bunting, insignia, etc., attracted a great deal of attention in the parade.

The following contributions have been given during the year: Ten dollars for a crippled child in a local school; twenty dollars to the Pueblo Relief Fund; fifty dollars scholarship in International College, Springfield, Mass.; twenty-five dollars to a milk fund for undernourished children in the community; fifteen dollars for a flag for Colorado College; five dollars for a medal given in May to a student in a County High School having the highest average in American History; five dollars for a film, "American's Creed," to be shown on patriotic holidays.

Two dozen Manuals for Immigrants were purchased and distributed at Papetown, a neighboring coal camp.

A new institution was established during the year in a historical library, which has aroused general interest. It contains four books on American history, eight volumes formerly loaned to the Colorado State Library, five volumes of fiction, eleven volumes of town history, one play, and a number of interesting magazines and pamphlets, as Pilgrims' Notes and Queries, twelve volumes of the D.A.R. Report to Congress from 1890 to 1909, and several others of like nature. This we hope to add to from time to time and are sure it will prove of inestimable historical value.

Our Chapter is honored by having one of our members a state officer, Mrs. Harry O. Puffer being State Treasurer, who, with Mrs. Norman M. Campbell, represented us at Washington at the Continental Congress.

We had a goodly representation at the State Conference and our delegates brought back with them the banner given by Mrs. Frank Wheaton to the Chapter in the State having the largest increase in membership.

LILLIAN M. JOHNSON,
Historian.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter (Wollaston, Mass.). One of our most prominent historical achievements of the year was the marking of the grave of Abigail Phillips Quincy, in the old Hancock Cemetery at Quincy, Mass. A bronze tablet was attached to the iron railing surrounding the lot and was inscribed as follows:

In Memory of
Abigail Phillips Quincy
Born April 14, 1745—Died March 25, 1798.
And Her Husband
Josiah Quincy, Jr.,
"The Patriot,"
Born Feb. 23, 1744—Died April 26, 1775.

Erected by
Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter
of Wollaston
Daughters of the American Revolution
April 28, 1922.

The unveiling took place on April 28, 1922, with exercises open to the public. Our Regent, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, presided, and spoke of the incentive and purpose of the occasion. She gave an historical sketch of the life of Abigail Phillips Quincy (for whom our Chapter is named) and spoke of the service her husband, Josiah Quincy, Jr., gave to the colonies. Mr. Quincy died on his way home from England, where he had gone on diplomatic business for the colonies, in April, 1775, within sight of the land he loved so well. Abigail lived twenty-three years after the death of her illustrious husband, and in summer occupying the old Quincy homestead (still standing) in Wollaston, Mass., she devoted the remainder of her life to her son, Josiah.

The tablet was unveiled by Edmund Quincy, a direct descendant of the man and woman to whose memory the tablet was dedicated, he being the last of the line of Josiahs of the tenth generation of the Quincy family in this country; Josiah Quincy, Jr., the patriot, being of the fourth.

Young Mr. Edmund Quincy, being a comparative stranger in the city of his ancestors, it was a matter of gratification to our Chapter to officially entertain him, showing him at the close of the exercises historic sites in Quincy intimately associated with his ancestral history.

Bradford Ropes, president of the Hannah Watts Weston Society, Children of the American Revolution of Wollaston, which has the largest charter membership in the state of Massachusetts, assisted in the unveiling. The flag was raised by Mrs. Walter F. Jones, founder and first Regent of the Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter.

Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, our State Regent, urged all to remember that there were foremothers as well as forefathers who helped in the making of this country by their faith, good

works, and great sacrifices. "Let us emulate what these women did, and *we* shall be able to do something valuable for our country," she said.

Mayor William E. Bradford, of Quincy, spoke briefly, saying that it is well to pause a moment to remember the men and women of the period of the American Revolution. After the unveiling, the Chapter and its guests

have been made, mothers' classes visited, Christmas greeting cards sent to fifty mothers and children, and much emergency relief work has been done through the Family Welfare Society.

A red-letter event of this committee was its participation in an International Exhibition of Handiwork, in City Hall, last December, when ten different nationalities exhibited marvelous specimens of handicraft. Our Americanization



TABLET PLACED BY THE ABIGAIL PHILLIPS QUINCY CHAPTER, WOLLASTON, MASS.

were driven to the home of Mrs. Edward E. Jameson, in Wollaston, where a Continental Congress Tea was held. The committee for the erection of the tablet included the Regent, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes; the founder, Mrs. Walter F. Jones; the Historian, Mrs. Ida F. Waterhouse, and the Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh H. Ralph.

During the year our Chapter has been justly proud of its achievements along Americanization lines. Much credit is due the chairman, Mrs. A. H. Epes, and her committee. Calls

Committee had charge of the Armenian exhibit. An entertainment and social given by this committee in Coddington Hall, in February, for the city's many classes in Americanization and their families. There was an audience of over five hundred. City officials and officers of many organizations assisted. After greetings were extended and a social enjoyed, Mrs. Ropes, our Chapter Regent, gave an illustrated stereopticon lecture on Yellowstone National Park and Yosemite. The Girl Scouts' Bugle and Drum Corps gave a demonstration, and one of

our members, Mrs. Warren Sweetser, impersonated "America."

The naming of a public square in Wollaston (which is a section of Quincy) for Anne Hutchinson, the site being intimately associated with her history, is another of the many achievements due to our Regent's devotion to D.A.R. ideals and aspirations.

(Mrs.) IDA F. WATERHOUSE,
Historian.

Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter (Ionia, Mich.). Our annual election is held in December. Our Anniversary Banquet, which is always held on or near February 13th, was in the form of a costume party and proved to be a delightful gathering for the members and their friends. The toastmistress, in the dress of Columbia, introduced the several epochs of women's life from Pocahontas down to the modern women.

Sunday evening, February 20th, the several churches joined with the Chapter in observance of the Pilgrim Tercentenary and Washington's Birthday. Students of the public schools furnished a part of the program. The Colonial Tea on February 22nd is our annual public reception, and in connection with it we held an exhibit of colonial relics and pictures, and the fireside industries from Berea College. The program consisted of folk dances and music. Arbor Day we planted a Memorial Tree at Riverside Park in honor of the men and women who served in the World War from our county. We coöperated with the park commission in interesting the public to plant trees. We observed "Bundle Day" for the Near East Relief. Collected three boxes of clothing, shoes, etc.

Decoration Day we placed flowers on the grave of William Pangborn, a Revolutionary soldier, and also on the grave of Candace Dexter, the mother of one of Ionia's first settlers. We joined with the Elks Lodge in celebration of Flag Day.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the coming of Rex Robinson, the first white American to settle in Grand River Valley, was celebrated Sunday evening, August 28th. The churches united with us. It was the birthday anniversary of Rex Robinson and several of his relatives and one of his personal friends took part in the service.

Constitution Day we posted several of the United States Constitutions. Every place the effort was appreciated and more asked for by many.

We unveiled two boulders September 18th. One for the noted Chippewa Chief, Okemos, and the other for a Revolutionary soldier, Jonathan Ingalls. The ceremonies were highly interesting. The service at the grave of Chief

Okemos was attended by many friends who had known him, or whose fathers were his associates. He was buried on the Me-shim-mene-coning Indian Reservation south of Portland in the year 1858. Chief Okemos was a nephew of Pontiac, and was born about 1775 in Shawassee County. He proved himself an able warrior at the battle of Sandusky and on many other occasions.

At the grave of Jonathan Ingalls, his granddaughter and grandson gave brief accounts of his life. He was born in Exeter, N. H., May 4, 1762; married an aunt of ex-President



BOULDER PLACED BY THE STEVENS THOMSON MASON CHAPTER

Grover Cleveland. Died October 2, 1843. Served through the entire War; was assigned to General Benedict Arnold's division and was with him at West Point at the time he planned to surrender his forces to the British.

Our expenditures for patriotic work, charitable enterprises and annual state dues for the year, total \$194.12. We are one hundred per cent. in the State Budget and the three National enterprises.

We began the year with forty-three members. Our present membership is fifty-eight,

practically a gain of thirty-three and a third per cent., of which we are justly pleased.

(MRS. LEVI) ADDIE H. MARSHALL,

Regent.

Amsterdam Chapter (Amsterdam, N. Y.). 1920-1921 was an auspicious year for our Chapter, as it saw the realization of a wish expressed at the founding of the Chapter, twenty years ago, that some day Guy Park house might be the possession of the Daughters. This old colonial mansion, which is situated on the north bank of the Mohawk River, was built in 1776 by Sir William Johnson for his son-in-law, Guy Johnson, and has been the scene of many historical events during the Revolutionary war.

The Johnsons were unable to keep their homes and Guy Park Manor passed into other hands and finally became the property of James Stewart, and later of his heirs, who resided there for many years. At the building of the barge canal it became the property of the state, and having been restored to its former substantial condition, the state gave it over to the Amsterdam Chapter, which had been made its custodian.

The wood-work, wall decorations and lighting fixtures have all been replaced to conform to those used during the days of Sir Guy Johnson. Many valuable gifts of furnishings have been received from interested citizens and members of our Chapter.

A very ancient piece, and one that the Chapter prizes very highly, is an old piano made in London by Astor and Norwood at the close of the Revolution. This is the second instrument made by this firm, the Boston Conservatory Museum contains the first.

One bedroom has been completely furnished by a faithful charter member. An old four-poster bed, a highboy filled with old-fashioned garments, an old sampler and quaint pictures on the wall, give an original appearance to this room.

An antique clock of the design known as bulldog English face, made in 1757, was donated by a friend. This clock was formerly a part of the furnishings of Sir Guy Johnson's home. It seems quite appropriate that after striking the hour in many other homes, it should be returned to its former place on the mantel, where it did duty so many years ago.

While I cannot mention all of the valuable old pieces given or loaned to our home, I would like to speak of the gift of a doll's Dutch four-poster bed that dates back to 1816. The canopy and valances still show the original color of the material.

It was with a feeling of great satisfaction and pride—and I must say of deep gratitude to all those who have made it possible—that the Amsterdam Chapter gathered for the first time in its new home for the annual meeting which

was held June 14, 1920, as the guests of our Regent, Mrs. I. L. W. Reynolds, who presided. Following the program a social hour was enjoyed, during which the members inspected and admired the old mansion which had so recently come into their possession.

Flag Day, June 14, 1921, was observed with more than usual interest and marked an important event in the history of our Chapter. The Montgomery County Historical Society and the husbands of the Chapter members were guests for the afternoon.

The feature of the meeting was the presentation to the Daughters of a beautiful American flag by the advisory board and also a storm flag by our honored member, Mrs. A. V. Morris, Sr. Dr. Charles F. McClumpha made the presentation speech and also gave a very eloquent and interesting address on the American flag, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. Three little girls supported the flag from the ground, a Boy Scout pulled the cord, and our beautiful emblem of America was floated to the breeze.

Mrs. Reynolds, our Regent, in her usual gracious way, accepted the gifts, thanked the donors and expressed the deep appreciation of the Chapter. After the dedicatory prayer and several patriotic selections by the orchestra, refreshments were served and a period of sociability enjoyed, thus closing a most delightful meeting at the manor house.

At a meeting held May 27, 1921, two flags were presented by the Chapter to the first two troops qualifying in the Girl Scout work.

Fifteen new members have been received this year, making a total of one hundred and five, with several more applications awaiting acceptance.

Under the efficient leadership of our Regent, we are one hundred per cent. in all Chapter, State and National obligations, and have responded generously and willingly to all patriotic calls.

SARAH A. CROWE,

Historian.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Mass.). The year 1921-22 has been such a happy one and so full of interest to us as a Chapter that we hope a little sketch of it may be of interest to the readers of the Magazine. We have kept up the usual lines of Chapter activities with team work in the various committees, and the Chapter has had a year of marked growth in membership; and also our Junior Daughters Society has flourished famously. Our regular monthly meetings have been in charge of the standing committees and each one has been full of interest. Every department of work has thus been definitely presented to the Chapter.

It has been a pleasure to have our State

Regent with us on two occasions, one of which was when we had the honor of entertaining Mrs. Channing Cox, the wife of our Governor, for luncheon and a reception at our Chapter House. I wish you could have all seen our lovely old house on that day. It was swept and garnished as thoroughly as was done by the housekeepers of colonial days when guests were expected. There are in our Chapter House many articles which have been there since it was built in 1773, and for this special

den, and is occupied by descendants of the seventh generation, who are justly proud of the part played by their ancestor in laying the foundations for our city of to-day.

Even before Ephraim Curtis came to make his home here, a committee was appointed by the General Court to look into this section and make a "true report whether the place be capable of a village and what number of families can there be accommodated." We are told that this committee made a favorable report,



TABLET MARKING SITE OF HOME OF LIEUT. EPHRAIM CURTIS

occasion plates were loaned to us that had been in the Paine family for over a hundred years and which must have graced the table for many a guest under that roof. The luncheon itself followed the old-time menus.

We have during the year placed a bronze tablet on a boulder marking the site of the home of Worcester's earliest resident, Ephraim Curtis, who built the first house between Marlborough and Brookfield, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the fall of 1673, and lived there entirely alone for over a year. A beautiful old house now stands on the spot, surrounded by stately trees and a beautiful lawn and gar-

recommending a tract of land eight miles square, to be laid out for a town, and that this tract, comprising what is now Worcester, Holden, and a part of Auburn, "might possibly, with proper care and industry, afford support for sixty families"!!

One of the most interesting afternoons we had in the whole year was a talk given by one of our members, Mrs. William T. Forbes, on the *Old Roads of Worcester*. It is a custom in our Chapter to present a flag each year, as our Flag Day celebration, to some organization. This year we gave one to the Association of Disabled World War Veterans, and last year

to the Worcester Branch of the American Legion. Both times were interesting occasions. Very good, indeed, to be able to do a little something as a Chapter for each of these organizations.

I wish to speak especially of the work of our Chapter in maintaining and preserving our Chapter House, and, also, to call attention to our Junior Society. This is composed of young girls, about the high school age or a little older, who have a special room turned over to them in the Chapter House and who are under the guidance of one of the Chapter members. It is, of course, required that each member shall be the daughter of a Chapter member, or eligible to membership in the N.S.D.A.R. It makes a splendid training school for the regular Chapter and they have not only had a happy time themselves but have, during the past year, among other things, made a gift of \$50 from money earned by themselves, to be applied on a payment on our Chapter House.

Every effort is being made to reduce the mortgage on our Chapter House and put its affairs on a firm basis.

It all means work, but it also means a great deal of interest and pleasure that could be obtained in no other way. I would like to impress on every Chapter that it pays to aim high, and we fully expect to have more and more interest and enthusiasm and to realize our ambition in due time.

GRACE TRYON GLASS,
Historian.

Jane McCrea Chapter (Hudson Falls, N. Y.). Our first meeting in June—Flag Day—was an important one, inasmuch as we had with us New York's State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, in whose honor an elaborate luncheon was given in the Parish House. From our Founder, Mrs. Joseph E. King, we heard of the aims of our Daughters of the American Revolution. May we, as a Chapter, live up to her expectations of our ability; and in helping ourselves, help other chapters. In Mrs. Devine's Reminiscences of Twenty-one Years, we found much food for thought. Our Past Regent, Mrs. Ingalsbe, was present, and told us a few things about honor and service. The Flag and its Proper Use was ably prepared by Mrs. C. B. Lawton. Our State Regent spoke at length on our duty as Daughters, and told us in particular about the Tomassee School of South Carolina to be supported by the D.A.R. Chapters and urged us to send money to help build dormitories and to assist in educating the children of worthy ancestors, who will be sent there. She also spoke of purer movies, cleaner drama, modest dress and better discipline at home and in school.

Jane McCrea day, Miss Helen Street spoke

on a *Better America*. As usual, her words were an inspiration.

We have certainly a better understanding of the French, their country and their aims, after listening to Miss Demarest's beautiful tribute to their nation and their wonderful achievements. As there were committees appointed to report on "Old Trails" and Genealogical Research, I shall not refer to them.

To-day we come to the parting of the way; no more will we meet in executive board, to decide *what* among the *numerous* things requested by the authorities at Washington or by our own State Officers, it will be *possible* for Jane McCrea Chapter to *do*, and *do well*. Ofttimes we would do more, but the matter of expense comes and we curb our desire according to the state of our treasury, then we look ahead and wonder at the advisability. Sometimes we have been like the optimist who looks at an oyster and expects a pearl, and then at the *same oyster* and expects ptomaine poisoning. Our meetings have always been pleasant and harmonious, and to our Regent, Mrs. Susan Bain, we express our admiration and thanks for her justice at all times and her uniform kindness to each and every member of her official family.

HARRIET E. FERRIS,
Historian.

Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo, Colo.) closes the year 1921-1922 with 100 resident and 24 non-resident members, our membership having been recently raised from 75 to 100. Sixteen new members have been admitted this year. In spite of flood and fire, we are striving and thriving. Several papers and talks on Colorado history have been unusually interesting, namely: "Historic Spots in Colorado Forests," by Mr. A. G. Hamel, "Forest-Supervisor for the San Isabel Forest," "Prehistoric Ruins of Colorado," by J. Allard Jeanson, director of the Archeological Department of the Historic Society of Colorado; "Colorado Prose Writers," by Mrs. B. J. Parker; "The Poets of Colorado," by Mrs. Anna Robe; "A Talk on Colorado Nature Writers," by Mrs. Margaret Morgan Forbush. A fine address on Patriotism was given at the annual luncheon of Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Chapters. The annual sermon to both chapters by Rev. William I. Jones, of the First Congregational Church, was of unusual interest, the subject being "The Spirit of the Revolution To-day," as compared with the Spirit of the Revolution in the Bible.

Volumes 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the Lineage Books have been added to the shelves of our Public Library. Twenty-six Magazine subscriptions are credited to us, besides placing the Mayflower Descendant and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES in the Public Library.

Two of our members are on the State Board. Mrs. Alfred Watkins, State Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Herbert A. Black, State Chairman on Conservation of the Home and Thrift. Mrs. Black was also Pueblo Chapter Chairman for Conservation of the Home. Our Whittaker House was in the direct path of the flood, which swept Pueblo and the Arkansas Valley on the night of June 3, 1921, eighteen feet or more of water passing about and through it. An awful, never-to-be-forgotten night, which became more awful as the days went by.

Quoting from Mrs. Black's annual report: "As soon as the street was passable, Mr. Frank Helwig furnished teams and men to shovel out the mud, slime, and broken furniture, which included everything on the first floor—even the piano, all wreckage." Then the same two Daughters, who, a few months before had raised \$5000 to buy this property, again raised the necessary money to rehabilitate; \$500 given by the Red Cross, \$780 by the Masonic Relief Committee; friends gave furniture; the Colonial Dames of Colorado gave a piano and kitchen table. The P. E. O.'s of the City and State again started a library and we have to date 1417 books, catalogued, and in bookcases, made by a friend, and more books still unpacked. The playground was cleaned by the city, the flagpole raised, and once again Old Glory waves its message of loyalty and patriotism to these little foreign children of the district. Everything is back to its normal condition of last May. Our class attendance is larger than ever, 1323 for the five months we have been working, with an average of 19 girls in cooking and sewing classes. Steam heat and water are now piped from the north side pumping station, which is just across the alley, this doing away with stoves for heating. Whittaker House came back! "And perhaps its last state is better than its first."

Our Chapter gave \$166.75 for Armenian Relief, \$10 toward the miniature of our ex-President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. For the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory at Oxford Female College, Ohio, \$30. To the American International College, \$10. To the Tomassee School in South Carolina, \$10. Our Gateway Fund is increasing and now amounts to \$539.47. The Marker for Old Fort Pueblo, which was completed before the flood, was to have been placed and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, June 14, 1921, but we must now wait until permanent flood prevention is secured.

Over two hundred of the Manuals for Immigrants have been distributed.

Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, Sr., Regent of Pueblo Chapter, was decorated with the Cross of Mercy. This honor was conferred upon Mrs. Thatcher by the Serbian Government in

recognition of the substantial aid she rendered to that government in time of stress.

(Mrs. S. A.) HANNAH SCHENCK FORBUSH,
Historian.

Colonel William Prescott Chapter (Newark, N. Y.) was organized January 31, 1917, by Mrs. Abram D. Smith, at her home, with 32 members. Charter presented June 14, 1917, No. 1327, inscribed with 47 members' names. The Chapter has now enrolled 102 members and several papers are in Washington. It bears the name of Colonel William Prescott, who led the American forces at Bunker Hill. He was an ancestor of the Vice Regent, Miss Clara A. Prescott.

Inasmuch as the Chapter was organized just prior to America entering the great World War, it began its work with the Red Cross, the military census, questionnaires, contributed to War activities, bought and sold bonds, sent luxuries to our boys in camp, made large contributions of clothing to the Belgians, adopted one French orphan, and two by members individually, contributed to the \$100,000 Liberty Bonds purchased by the National Society. Many garments and hospital supplies were made by the members of the Chapter, and at all times the members strove to create the true patriotic spirit. Some few of the members spoke for the great cause.

The Chapter has located several Revolutionary soldiers' graves in the county, which we hope some day to officially mark. Americanization work and patriotic education have been the chief aims of the Chapter. It annually presents to the pupils of the high school with the highest standing in American history, a prize in gold, also to the pupil standing second. One of the members contributes a prize in gold to the pupil with highest standing in English. The Chapter always marks on Memorial Day, with flowers, Revolutionary soldiers' graves, Real Daughters and deceased members. All patriotic days are duly observed, including Constitution Day, in a public manner. The Chapter has contributed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to Newark, Palmyra and Lyons libraries, to promote the work.

The Chapter has located old roads and trails in the county and the official chairman prepared a map for the Old Roads Committee, and important historic sites have been located.

The Chapters has placed the Lineage Books on the city library shelves. On October 27th, the Chapter presented to the Roosevelt school, in our city, a fine framed portrait of Theodore Roosevelt. The Chapter presented to the American Legion, August Mauer Post, a large American flag, May 30, 1920; also contributed its full quota to the four designated objects for 1921: Fountain at Plymouth, Immigrant's

Manual, Painting for French Government and to the Sarah Thacher Guernsey Scholarship Fund and made its contribution for ornaments for Schuyler Mansion.

The Chapter, in its second year's work, through the courtesy of its second Vice Regent, Miss Lois Allerton, presented a valuable gift to the Museum, at Memorial Continental Hall. A rare book was presented by the Chapter, through the courtesy of Mrs. Nellie Terry Garlock. The Regent of the Chapter was appointed New York State Chairman for Revolutionary Relics by the former State Regent, Miss Broadhead, and was International Committee under Miss Barlow; she has also been invited to address many chapters and other large bodies in the State. She was also appointed Organizing Regent of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, and is the present Regent of Gen. John Swift Chapter, and is one of the vice presidents of the Genesee County Historical Federation, and also one of the original founders of the National Historical Society. Several members occupy conspicuous positions in other important organizations in the city. All are striving to be useful women and to live up to the great principles for which we stand.

(MRS.) MARY BRADLEY ECK,
Historian.

Alamo Chapter (San Antonio, Texas) was organized October 22, 1913, by Mrs. Harry Hyman, State Regent. It took its name from the Alamo, the Cradle of Texas independence. In the 16th Century, San Antonio, Texas, the third oldest city in the United States, was settled by the Spaniards. San Antonio, aside from its natural beauty and commercial importance, will go down in history, because in the heart of this quaint old city stands the old fort, The Alamo. Surely fate reserved the name, "Alamo," for our Chapter. And we feel that its revered spirit hovers over us; and if our achievements are phenomenal, just remember that we draw our inspiration from our name "Alamo." Our motto is "Home and Country." The Chapter colors are blue and white. The Chapter flower is the Texas blue bonnet. The keynote of our Chapter is patriotism, justice and harmony.

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War, we organized a Red Cross Circle at the home of Mrs. Hyman. We raised \$60 and bought wool, knitted several hundred pairs of socks which were distributed. The meetings were held in the home of our Regent until the headquarters of the Red Cross were established for the whole city. Our Regent took surgical dressing course, and was made Chairman of her D.A.R. Circle. We met every Tuesday with an average attendance of eighty. During the influenza crisis, three of our members nursed at the Base Hospital and at Camp

Travis. The sister of our McKinney member, Miss Mary G. White, was temporarily secretary of Y.W.C.A. and in charge of the work among nurses in France. One member living near the Base Hospital gave room and breakfast to relatives visiting sick soldiers. This mother wears a service pin with five stars, representing four sons and an adopted one. Her youngest, Lieutenant Travis Lee Haltom, was killed June 7, 1918, in an airplane collision at Gerstner Field, La.

Our second gold star was for Edward Hilton Vance, who lost his life October 2, 1918. We had a total of 134 in service, the near blood relatives of our members. The Regent opened her home to officers and family. Another member, Mrs. Urwitz, gave every day for three months to Red Cross work. She sewed 3500 emblems on as many garments, and made one thousand socks. We were 100 per cent. on our Tilloloy Fund. We adopted two orphans; sold \$600 thrift stamps, and contributed \$100 for endowment of a bed in the San Antonio ward of a military hospital at Nueilly, France.

Since the Armistice, we have not stopped our good work, as the many overseas boys here at the Base Hospital have been receiving our help. We have placed the Constitution of the United States in many public and private schools. Our work in the school is teaching Americanization. Our labor has been more than repaid, for the children of the foreign-born parents are enthusiastic. We teach them to be good Americans, and their appreciation is so great that it has been an inspiration to us. We have placed our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES and genealogy books in our public library. Our Regent was one of the chairmen of the King's Highway, and it was through her loyal devotion to the work, that it was made possible. Our Chapter subscribed to the Far East Relief Fund, not only with money but with many garments. This last year our Chapter held its meetings in the home of some one of its members. We have always tried to have some prominent speaker, either local or visiting, to speak at our meetings. In fact, we have a wide-awake, and much alive, Regent, who never seems to sleep on her job. Our Chapter never fails to coöperate with any movement that is for the good of our city. Our Chapter each year offers \$5 in gold to the boy or girl who writes the best essay on Revolutionary subjects. Our Regent presents baby spoons to each baby born into our Chapter, each year. We donated to the Tubercular Hospital. The Alamo and the Bexar Chapters look forward with pleasure to entertaining the State Conference this fall.

MRS. EDMUND HALTOM,
Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. All answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6074. **STONER**.—Daniel Truby, Jr., m Mary, dau of David Stoner, of Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa. The Stoners settled 1st in Lancaster Co., later moved to Franklin Co., Pa., before the Rev. A deed made to David & Abraham Stoner in 1747, nr Waynesboro, Pa., is still in the family.—*Mrs. M. L. Gifford*, 709 Elmer St., Vineland, N. J.

6640. **DAVENPORT**.—Captain Chas. Davenport, b April 15, 1751, d Dec. 12, 1812, m 1778 Elizabeth Taylor & had ch Benj., Alexander, Sally, Charles, Ira, Betsy, Ashley, Roxanna & John R. Captain Charles is bur at Lovville, N. Y.—Ref.: p. 435, vol. 48, *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane*, 517 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10139. **FORGASON - FERGUSON**.—A will of Martha Hubbard (whose 1st husband was — Turner), made in 1686, names her ch Daniel Turner, John Turner, Edward Hubbard, Bersina Beverige, Abigail Hubbard & Mary Ferguson, w of John, Jr. Her s, Daniel Turner, made a will in 1705 & left some land to John Forgason, s of John Forgason, Jr., & Mary Forgason who was Daniel Turner's sister. He also left £10 to Wm. Forgason, calling him his kinsman; think he was a bro of John III. I think from the will that there were three generations of John Forgasons. In Westchester Co., N. Y., records, a Thomas Forgason d 1705, also spelled Farrington. Also in same county, "Mary Forgason, wid & John Forgason (her s) of sd Westchester Co., yeoman, to Ebenezer Haveland of Westchester, blacksmith, with the consent of Ann, wife of ye sd. John Forgason, land in Westchester Co., bounded by the land of Mercy Turner, April 6, 1727." Rebecca Tur-

ner, dau of Daniel m Eleazor Gedney; their dau Elizabeth m Joseph Hart & their s Joseph Hart m Tamar Budd.—*Mrs. Thomas Kennedy*, 1201 Broadway, Normal, Ill.

10139. **FARGUSON**.—You will find early records of this name in Mass. Samuel Farguson & w Elener, removed from Hopkinton abt 1738 to Pelham, later to Blandford. He had bro—James who m Esther Thornton in 1746; Wm. m 1743 & John who left Pelham in 1758. Samuel had sons James b June 28, 1733 m Hannah McConnoughey (McConaghey) dau of David, of Watertown, Mass., Sept. 22, 1759, and John, known as Capt. John, b 1740, d 1792, m Dolly Hamilton. In the 18th D.A.R. Report, in the list of Rev soldiers' graves are John Ferguson bur in Fall Creek Presbyterian Cemetery, O., and a Robt. Ferguson b in Pelham, Mass., 1754, d 1827, bur E. Springfield, N. Y.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane*, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10155. **McMURTRY**.—Abram McMurtrie m Elizabeth McElhannie & had ch George, James, Sarah, John, Joseph, Lee Matilda, Hezekiah, & Margaret. James McMurtry (note changed spelling) m Abi Williams; their ch were Joseph, Thomas, John, Lee & Amy. Lee McMurtry m Marie Jane Lindley & had ch Amabelle & Marion Lee McMurtry.—*Mrs. E. S. Glasier*, 638 Third Ave. East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

QUERIES

10706. **HEMPHILL**.—Wanted gen of Edward Hemphill who m Susannah Dunlap and moved from nr Brownsville, Pa., in 1800, to Adams Co., Ohio. Their dau Sally was b Sept. 17, 1795. Did he or his father have Rev rec?—L. McK.

10707. COOLIDGE.—Wanted parentage of Henry Coolidge, b 1750, d Aug. 1, 1831. Removed from Cambridge, Mass., to Waterford, Maine. Wanted also name of his w Mary —, b Dec. 22, 1757, d Jan. 9, 1834.—B. A. W.

10708. HARRIS.—Wanted dates of b and d of Champlin Harris, of Colchester, Conn. Wanted also name and dates of his w.

(a) WYNN.—Wanted dates of b & d and name of w with her dates of Robert Wynn or Winn, of the Sixth Va. Regt.—E. W. B.

10709. FRENCH.—Wanted Rev rec of Thomas French who lived either in N. H. or Vt. and who received a grant of land for his services. This land supposed to be now a part of the city of St. Joseph, Mo. Would like also to know the name of his first w. He having been m 3 times.—L. B. L.

10710. WHITE-CLEVELAND.—Milly White b in N. Y. City or State, Mar. 20, 1739, sister of the Rev. John White, a Baptist Clergyman of Va. and Elbert Co., Ga., m Oct. 10, 1756, Jacob Cleveland. Wanted ances of Milly White, and also Rev and Colonial ser of Jacob Cleveland b May 6, 1739, near Culpeper Court House, Va., where he resided until about 1780 and then moved to Elbert Co., Ga., where he d abt 1790.—A. T.

10711. DRAKE.—Jonathan Drake m Tamar Joanes dau of a Rev sol from N. J. Wanted his given name and Rev rec. Also Drake gen.

(a) PRALL-STOUT.—Wanted Rev rec of Garrison Prall, Hunterdon Co., N. J., and of Jonathan Stout, of Penna. or N. J.—F. S. B.

10712. WALKER - WINFIELD - WINGFIELD. — Joseph R. Walker and w Dorothy, dau of Edward Winfield or Wingfield of Va., moved to S. C. from Mecklenburg Co. and settled first at Charleston and later in Edgefield Co., nr Old Hamburg. They went to S. C. about the time of the Rev. Their ch were Edwin Clark, Hurbert, John, Alexander, Robert, Golothan, Anne, Harriet and Emaline. Wanted ances of Joseph Walker and Edward Winfield, also Rev rec of either.—D. B. H.

10713. THOMPSON.—Wanted gen dates and all inf possible of Shelton Thompson of Conn.—D. T. P.

10714. WINSLOW.—Wanted all dates and parentage of Seth Winslow who moved from Mass. to either Ontario or Naples, N. Y., prior to 1800. Wanted also his w maiden name and lineage. Their dau Susannah Bacon Winslow m Robert Gordon, s of Thomas, who moved from Wash. Co., Pa., to Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1799.

(a) CHURCH.—Wanted parentage and all dates of Richard Church and also maiden name of his w Hannah of Hardwick, Mass. (1735-1756), and in Greenwich after 1756. Their

dau Mary m Seth Winslow Nov. 23, 1775.—L. S. O.

10715. RILEY.—Wanted ances, dates and all inf possible of Polly Riley of Saybrook, Conn., who m Nov. 27, 1822, Alvin Clark, b 1798.—H. M. K.

10716.—MANSFIELD-GILLETTE.—Wanted Rev ances and dates and data of Anson Gillette and his w Sally Mansfield of Great Hill, Seymour, Conn., who had 10 ch, one of whom was Eli Gillette who m Eliza Bassett dau of — Riggs and — Bassett. Wanted also any inf of Riggs family.—M. L. C. S.

10717. NICHOLAS-JENKINS.—Major Samuel Nicholas, Marine officer of the Rev from Phila. m — Jenkins. His sons were Samuel, Jr., and Charles Jenkins Nicholas. Wanted given name of his w and was she dau of William Jenkins? Was Enoch Jenkins a s of Wm. Jenkins? Enoch ser in Robert Mullan's Co. of Marines, Sept. 13, 1776. James Jenkins, s of Wm., m Sarah Harriet.—Was she a Miss Durant? Wanted her parentage and all dates.—S. S.

10718. WEAKLEY - WEEKLEY-HOFF.—Wanted Rev rec of Jacob Weakley of Loudoun Co., Va., and also Rev rec of Daniel Hoff of Alexandria, Va., with proof of their ser.—A. M. L.

10719. MARSHALL-BOOTH.—Wanted Rev rec of Thomas Marshall, father of John Marshall, U. S. Chief Justice, and had he a dau Sarah or Elizabeth who m John Booth of Va. and Ga.?—L. W. F.

10720. WELLS.—Wanted parentage with dates of Samuel Wells, d 1831 Coventry, Vt. He was one of seven persons to settle the town, m Jan. 1, 1783, Margaret Scott, d 1842. Wanted her parentage also. Their s Thomas m Aug. 29, 1812, Harriet Porter. Wanted Porter gen.

(a) McHUGH-McCHUGO.—Wanted gen of John McHugh b in Scotland, d in Worcester, Mass., also of his w Geanette Marion Head, b in Scotland, 1815. Wanted also all dates for John and Geanette.

(b) DAVIS-HUBBARD.—Nathan Davis of Concord, Mass., m Nov. 27, 1735, Ellen Hubbard of Concord, Mass. Wanted Hubbard gen.

(c) RICHARDSON.—Walter McFarland, U. S. Surveyor and Justice of the Peace, Hopkinton, Mass., b 1744, d 1829, m Jan. 29, 1778, Sarah Richardson of Hopkinton, Mass., b 1749. Wanted Richardson gen.

(d) LANGDON.—Benj. Pressey d in Waterville, Maine, m Dagher Langdon, probably of Waterville, also. Wanted any help on the Langdon line.—G. S. McF.

10721. SMITH - CLARK.—Wanted ances and Rev rec of families of Jedediah Smith b 1765 d Aug. 18, 1832, and of his w Sarah or Sally Clark, b 1772, d 1837. Both d and are bur at Cooperstown, N. Y. Wanted date of their m.

(a) MEACHAM.—Wanted Rev rec of Samuel

Meacham b 1712 d Windham, Conn., m Bethia Pease, Jan. 11, 1734, at Endfield, and of their s Jeremiah, b Mar. 31, 1744, at Norwich, Conn., d 1817 in Pa., m Martha Bartholomew.

(b) BEEMAN.—Wanted ances of Ebenezer, Beeman b 1761 in Conn.(?) d 1840 in Pa. m 1777 Hannah dau of James Lum of N. J., a Rev sol.—M. J.

10722. MARTIN—KEY.—Wanted inf of the connection of the Martin and Key families. John Key settled in Albemarle Co. 1732. His ch were John, Martin and Mary. Martin Key was a lineal desc of Lady Jane Grey's younger sister and his s Martin was a private sec'y to Thomas Jefferson, having secured the position through the Martin family.—I. K. C.

10723. WALTON.—Was Thomas Walton, Sr., of Isle of Wight Co., Va., related to Robert Walton who came to America with William Penn in 1682 and m Sally Hughes? Was Robert Walton related to Rev. Wm. Walton of England, who came to America in 1630 or 1635 and settled in Mass.? Wanted maiden name of w Sarah of Thomas Walton, Sr., later of Chowan Co., N. C. Wanted also maiden name of Sarah w of Thomas Walton, Jr., of Va., later of Chowan Co., N. C.

(a) FLEMING.—Wanted Fleming gen with all dates through Elizabeth dau of Col. John Fleming and his w Mary Bolling.

(b) SCOTT.—Wanted gen of Julia Scott who m Rev. Wm. Jordan.

(c) HILL.—Wanted parentage and maiden name of w Mary of Henry Hill, Nansemond Co., Va., from 1660 to 1675. Their s Abraham m Judith —. Wanted her maiden name.

(d) GOODWIN—BRANCH.—Thomas Mitchell, Jr., m Anne Raines. Thomas Mitchell, Sr., m Any Goodwin. Henry Mitchell, father of Thomas, Sr., m Tabitha Branch. Wanted parentage of Amy Goodwin and Tabitha Branch.—J. Q. W.

10724. SHANNON.—William and Hugh Shannon were taxables in 1751 in Peter's Township, Cumberland Co., Pa., now Franklin Co. Wm. Shannon and w Mary had ch John, James, Wm., Robert, Hugh, Joseph, Gean, Nathaniel, David and Samuel. John, Robert, James, Nathaniel, Hugh and Gean went south. David, Samuel, Joseph and probably Wm., lived and d in the vicinity of Mercersburg, Pa. From data in my possession I have reason to think that Wm. and Hugh, 1751, taxables, were sons of Wm. Shannon of Toddsbury Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., whose will was written May 13, 1741. He mentions his w Mary, sons James, Hugh, William, dau Gresall, Jean, granddaughters Martha and Margaret McCallpin. Son-in-law Robert Line. There was a s John who had d previously. From records at Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa. Abstracts: John and Robert Shannon of Lafayette Co., Ky., appoint Wm.

Shannon of Co. aforesaid, lawful agent to receive for his own use that share of estate of Joseph Shannon, late of Franklin Co., Pa., Jan., 1812. * * * James Shannon, of Lincoln Co., N. C., appoints his nephew, Wm. Shannon (as above) 1811. * * * Nathaniel and Hugh Shannon, Stock Co., Ky., also as above, 1812. * * * Joseph Shannon and Ginny (Gean) his w of Woodford Co., Ky., also as above 1812. * * * Gean Shannon was a sis of the above 5 Shannon bros. She m Joseph Shannon at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1778. They were probably cousins and lived for a while in York Co., Pa. Are there desc of these southern Shannons, who can give inf of the early Pa. family? Hugh, 1751, taxable, sold land to Robert Elliott of Peter's township. Did Hugh or his desc go to Hampshire Co., Va., in the early days? One branch of Shannon said to have been from the vicinity of Mercersburg, Pa., settled in Hampshire Co. Thomas Shannon having m Hannah Walker in 1792 or 1793. There is another early Lancaster line. Thomas Shannon will dated 1737. His s John was a Capt. in 1746, with desc largely in the South. It was Thomas, s of Thomas, 1777, who probably settled in the Manor of Maske, 1740, and whose s Joseph m in Mercersburg, Gean S. — in 1778. Wm. Shannon, 1751, taxable in Peter's township had a patent for 300 acres called "Shannon's Industry." He and his family were members of the Presbyterian Church called "Upper West Conococheague Church." His will is recorded nr Chambersburg, Pa. His s Samuel m Mary, dau of Johnston and Rebecca (Mayes) Elliott. They also lived in Peter's township, though Rebecca was the dau of Andrew and Rebecca McFarland Mayes of Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa. Wanted inf of Johnston Elliott. His father was Robert of Hamilton Township, Franklin Co., Pa., but the name of his w is not known.—V. F. S.

10725. PERRY—DAVIS.—John and Elisha Perry, bros, m sisters Hannah and Elizabeth Davis, Nov., 1820, in Preston Co., W. Va. John Perry was b abt 1796. Was his father Joshua Perry b 1756 who m Mary Peckham and was the s of Judge Freeman Perry and Mary Hazard? Wanted Perry and Davis gen and would like to corres with any of their desc.—S. R. M.

10726. BURRITT.—Wanted parentage of John Burritt of Monroe or Fairfield Co., Conn., b 1745, d July 21, 1717, m Elizabeth —, b 1748, d Apr. 13, 1837. Wanted her maiden name and gen. Their ch were Abijah, Morley, Phoebe, Amaryliss, John Hezekiah m Olive Hawley, Isaac, Anne, James and Samuel. Had John Burritt Rev rec.?—M. E. W.

10727. JOB.—Wanted all inf and given name of — Job. Came from Va. to N. C. and was living there during the Rev. His ch were Samuel, Thomas, Lucinda, Mary b 1775, Eliza-

beth and Catherine. One record gives the father of these ch as John and another as Samuel. Most of his family removed to Indiana. Mary Job, who m James Gordon, came to Ohio in 1806 and to Indiana in 1807. Samuel Job m Rachel Little, came to Indiana, settling at Fort Wayne. Thomas Job was b in a Block House, Ft. Wayne, in 1812. Thomas Job m Mary Gordon in N. C., and there is a record of one s who was b in N. C. in 1812. He came to Indiana at the age of 12 yrs from Rowan Co., N. C. Any help along these lines will be greatly appreciated.—B. D.

10728. McDOW.—Wanted parentage, name of w and all dates of Thomas McDow, Rev sol, who drew a pension. Wanted also all dates of John McDow and of his w Margaret Gillham. Can any one give will of Thomas McDow or any other proof that John, mentioned above, was his s? The McDows lived in S. C.—H. McD. B.

10729. MOURNING-BALL.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of the ances of Hannah Ball b abt 1775 in Va., m abt 1800 John Mourning. His half sister Margaret Mourning m — Ball. Wanted also ances of Susan Mourning Cain.—I. M. L.

10730. WISEMAN-WRIGHT.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Jacob Wiseman and Richard Wright, Sr., of Rowan Co., N. C.—H. C. T.

10731. KELLY.—Wanted given name and Rev rec of — Kelly from Va. Chaplain in Rev army under Capt. Tate. Married Bridget Nugent. Would like to corres with desc of Kelly and Nugent families.—S. H. T.

10732. DIAH-DYER.—Wanted data concerning Majah Diah or Dyer who was taken by the Indians. With all dates and names of w. Did he or his desc have Rev rec?—S. P. I.

10733. KORN - BAKER.—Michael Korn of Berks Co., Pa., m Susannah dau of Peter Baker. They lived in Somerset Co. and later settled in Ohio. Wanted name of w of Peter Baker, also gen of Michael Korn.—O. K. P.

10734. EWING.—Wanted all inf of gen of Ephraim B. Ewing, also his Rev rec.—E. A. M. C.

10735. COLLINS.—Wanted ances of Thomas Collins b nr Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., in 1803. His mother's name was Dunbar. He m a Miss Yager who was related to Napoleon Collins, Adm. in the Mexican War.—T. H. C.

10736. HOPE.—Wanted gen of Ellen Hope who was b in Danville, Ky., abt 1824, m Oakey Maple Hoagland, also of Ky., with all dates and Rev rec in either line.—L. M. C.

10737. WATSON-WALKER.—Col. John Walker of Va. (Aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington and was with him in Braddock's campaign), m Elizabeth Watson of Delaware. Wanted given name and Rev rec of her father. Their

s Felix Walker of N. C. m 1st, Susan Robertson of N. C., who d 5 mo after m; and 2nd, Isabella, dau of Wm. Henry, of York, S. C. Wanted Rev rec of Wm. Henry, also his relationship to Patrick Henry. Their dau Isabella Walker, m James Baird of Buncombe Co., N. C. Wanted Rev ances of James Baird.

(a) JOHNSTON - FORD.—Mary Ford, of Orangeburg District, S. C., m — Johnston. Wanted given name and Rev rec of her father and husband. Her dau Nancy Johnston m John Puckett (Huguenot). Give his Rev ances.—E. T. O.

10738. RALSTON.—Wanted inf concerning members of the Ralston family, Washington Co., Pa., who fought in the Rev.—J. M. R.

10739. LOVEJOY.—John Lovejoy came from England the latter part of the 17th Century and settled in Prince Geo. Co., Md. His s Edward moved to Fairfield Co., S. C., then to Clarke and Jasper Cos., Ga. Wanted Rev rec of John and Edward Lovejoy.

(a) SCAIFE.—Wm. and James Scaife came from Westmoreland, England, Orten Parish, just after the Rev, James went to Pittsburgh, and Wm. went to Chester, S. C., m and had 3 sons, Charner, Ferdinand and Jamison. Wanted maiden name, ances with Rev rec of William Scaife's w.—W. B. R.

10740. MAY—(Mois).—Wanted parentage of Sarah May who m Feb. 10, 1766, Lieut. Alexander McClintock. Marriage record in Episcopal Ch., Berks Co., Pa.

(a) HENDERSON.—David, s of Matthew and Rachel Climson Henderson, was b 1761, d May 16, 1838, m 1st, Jane —; 2nd, Elizabeth —. Wanted maiden name and date of m of Jane. Wanted also date of m of Matthew and Rachel Climson Henderson.

(b) ANDRERKEN - ANDECKER - ANNAUXER.—Anna Mariah Andrerken b 1739, d Dec. 12, 1768, m Lieut. George Redsecker. Wanted date of their m. Wanted also her parentage with their dates.—E. E. G.

10741. HENDRICKSON.—Wanted ances and all data of Oakey Hendrickson, who served in Rev as a sol and surgeon from N. J. He was b Nov. 24, 1744, d Mar., 1834, m Mary Ann —, b Jan. 22, 1746, d 1826. Wanted also her maiden name and ances. Their ch were Daniel, b June 1, 1769, m Sarah Herbert; Sarah m James Herbert; Elizabeth m Wm. Henderson; and Wm. b Aug. 22, 1786, m Phoebe Wilson. Oakey Hendrickson and family moved from Hightstown, N. J., to Popular Flat and Maysville, Ky., abt 1790. Would be glad to corres with anyone having this data.—C. C. L.

10742. GEE.—Wanted parentage, date and place of b of James Gee of N. C.

(a) CHAPMAN.—Wanted gen with all data

of Benj. Chapman, b 1779 in N. C. Also any inf of Sgt. Robert Chapman.—R. S. P.

10743. ST. CLAIR.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Hannah St. Clair who m Alexander Foster, abt 1775.

(a) HENDERSON-BRANSON.—Nathaniel Henderson m Rebecca Holliday, 1745. Lived in Edgefield, S. C. His s Nathaniel m Jemimah Branson 1784. Wanted Henderson and Branson gen and Rev rec of Rebecca Holliday's father.

(b) WILEY-GILMORE.—Wanted Rev rec of father of Katherine Wiley who m Humphrey Gilmore, Milledgeville, Ga., or may have lived at date of m on Hard Labor Creek, Green Co., Ga., abt Dec. 13, 1772. He d 1802 and she d 1848 in Tenn. Want Gilmore and Wiley gen. Humphrey Gilmore said to have ser in Rev under Gen. Nathaniel Greene in his Ga. and S. C. campaign. Want proof of this ser.—S. D. B.

10744. ROUNDS.—Wanted gen of Marcy Rounds who m Abel Olcott abt 1790 at Saratoga, N. Y. Was her father a Rev sol?

(a) TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage and gen of Dennis Taylor b 1809 at Springfield, Mass., m Sophia Dickinson of Whately, Mass. Is there Rev rec in these lines?—M. D. R.

10745. WOODWARD.—Robert Woodward of Smithfield, R. I., m Rhoda —. Wanted her parentage. Their s Isaac lived in Erie Co., Pa. Would like to corres with his desc.—M. E. B.

10746. CLARK.—Wanted gen with all dates of Saviah Clark who m Benj. Delano abt 1772, either at Tolland or Sharon, Conn.

(a) DELANO.—Wanted maiden name, gen with dates of Lois — who m Thomas Delano in 1747 at Tolland or Sharon, Conn.

(b) HATCH.—Wanted ances with dates of Amy Hatch who m Jonathan Delano, Jr., at Tolland, Conn., June 20, 1704.

(c) WARREN.—Wanted dates and ances of Mercy Warren who m Lieut. Jonathan Delano, Feb. 28, 1678.—M. O.

10747. THORNTON. — George Washington Thornton b Cascade, Pittsylvania Co., Va., June 14, 1822, emigrated to middle Ga. 1846 and lived there until his death in 1893. He was the s of Zack Thornton, who was b abt 1772, d in Pittsylvania Co., 1832. The other ch of Zack Thornton were Reuben, Roland, Presley, Fred, Green, John, Elizabeth and Frances. Wanted all data concerning this branch of the Thornton family.—R. T. L.

10748. GRAY.—Wanted Rev rec and name of w of John Gray of Bertie Co., N. C. Son of John and Ann Bryan Gray.

(a) McCLINTOCK.—Wanted Rev rec of John McClintock who m Margaret Simpson.

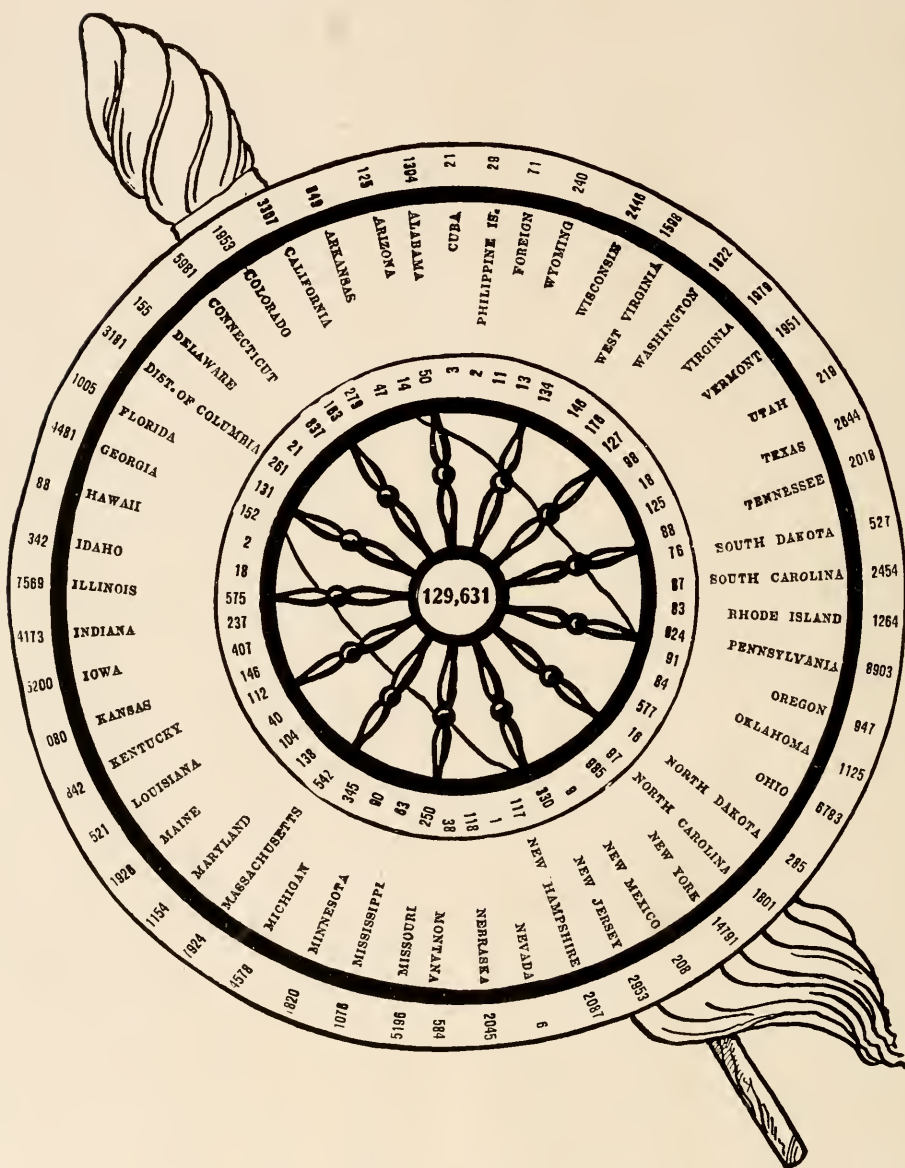
(b) MILLS.—Wanted Rev ances of Alexander Mills who m Mary McClintock and lived in Laurens Co., S. C.

(c) HILL.—Wanted dates and Rev rec of John Hill, s of John Hill, of Va., who m abt 1782 Annie, dau of John and Mary Tarpley Camp.—C. N. S.

10749. HUSTON.—Robert Huston, with w(?) Agnes and s John, came to Phila., Pa., Aug. 27, 1772, sailing from Londonderry, Ireland. Agnes d Sept. 15, 1772, and Robert m 2nd Pleasant Satterthwaite of the Society of Friends in Bucks Co., b abt 1745, dau of Wm. and Pleasant Meade (of Md.) Satterthwaite. Their ch were Wm. b Sept. 5, 1775, d 1840, m Mary Winder and had 11 ch; Thomas b Nov. 22, 1776, d 1857, m —, had 4 daus; Robert, Jr., b Jan. 1, 1778, d 1829, m 1st, Sarah Shaw who d when her ch was b, and m 2nd Hannah Townsend of Cape May, N. J., and had 2 ch; Nancy b Mar. 25, 1779, d Aug. 3, 1779, and was interred in the "Biring ground at Oxford"; John, s of Robert and Agnes Houston, b Apr. 13, 1772, m Apr. 12, 1796, Elizabeth —, b Mar. 18, 1777, d Apr. 6, 1806, and "is bur in LeRay." Their ch were Eleanor b 1796, d Jan., 1797; Charity, b July 13, 1798, d 1886 nr Vassar, Mich.; Robert, b 1801, d 1802, bur in "Pen's Park Church Yard"; and Archibald, b 1803, d 1803. Wanted gen of John's w Elizabeth. The above record taken from an old Bible of Robert, Sr., and included the birth of Mary, Feb. 13, 1779, and Anne, Aug. 6, 1780. I cannot place these. Wm. and Mary Houston lived in Jefferson Co., N. Y., abt 1806 and came to Mich. from Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y., abt 1827 with 9 ch. They d in Canton Township, Wayne Co., Mich. Thomas d in Mayville, N. Y. and Robert d in Waynesville, Ohio. Wanted gen of Robert, Sr., and Thomas and Rev rec of Robert and would like to corres with any of this Houston family.—C. G. G.

10750. SMITH.—Jerusha Smith b Westchester, m Mar. 7, 1785, at Ballston, N. Y., Solomon Taylor. She was the dau of Thomas Smith, who d 1808, Half Moon, Saratoga Co., N. Y. The ch mentioned in his will are Samuel, Thomas C., Mary Dunning, Catherine Fuller, Jerusha Taylor, Neffe Stillwell and dau who m — Ladow. Wanted birthplace of Thomas Smith, w maiden name and place of their m.—E. V. H. B.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1922

WHOLE No. 364

WASHINGTON AND THE BRADDOCK CAMPAIGN

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts



LAWRENCE WASHINGTON'S death, neither sudden nor unexpected, placed upon his half-brother, George, then twenty years old, responsibilities that straightway changed the boy into a man. The Washingtons were not a long-lived family; and Lawrence had brought home from a British campaign against the French in Carthegena the seeds of disease, which he vainly endeavored to eradicate by a trip to Barbadoes. For company he took his brother George, who then for the first and last time went beyond the bounds of his native country. An attack of small-pox left on the boy's face marks never wholly effaced. As soon as he was well enough to take ship, he returned to Mount Vernon to hasten the departure of Ann Fairfax Washington, who was to join her husband in Bermuda. Before she was ready to sail, Lawrence came back to Mount Vernon to die.

Augustine Washington had provided in his will that in case of Lawrence's death without heirs, Mount Vernon


should pass to George; and this provision Lawrence incorporated in his own will. To his widow he left a life-interest in the property, with the reversion to his infant daughter, Sarah, who, as it happened, survived her father only a few weeks. Thus there was only the widow's life-interest to be considered.

Ann Fairfax Washington, after enduring widowhood for the space of five months, married Colonel George Lee, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, a member in the fourth generation of the Stratford Lees. Probably she was not loathe to return to live among the scenes of her girlhood, and an amicable arrangement was made with her brother-in-law, whereby he should enter immediately into possession of the Mount Vernon estate, on an annual payment to her husband of fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco, equivalent to £82,10s., Virginia currency. This rental was paid punctually for nine years, until Mrs. Lee's death in 1761. George Lee survived his wife but a few months; of their three sons, the unmarried one lived to the age of eighty; the elder sons had daughters who were absorbed in the Chipley, Sangster and Cockrell families.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first of Mr. Moore's articles on George Washington appeared in the November, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Dear Sir

Belvoir. 26. July 1755. 142

 Your safe Return gives an uncommon Joy to Us, and will no Doubt be sympathiz'd by all true Lovers of Heroick Virtue. From our first inexpressible affecting Intelligence by Col. Innes of the total Defeat of our Forces, Gen^l Braddock and many Officers - kill'd, the whole Artillery taken, We have been in torturing Suspence, Each One for their best beloved. Now You are by a kind Providence preserv'd and return'd to Us, We can say the Catastrophu might have been worse. You kindly invite Us over, rightly judging our Curiosity wants to be inform'd of some particulars yet unacquainted with, And if a Saturday Night's Rest cannot be sufficient to enable your Comins hither to Morrow, the Ladys will try to get Horres to equip our Chair or attempt their Strength on Foot to Salute You so desirous are they with loving Speed to have an ocular Demonstration of your being the same Identical Gent.^l that lately departed to defend his Country's Cause.

Mr Carlyle rec'd a Letter yesterday from G. Fx, at Winchester after his Return from Will's Creek, expressing his Concern for missing You and accounting that He staid there to meet Lord A. in order to consult on the necessary Measures to be taken by the Militia, as Col. Dunbar seems to

1113

to intend Marching, its supposed, to Philadelphia or to

Y^r affec^d W. Fairfax

Dear Sir

After thanking Heaven for your safe return

I must accuse you of great unkindness in refusing us the pleasure of seeing you this night I do assure you nothing but our being satisfied that our company would be disagreeable should prevent us from trying if our legs would not carry us to Mount Vernon this night, but if you will not come to us to morrow morning very early we shall be at Mount Vernon

S Fairfax
Ann Shearing

Elizth Dent

Photo by Handy, Washington.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM FAIRFAX TO WASHINGTON WITH A POSTSCRIPT IN THE HANDWRITING OF MRS. GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRFAX, CONGRATULATING HIM UPON HIS SAFE RETURN FROM THE DISASTROUS BRADDOCK EXPEDITION

Having secured possession of Mount Vernon, George naturally took some thought as to a mistress for his establishment. Whether he was too shy or too serious, or was too much concerned about his own affairs to dance attendance on the exacting Virginia maidens or for some reason sufficient to herself, Miss Betsy Fauntleroy showed no disposition "to revoke her former cruel sentence;" and no other young woman engaged his attention. Moreover at this time he had an attack of pleurisy which "reduced him very low." He was subject to exhausting illnesses, usually the result of imposing on a good constitution. Settling his brother's estate kept him busy and for diversion he had the Masonic lodge at Fredericksburg, which he joined on

November 4, 1752, before he became of age. Sincere in his practice of Masonry as in all his associations, he was a devoted member of that order. He held office in the Alexandria lodge, which still possesses the furniture of his day. He encouraged Masonry in the Continental Army, for the fraternal feelings it promoted among soldiers and officers, and also because it served to mitigate rancor in the case of captives. Many traditions of Washington's early days still centre in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In the autumn of 1753, Governor Dinwiddie fairly started George Washington on his career by sending him with a message to the French, demanding that they cease driving British traders from the Ohio country and breaking up their

establishments. It was a winter journey of two months' duration, through a wilderness and over the Allegheny Mountains to Venango, on the Allegheny; it involved cajoling Indians, winning them to Virginia interests, and guarding them from the seductions of French officers. Not only did the French refuse to retire, but they also put forth a claim to the Ohio region by virtue of "the discovery of one LaSalle, sixty years ago." To acknowledge these claims meant the ruin of the Ohio Company, and of all the hopes of fortune connected with that enterprise—a serious blow to Governor Dinwiddie and many respectable men of Virginia. Virginia believed that her territory extended at least to the Mississippi. France claimed the entire valley of the Ohio. The Indians maintained that between English and French territories was a great hunting ground which of right belonged to the red men, and from which they proposed to exclude all settlements, although they were ever ready to welcome traders. The Indian policy favored the French, who wanted to trade, not to settle; whereas English strength in America was based on pioneer settlers taking possession of this country.

On the 11th of January, 1754, Washington reached Belvoir on his way to Williamsburg. Before the ink was dry on the report he submitted to Governor Dinwiddie it went to the printer; and the next year it was published in London by the Lords of Trade, who thereupon directed the Colonial governors to concert measures to drive the French from the territories of His Majesty. The result was the Albany Convention of 1754, at which Benjamin Franklin vainly urged the Colonies to unite for the mutual protection of their frontiers. Another quarter century was to elapse, however, before a common peril brought

the Colonies to unite, and then not for but against the interests of the King.

Washington's report, lucid, straightforward, circumstantial but not prolix, and withal modest, laid a firm foundation for the reputation he was building for himself not only in America, but also in both England and France. The Colonies began to see in him a leader in the field; the English regarded him as an enterprising youth who might be useful if properly curbed; and in him France recognized an enemy.

While the Albany Convention was in session, George Washington, at the head of a small force of Virginia militia and friendly Indians, fell upon a party of French and in an engagement of fifteen minutes' duration killed their commander and nine others and took twenty prisoners. On the 3d of July, however, he was surrounded by a superior force, and after nine hours' fighting was forced to capitulate. In one of those bursts of effusiveness common to his writings, he told his brother that "Believe me, it is good to hear the bullets sing!" This sentiment having become public, Horace Walpole made merry at the expense of the backwood's soldier, although he admitted that later the youth gave a good account of himself.

It so happened that in signing the articles of capitulation prepared by the French, Washington unwittingly admitted the assassination of French envoys, a mistake due to the fact that his own interpreter, the old Dutch soldier Van Braam, had not enough French to furnish a correct translation of the articles. Not only was the error made much of in France, but it made trouble for Washington also in Maryland. All these misadventures were an essential part of a military education. Yet when all had been said, the fact remained that a youth of twenty-two had been able to sustain an action all day

Per.

The General having been inform'd that you express
some desire to make the Campaign. but that
you decid'd it upon ~~some~~ disagreeableness that
you thought might arise from the Regulation
of Command. has order'd me to acquaint you
that he will be very glad of your Company in
his Family by which all Inconveniencies
of that kind will be obviated

I shall think myself very happy to form an
acquaintance with a person so universally
esteem'd and will use every opportunity

of assuring you how much I am Sir

William Burg. Nov. 2 1755

Your most obed^t. Servant
Rob^t Orme aid de Camp.

Photo by Handy, Washington.

LETTER WRITTEN BY ROBERT ORME, AIDE-DE-CAMP, INVITING WASHINGTON TO BECOME A MEMBER OF
GENERAL BRADDOCK'S "MILITARY FAMILY"

with a superior force and had come off with the honors of war. More than this, it is now realized that he was the means of precipitating the Seven Years' War, that resulted in the expulsion of the French from North America, and eventually led to the founding of England's East Indian empire.

England now realized that in order to retain her American possessions, she herself must fight for them; because the Colonies were too much concerned with their individual quarrels between royal governors and popular assemblies to make common cause against the French. So it happened that in February, 1755, General Edward Braddock sailed up the Potomac with two regiments of British soldiers, sent to drive the French back to the St. Lawrence. From Governor Dinwiddie's palace at Williamsburg (located on the site of the new public school) General Braddock summoned the royal governors of five Colonies to meet him at Alexandria to prepare for the campaign.¹ The meeting took place in the home of Major John Carlisle, who had married a daughter of William Fairfax, and who furnished many of the supplies for the army. To this day the Carlisle House, preserved as a monument of the occasion, is fragrant of the gaiety incident to the headquarters of a commander distinguished not more for bravery in the field than for conviviality in the camp.

George Washington at Mount Vernon longed for an opportunity to advance his military education by a campaign in company with trained soldiers; but he was precluded from doing so by the fact that,

being only a provincial, he could hold no rank that would not subordinate him to the lowest officer who had purchased a royal commission. Braddock, having been told that the young man's knowledge of the country would prove useful, cut the knot by inviting him to become one of his own military family, an invitation accepted with alacrity; and between general and aide a feeling of mutual respect grew quickly. The general took no offense at the spirit with which his aide defended his countrymen from aspersions; the aide learned the routine of army life as maintained by a soldier trained in the best traditions. Best of all, it brought him into intimate companionship with Braddock's aides, Robert Orme, Roger Morris and young William Shirley. Perhaps others of his contemporaries called Washington by his first name; but Orme is the only one whose pen naturally and easily writes the words "dear George." Even in those early days Mount Vernon was full of company, and among the throng was Washington's mother, who had made the journey from Fredericksburg to dissuade her son from undertaking another military expedition. But he was no longer a boy subject to parental control. He was a man of position and property, a youth with the world to conquer. He told his mother that she ought to want him to serve his country. But she was first of all a mother. She could not bring herself to those heights.

After innumerable delays, exasperating to General Braddock, the army set forth in June to drive the French from the forks of Ohio as a preliminary to the capture of Fort Niagara. An attack of illness kept Washington from setting out with the expedition; but so soon as he could travel he pushed on, caught up with the advance, and although still weak took

¹ The council was composed of General Braddock, Admiral Keppel, and Governors Shirley (Mass.), Dinwiddie (Va.), De Lancey (N. Y.), Sharpe (Md.), and Morris (Pa.). The minutes are in the Mss. of Sir William Johnson, *N. Y. Doc. His.*, vol. ii.

Good Love. () Shalford 5th of Sept^r 1752.

My post
Dear

Since the sending the latter above, there are 6 more to such vessels brought in. I have so
sent to the wife & sister they were
sent to your mother.

to your brother.
Pleas to direct to me at Shalford
by Broad High London.

It is a sensible Pleasure to me to hear that
you have behaved your self with such a Martial —
Spirit in all your Engagements with the French
High Ohio. Go on as you have begun; and God prosper
you.

We have heard of General Braddock's Defeat.
Every Body Blames his Rash Conduct

Every Body Commends the Courage of the Virginians
and Carolina men: which is very Agreeable to me.

I desire you, as you may from time to time
have opportunity, to give me a short Account how
you proceed: As I am your Mother's Brother, I
hope you can't deny my Request.

There is little News here. One of our Men
of war has taken in our Channell a French Ship
Ship of 16 Guns, 2. Brigs, and a Schooner,
for Martinico, and brought them in. And there
were 11. more in the Fleet; after after which another
Man of war is gone out in Chase.

What will be done with them 4. that are taken
I can't tell.

There is no war declared yet either by the
French or us: though it is expected there soon will.

The King is not returned from Hanover yet: but
is lookt for very soon. The ~~new~~ yachts are gone for
him. I heartily wish you Good Success, and am

Yr. Loving Uncle
Jos. D. all

early the next morning. Later his uncle in England also expressed joy over his nephew's escape, and reflected the British attitude towards General Braddock—all in a letter which paints a mental portrait of the writer.

In August, Washington was commissioned colonel and commander-in-chief of the Virginia Regiment, to be composed of sixteen companies raised for the avowed purpose of protecting the frontiers and driving out the French, who had "unjustly invaded His Majesty's lands on the Ohio." Governor Dinwiddie, in his instructions, desired the colonel to inculcate morality and virtue among his men, and to punish drunkenness and swearing. When on occasion Washington himself ripped out an oath, history has decided that he expressed its opinion of the transaction in question; and if there was swearing at Fort Cumberland, the colonel was in no mood to stop it, although he was prompt to check overt acts of mutiny.

To relieve the tedium of garrison life on the frontiers, Washington urged Mrs. Carlyle and Mrs. Fairfax to write to him. The former, conscious of her own epistolary deficiencies, had warned him that "he must not expect the correspondence to be carried on on her side with such spirit as to enliven him, which would be her desire, if only she could." She adds this sage advice: "Those pleasing reflections on the hours past ought to be banished out of your thoughts, you have now a nobler prospect—that of preserving your country from the insults of an enemy, and as God has blessed your first attempt, hope He may continue His blessing, and on your return, who knows but fortune may have reserved you for some unknown She that may recompense you for all your trials." Her sister-in-law,

Mrs. Fairfax, discreetly stipulated that his letters should go to some third person, a suggestion at which he took quick offense, but he did not cease writing to her—nor did she cease writing to him.

A dispute having arisen over the pretensions of a Maryland captain to take rank over Washington by virtue of the fact that he once held a King's commission, and the governors of Maryland and Virginia, being unable or unwilling to compose the matter, Colonel Washington sought a decision from Governor Shirley, the commander-in-chief. Leaving Alexandria on February 4, 1756, with his aide-de-camp, Captain Mercer, and two servants, he tarried in New York to visit his cousin, Beverly Robinson, at whose home he met for the first time Miss Mary Philipse, a beauty, a belle and an heiress. Riding through New London, Newport and Providence, he proceeded to Boston, where he presented letters from Governor Dinwiddie to Governor Shirley, of whom he had conceived a high opinion when he met him at Alexandria. Governor Shirley promptly decided in his favor and for ten days entertained the two young Virginians, who listened to the legislative debates and "accepted the hospitality of several prominent citizens." On his travels Washington lost at cards, tipped men and maid servants, escorted ladies to exhibitions and dances, and patronized the "taylor" and all his tribe. On his way back he tarried again in New York and again met Miss Philipse, with the result that their names have ever since been connected.

Much interest in the affair was taken by Joseph Chew, who hoped to bring about a match between Washington and "Miss Polly." More than a year later Chew wrote:

"As to the latter part of your letter, what shall I say? I often had the pleasure of breakfasting with the charming Polly. Roger Morris was there (don't be startled) but not always, you know him he is a lady's man, always something to say. The town talked of it as a sure and settled affair. I can't say I think so and that I much doubt it, but assure you had little acquaintance with Mr. Morris and only slightly hinted it to Miss Polly; but how can you be excused to continue so long at Phila. I think I should have made a kind of flying march of it if it had been only to have seen whether the Works were sufficient to withstand a vigorous attack, you a Soldier and a Lover. Mind, I have been arguing for my own interest now, for had you taken this method then I should have had the pleasure of seeing you. . . . I intend to set out [from his home in New London] tomorrow for New York where I will not be wanting to let Miss Polly know the sincere regard a Friend of mine has for her, and I am sure if she had my eyes to see thro she would prefer him to all others."

The eager matchmaker's hopes were blasted, for not even his subsequent confidence that Miss Polly was suffering from pain in the face could spur on the reluctant George. Possibly it was tacitly if not openly realized that the life of a soldier's wife on a remote Virginia plantation, with its attendant domestic cares and duties, would not be productive of happiness to a young woman accustomed to New York social life. It was fortunate that she married in her own set. Twenty years later, when the Revolution came to sunder patriots and loyalists, she and her husband, Roger Morris, stayed

with the De Lancey party in New York, as did also her brother-in-law, Beverly Robinson. Both men were active supporters of the King; and, her property being needed by the Colonies, she was proclaimed a traitor and her possessions were confiscated. So ended a romance that scarce had a beginning.

The tide of war swept northward, and left to Virginia only devastated frontiers. If George Washington had hoped, by reason of his visit to Governor Shirley, to obtain active employment with the northern troops, he was disappointed. He was attached to the expedition of General Forbes with Fort Duquesne as its objective, and he tried vainly to have that commander complete the Braddock Road to the Ohio. Pennsylvania had sufficient influence to secure, instead, the building of a road from Philadelphia to the forks of the Ohio. The two routes are now traversed respectively by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. When General Forbes reached Fort Duquesne he found that the enemy had fled. Here Washington's active military service ended. The boy had become a man; no colonial soldier had equalled him in valor or capacity; and he might well look forward to exchanging arduous garrison duty for the long-deferred joys of life as a colonial gentleman at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death on October 21, 1922, of an Honorary Vice President General and former National Officer, Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton. Mrs. Boynton served as Vice President General 1890, 1896; Vice President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, 1891, 1892, 1893; Librarian General 1907, 1908.



SKETCH OF MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD



RS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, the beloved "Little Mother" of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, died at two o'clock on Thursday morning, November 9, 1922, at the hospital in Plymouth, Mass., where she had been a patient since early last summer. She was ninety-one years of age.

On July 13, 1890, Mrs. Lockwood published in the *Washington Post*, the story of Hannah Arnett and called upon the descendants of patriots of the American Revolution to organize. The east and the west and the north and the south have responded to her clarion call, and Mrs. Lockwood, looked upon by many as the "Pen Founder" of the Society, lived to see the organization grow and expand until to-day it is the largest and most influential patriotic body of women in the world, numbering nearly 140,000 active members.

During Mrs. Lockwood's absence from Washington (she being at that time one of the Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois) a meeting, called by Miss Mary Desha, was held at the Langham Hotel, in the apartment of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Owing to inclement weather Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Desha, and Mrs. Walworth only responded. They proceeded to revise a constitution and adopt it, appointed the first Board of Management (Miss Desha, chairman) and proposed Mrs. Benjamin

Harrison (wife of the President of the United States) as the first President General. They declared the Society to be national in scope.

The actual organization meeting was held on October 11, 1890, at the Strathmore Arms, the home of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. Those signing the formal draft were: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell, Miss Susan B. Hetzell, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clark, Miss Pauline McDowell, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly, Mrs. Aurelia Hadley Mohl, Miss Florine Cunningham, Mrs. Caroline L. Ransom, Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood, Mrs. Harriet Lincoln Coolidge, Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison, and Miss Mary Desha.

On February 24, 1898, during the Seventh Continental Congress, medals were presented to the Founders of the National Society, those going to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha, and Miss Eugenia Washington being alike in design, while that bestowed on Mrs. Lockwood bore a pen and the significant word "Service."

Mrs. Lockwood gave unstinting, loyal service to the Society she loved so well. At a meeting on October 18, 1890, she made the motion to erect a "fire-proof building in which to deposit Revolutionary relics and historic papers," and thus started the project to build beautiful Memorial Continental Hall.

Among the offices held by Mrs.



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REPRODUCTION OF THE PAINTING BY MISS ALINE SOLOMONS WHICH HANGS IN THE LIBRARY OF MEMORIAL
CONTINENTAL HALL, THE GIFT OF THE MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER

Lockwood were those of Historian General, Vice President General from the District of Columbia, Chaplain General, Assistant Historian General, State Regent of the District of Columbia, Editor of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and, at the time of her death, Honorary Chaplain General and Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. Lockwood was born in Hanover, Chautauqua County, New York, the daughter of Henry Smith. She married Henry C. Lockwood, and later came to Washington, D. C., where she made her home for over half a century. In 1898 she conducted the Strathmore Arms, where many distinguished Americans made their home, among them General and Mrs. John A. Logan, Senator Edmunds, Justice Harlan, Senator Frye, and Speaker of the House Thomas B. Reed.

Mrs. Lockwood had been in ill health for a number of months, but her condition was rendered acute by the sudden death in July of her friend and companion, Miss Grace M. Pierce, former Registrar General of the National Society, who had accompanied her to Plymouth last June for their summer vacation.

Until the last few Congresses, Mrs. Lockwood was one of the picturesque debaters and served in many important capacities. Besides her affiliations with

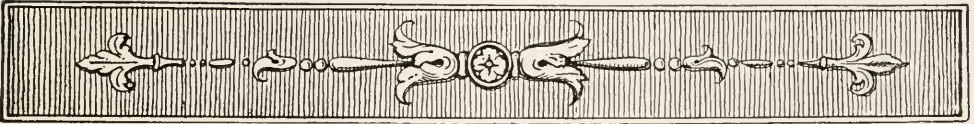
this Society, she was the intimate friend and adviser of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She wielded a facile pen and wrote many noteworthy books. Her only daughter, Miss Lillian M. Lockwood, business manager of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, died on December 3, 1909.

Funeral services for Mrs. Lockwood were conducted in the Columbia Apartment House, Washington, where she had long made her home. It was, by arrangement of her family, attended only by her relatives and a few intimate friends. In the absence from Washington of the President General, the National Society was represented by Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Vice President General from the District of Columbia. Upon news of Mrs. Lockwood's death Memorial Continental Hall was closed to the public and the flag placed at half-staff until after the funeral.

Mrs. Lockwood's following in the ranks of the National Society was extensive and she was called "Little Mother," affectionately by most of its members. No woman ever more thoroughly deserved to have said of her long and honorable career:

Her life all good, no deed for show,
No deed to hide,
She never caused a tear to flow
Save when she died.





A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



WISH to urge upon every chapter officer and member the need of a greater familiarity with our own Society, its special objects and everyday workings. Many of our members have a very vague idea of the objects of the Society and its methods of procedure. Many proceed as though a chapter were only an independent club, instead of being part and parcel of a national society of which all are members. I have repeatedly stressed the fact that we are not a federation of clubs; we can neither "affiliate" nor "federate," nor are we a philanthropic or charitable organization. Our objects are distinctly stated in the Constitution of the National Society which is the Constitution of every State and chapter. There can be no other. State and chapter by-laws must conform to the National Constitution and By-laws, else they are null and void. I would strongly advise every chapter to read our Constitution and By-laws at some chapter meeting once a year, in order to promote familiarity with them, for there are some By-laws governing the relationships of members and chapters within the National Society which must be especially observed by chapter officers, or injustice and hardship will result for the members.

Among these is the method of payment of our annual dues through the chapters. Our annual dues to the National Society are \$2, payable in advance on or before January 1st, hence it is especially timely in this message to give a word of warning to chapter treasurers, urging prompt remittance to the Treasurer General of the \$1 of these dues which must be sent to Washington. It often happens that a member pays her dues at the proper time to the chapter treasurer, but the chapter treasurer fails to remit this dollar, which must be paid to the National Society on or before January 1st with credit given the member; the member is automatically dropped for non-payment of dues, if this dollar is not paid to the Treasurer General by July 1st; then under the new By-law she must pay not only the dues, but the initiation fee of \$5 for reinstatement. This is just if the member were really in arrears; but it is not just when the fault is the chapter treasurer's; yet the Treas-

urer General has no choice in the matter; she must administer the law; she has no knowledge that the member has paid until the penalty is inflicted and it transpires that she had paid her dues in good faith to the chapter treasurer only to find that the chapter treasurer had carelessly neglected to forward them to Washington. The chapter treasurer is responsible for a grave injustice.

Chapter treasurers are also careless sometimes about carrying out a vote of the chapter appropriating a money donation. A chapter fails to receive its due credit on the State and National books, inquiries are made, and it turns out that the chapter treasurer forgot to send the money or sent it through the wrong channels.

I do urge greater care in these important matters. It is the duty of a chapter treasurer to familiarize herself with the rules of the National Society, and it is the duty of a chapter regent to see that all her chapter officers understand and perform their duties.

That all may clearly understand their duties, detailed information for State and chapter officers has been issued by the Treasurer General, the Registrar General and the Organizing Secretary General, so there is no valid reason why they should not be understood.

A word about honorary members, as there is some misconception in regard to them. An honorary member may be elected by a chapter to its membership, but she must be a Daughter of the American Revolution in good standing. Persons who are not members of the Society cannot be elected to honorary or associate membership in any chapter.

Life members, it must be remembered, are not exempt from any but the National Society's dues of \$2; they must pay their State and chapter dues, if any; and their patriotism should lead them to meet their due share of all per capita contributions toward the work of their chapter, their State or the National Society. Do not forget that every life membership fee of \$100 is placed in a permanent fund, one-half by the National Society and one-half by the chapter if paid through a chapter, the interest on which may be used like annual dues; it is therefore in the nature of an endowment fund which is of benefit both to the chapter and to the National Society.

Our Society has grown so rapidly of late that we can no longer undertake to seat the large number of alternates that attend our Congress. Necessity, therefore, compels me to advise chapters not to send alternates to Congress unless they come with the understanding that it is not possible to reserve any section of seats for them. Much as we want to have them, we can no longer provide for their comfort. They should be elected in order to serve if needed, but if they come they must take the risk of disappointment. We have outgrown the seating capacity of Continental Hall. In the past I have urged as many as possible to come to our Congresses for their inspirational influences. I am not justified in doing this now unless alternates and visiting members are willing to take their chances of an occasional seat. Do not come and then blame those in charge for not giving you seats when we have not the seats to give. The unprecedented growth of our Society during the past year or two has brought us face to face with a situation which must be remedied in the near future by some wise and just method of reduction of representation. The only alternate is an enlargement of our Hall which our architects, whom I have consulted, do not advise, lest we ruin its beauty and safety. Moreover, if it is difficult to hear in the Hall as it is, it would be still more difficult in a larger hall, and amplifiers would not meet the situation. They could be put over the platform, but this would not help those who speak from the floor to be heard, and our Congress is essentially a debating body.

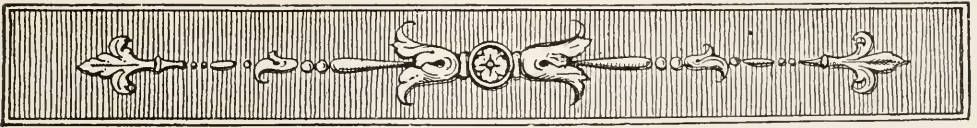
Last year we were confronted with conditions which we deeply regretted, yet were powerless to help. So many came to the Congress whom we could not provide for—so many more than usual, often all ten alternates from a chapter besides the Regent and delegates—and some went away bitterly disappointed and aggrieved that we could not do the impossible and give all seats. We threw open the Museum for the alternates, a few seats in one gallery, and the rear seats on the floor of the house after all voters had been seated. We did all we could

and now I urge all Regents and delegates to do what they can to help by unselfishly letting their alternates who are with them take their turn in their seats. Seats are often left vacant by delegates who go sight-seeing around Washington and are careless about giving them to their alternates who alone have a right to them; this is hard for the alternate, and a wrong is done the chapter, which is thus left without any representative in Congress. Let us all work together to make this next Congress as free from grieved feelings as it is possible to make it; and to this end, please remember and explain about these crowded conditions when holding your elections of chapter delegates and alternates. And let us remember also how ceaselessly and unselfishly our national officers and chairmen give of their time and strength and means to the service of our Society and its Congresses. None are paid salaries, though some of our members imagine this to be so. They give themselves freely and without stint to the incessant demands of their offices. I pay this tribute, knowing how much they do which is unknown to others and should be appreciated by all.

Let us all pull together with sincerity of purpose, patriotic devotion to our country and good-will one toward another. Another season of good-will has come—the Christ season of good-will among men. Peace on earth seems still a far-away dream. But the faith that heard the angels' song is the faith that still hears the voice of God calling to the multitudes to follow the Star. Shall we not follow in the spirit of that song until all men and nations gather around the table of a perpetual Conference to govern the world in peace and quietness and mutual understanding? May you have a blessed Christmas and a New Year full of the beauty of His gladness, who gave all—endured all—and therefore conquered all, that the world might learn the pathways of truth, righteousness and peace.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.





MOUNT AIRY

The Provincial Home of the Calverts of Maryland

By W. D. H.



HE Colonial home of the Calverts is situated in Prince George's County, Maryland, about twenty miles from Washington, and is now known as the "Dower House," a name given to it by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Duval, who purchased the ivy-covered walls of the old house with a tract of a thousand acres surrounding it from the estate of the late Miss Eleanora Calvert about a score of years ago, and have with great care rescued it from the decay into which it was fast falling and made additions suited to modern day requirements without marring its old-time aspect.

The present estate is but a fragment of the broad acres which Henry Calvert, the father of Miss Eleanora Calvert, left at his death in 1846, and which he inherited from his father, Benedict Calvert, son of Charles Calvert, the fifth Lord Baltimore.

Benedict Calvert's history reads like a romance, and a mystery surrounding his mother's identity still has all the charm of vagueness, merely tradition, instead of family records, leading to the belief that she was a daughter of King George II of England, but I would recall the fact that in about 1745 Charles Calvert, the fifth Lord Baltimore, and proprietary of the Province of Maryland, sent a son to this country from England in the charge

of a governor and bestowed upon him wealth, and, later on, offices and honors, but in one of his letters to him said that his mother was too great a lady to be named in writing. Circumstances prevented Benedict Calvert from returning to England in early youth, and when as a young man he wrote for his father's consent to his marriage failing, however, to mention the name of the lady of his choice, Lord Baltimore replied that there was only one woman he knew of in America whom he would be willing to have him marry, and she was his cousin, Betty Calvert. It was Betty Calvert his son had chosen. She was the daughter of Charles Calvert, Governor of the Province of Maryland.

At the time of Benedict Calvert's marriage he was living in Annapolis, the capital, but soon afterwards he decided to build upon the hunting lodge, called Mount Airy, a country seat suitable for a man of his wealth and condition. Owing to the troubles preceding the Revolutionary War, the bricks brought from England for his servants' quarters were destined to be used for a less pretentious house which we now behold, upon the site he had selected for his mansion, as large country houses were called in those days.

We enter a pleasant, long, shallow hallway thrown across what appears to be the main part of the house, but no rooms were immediately opposite the front entrance, and to the left of this

EDITOR'S NOTE: For authenticity of dates, see *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 1922, vol. xvi.

hallway or passageway the winding stairway to the rooms on the floor above is so unobtrusive that we scarcely remark it as we pass by it to enter the really splendid drawing room which, with the great guest room of like dimensions above, forms one entire wing of the building. The lines of these rooms are severely simple, but high pitched and full of light,



FREDERICK CALVERT
SIXTH AND LAST LORD BALTIMORE, MARRIED LADY DIANA EGERTON, DIED IN NAPLES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1771

coming from six great windows in each room. During my visits to Mount Airy in the long ago I have sat in the spacious drawing room and looked at the stately full-length portraits of Benedict Calvert and his wife, and tried to imagine the elegant hospitality with which they entertained within those very walls upon which there also hung portraits of the third, fourth, and fifth Lord Baltimore painted by master hands. Turning from their proud beauty, my gaze has fallen upon the fresher loveliness of Nellie Calvert Custis who, radiant in her riding habit and Continental hat, looked so young and so lovely that my eyes would return to her after they had wandered to the sad, thoughtful face of her eldest brother who died when a youth in England, whither he had gone to be educated and where would be imparted to him the secret, so closely guarded, of his father's birth.

Again, when in the spacious chamber above the drawing room it was pleasant to think that in the great fourposter so richly carven, the Father of his Country often slept. I little dreamed then that in later years it would pass into my possession when my cousin's furniture, so prized by her, would be distributed before the house passed into stranger hands. In this same room was born to Nellie Calvert Custis her son, George Washington Parke Custis,* who, when hardly six months old, was adopted by General Washington, and will always be interesting in our history as "The Child of Mount Vernon" and the builder of Arlington,† a site which he selected because from it he could see the building of the nation's Capital. Then, too, it was at Mount Airy that Nellie Calvert Custis languished for many months before that restlessness which is one of the saddest features of consumption, induced her to leave the home of her happy childhood and girlhood only to die elsewhere.

We descend the narrow stairway and cross the shallow hall leading into a broader one, both furnished with old mahogany, the sofas and tables reminding us that there the family often lingered. In this wing are three rooms leading one into the other and then the dining room.

Of course, above were bedrooms and

* George Washington Parke Custis (1781-1857) married 1805, Mary Lee Fitzhugh, daughter of Colonel William and Anne (Randolph) Fitzhugh of "Ravensworth."

† The "Arlington estate" was granted by King Charles II to Robert Howson who, in the same year, sold it to John Alexander for six hogsheads of tobacco. It remained in the Alexander family until Christmas, 1778, when Gerard Alexander and his wife transferred it by deed to John Parke Custis for the sum of eleven hundred pounds Virginia currency. George Washington Parke Custis completed the building of the present "Arlington Mansion" in 1803 or 1804, having inherited the estate from his father. Kendall-Lowther: *Mount Vernon, Arlington, and Woodlawn.*



MOUNT AIRY, UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND



A CORNER OF THE DRAWING ROOM AT MOUNT AIRY

another staircase leading to them, and there was in the old days a separate building used by the grown-up sons and their bachelor guests which would seem to have been most necessary as Benedict Calvert's family numbered twenty-one children, and his son, Henry Edward Calvert's, family numbered twelve. But of the for-

ton; Elisabeth, who married Charles Stuart of West River, Maryland; and Arianna, who having cast her affections upon a suitor unacceptable to her family, fell into a decline and died while in the flower of her youth and beauty. But that generation passed away, and then succeeded the family of twelve children

of Henry Edward Calvert, all of whom reached maturity, but few of them married. There were ten sons and two daughters: Julianna, who died a comparatively young woman, and Eleanora Cecilius, who lived long past the age allotted by the psalmist to the earthly pilgrim. She and her brother, Cecilius Baltimore Calvert, who never married, inherited the old house with a thousand acres adjoining it, while the other nine thousand acres of the original estate went to the other brothers. The changed conditions of our country life, wrought by the Civil War, induced them to live afterwards in strict retirement. Miss Calvert never left Mount Airy for nearly two score years, and her brother seldom went anywhere except to the neighboring church which he attended regularly until he was past ninety. Cecilius

Calvert died at the age of ninety-

six without making a will, and the property reverted to his sister. Upon her death Mount Airy then passed out of the Calvert family.

In the long avenue leading to the house many of the grand old trees have fallen, and the broad English gardens to the right of the house extend in three terraces to the wooded lands which stretch out far beyond, making a lovely picture though few of the old-time flowers yet blossom in them. But in the family



CARVED BEDSTEAD IN THE GREAT GUEST ROOM

mer's family all of them save five died when they were very young, and unmarried; these were Henry Edward, who inherited the estate and who married Elisabeth, daughter of Major George Biscoe; George, who married Rosalie Eugenia Steir, and through this marriage acquired the well-known property near Washington called "Riverdale," Eleanor (1754-1811) who in 1774 became the wife of John Parke Custis (1753-1781), the stepson of General Washing-



Photo by Handy, Washington

CHARLES CALVERT, FIFTH LORD BALTIMORE
 HE WAS THE SON OF BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, THE FIFTH LORD BALTIMORE, BORN SEPTEMBER 29, 1699, DIED APRIL 24, 1751; MARRIED JULY 20, 1730, TO MARY, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF SIR THEODORE FAUSSEN



Photo by Handy, Washington

BENEDICT CALVERT
 SON OF CHARLES CALVERT, FIFTH LORD BALTIMORE, COLLECTOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PATUXENT. MARRIED ELIZABETH, THE ONLY SURVIVING DAUGHTER OF THE HON. CHARLES CALVERT, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, PAINTED BY WOLLESTON



CECILIUS CALVERT

SECOND BARON OF BALTIMORE, AND FOUNDER OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND. HE SENT THE FIRST COLONISTS TO HIS NEW PROVINCE IN 1634, AFTER THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER, GEORGE CALVERT



GEORGE CALVERT

FIRST BARON OF BALTIMORE, WHO WAS GRANTED THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND BY CHARLES THE FIRST. FOR HIS SERVICES TO ENGLAND. HE NAVIGATED UP THE COAST OF MARYLAND WHILE IN THE VIRGINIA COLONY, BUT RETURNED TO ENGLAND AND DIED BEFORE HE COULD SEND COLONISTS TO HIS NEW LAND, WHICH HE CALLED "TERRA MARIAE" (MARYLAND), IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN



LEONARD CALVERT

BROTHER OF LORD BALTIMORE, WHO BROUGHT THE FIRST COLONISTS TO MARYLAND IN THE SHIPS, THE ARK AND THE DOVE, IN 1634, AND WAS MADE THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND



Photo by Handy, Washington

ELIZABETH CALVERT AND HER DAUGHTER REBECCA
WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF BENEDICT CALVERT, THE DAUGHTER DIED YOUNG.
PAINTED BY WOLLESTON



Photo by Handy, Washington

ELEANOR CALVERT
PORTRAIT IN RED RIDING HABIT PAINTED BY KING, DAUGHTER OF BENEDICT
AND ELIZABETH CALVERT. SHE MARRIED IN 1771, JOHN PARKE CUSTIS,
GENERAL WASHINGTON'S STEP-SON, AND WAS THE MOTHER OF GEORGE WASH-
INGTON PARKE CUSTIS, OF ARLINGTON, WHOSE ONLY CHILD, MARY, MARRIED
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. ELEANOR CALVERT'S OTHER CHILDREN BY MR.
CUSTIS WERE MARTHA (MRS. PETER), ELIZA (MRS. LAW), AND ELEANOR (MRS.
LAWRENCE LEWIS). MR. CUSTIS DIED IN 1781; HIS WIDOW MARRIED (1783)
DR. DAVID STUART, OF "CHANTILLY," VA., AND HAD SEVERAL CHILDREN

graveyard, on a gentle eminence reached through grainfields lying between it and the house, there still grow in profusion lilies of the valley and great untrained bushes of white azalia such as I have never seen elsewhere in this country. The same flowers long uncared for still bloom every springtime near the old brick carriage house which held, when I first remember, a stately old family coach with its tattered hangings once used by former generations. It brought to the imagination bright memories of the days when the park gates were wide open, the close cropped lawns were gay with restive children and attentive slaves, when guests were arriving in splendid coaches, some drawn by four, others by six horses, and at the entrance to the house the hostess was making her friends welcome, the flagged pavement upon which they were standing, overhung by the long, white gallery, was resounding with light footsteps and merry laughter, black body servants in charge of their master's horse-hair trunks in the background, and the bright gardens furnishing their wealth of color to complete the scene. But a change had come over Mount Airy when I first drove up to it in the twilight. It

was autumn and the flowers were no longer blooming, only a few pale blossoms thrown out by the myrtle creeping across the lawn, and at the doorway my two old cousins waiting with outstretched arms to welcome me to their ivy-covered home. But when we crossed the threshold, I found that the house was brightly lighted, and in the dining room the hospitable board of mahogany was spread for supper, it and the great sideboard covered with rare porcelain and glassware and beautiful silver, and I well remember that late in the course of the meal, when I admired the "old silver," my cousin said to me in her dreamy, far-off way, "Oh! I put all of my old silver away years ago; this is only the silver my Father and Mother got when they were married." The next morning, when I went to the graveyard, I saw on the stone that marks their graves that they were married in 1796. Henry Edward Calvert was taken to his last rest just fifty years afterwards and his widow, Elisabeth Biscoe, died in 1858. Above their graves rises in pale marble a beautiful figure of Religion, as if it were to symbolize the blest lives they had lived.

\$400 IN PRIZES TO STATES SECURING D.A.R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, has awarded \$400 to be used in prizes to increase the circulation of the National Society's official publication—the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The Prize Contest, which commenced on July 15th, will close on Sunday, December 31, 1922.

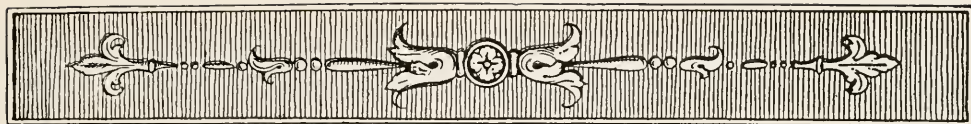
Subscriptions postmarked December 31, 1922, will be counted in this contest.

State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen are urged to mail subscriptions as rapidly as possible to The Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The contest is very close. Do not delay.

Remember, also, that the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE makes an ideal Christmas present.

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman,
D.A.R. Magazine Committee.



AMERICA'S FIRST WOMAN SENATOR

A MEMBER OF THE D.A.R.

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt



GEORGIA'S "Grand Old Woman," Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, aged eighty-seven years, who was recently appointed United States Senator by the Governor of Georgia to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Senator Tom Watson, is an

active D.A.R. descended from illustrious Maryland and Virginia forebears. Her father was only seven years of age when his parents came to Georgia after selling their old homestead, Marshall Hall, on the Potomac, opposite Mount Vernon; and both of his grandfathers had served in the Continental army under their neighbor, General Washington.

Mrs. Felton is, in the words of tribute paid her by the governor of Georgia: "Wise, even beyond her years, and is glorious in the sunset of a splendid and useful life." She is just as keen and informed on political affairs of today as on those of half a century ago.

Champion of women's political rights and temperance advocate, she has lived to see her prophecy fulfilled. In her speeches and writings she said: "This woman's movement is a great movement of the sexes toward each other, with common ideals as to government as well as common ideals in domestic life, where fully developed manhood must seek and find its real mate in the mother of his children, as well as in the solace of his home. The time has long since passed when the hard-drinking, fox-hunting, high-playing country squire was excused because of his generosity and hospitality. He was not the equal of his sober mate, whose hand held the distaff, who made good cheer from the kitchen to drawing-room. The call of the age is for partnership in the family, in the church, in the state and national affairs, between men and women."

As one of the representative southern women, Mrs. Felton was summoned to Florida in the spring of 1921 by the then President-elect Harding for a conference on national affairs.

Her first connection with Georgia politics was in 1874 when her husband, Dr. William Harrel Felton, a Methodist preacher and farmer, was a candidate for Congress. "From

a quiet country life in a plain farm house, with only farm worries to contend with," she says in her Memoirs, "I was hurled into a vortex of excitement, abuse, expense and anxiety that no words can describe." Yet she held up a brave face when her husband would



MRS. W. H. FELTON AT THE AGE OF SEVENTY-SIX

return home exhausted with fatigue from long speaking tours. She it was who answered his letters, fixed the dates of his appointments and wrote replies to newspapers. "I was amazed that I lived through it. Once my overworked frame broke down, but will-power gained the victory. I was propped up in bed and wrote letters like the furies were pursuing me."

Mrs. Felton was actively associated with her husband, "one of the most eminent Georgians of his day," in his long career in the Legislature and Congress; and she even took the "stump" in his candidacy.

They were married October 11, 1853, and of their five children only one survived, Dr. Howard E. Felton. Mrs. Felton was eighteen at the time she married and was a mother at nineteen. She was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, June 10, 1835. In spite of her advanced years, she is active and looks after her business interests, which include valuable farms.

Her parents were William Latimer and

Eleanor Ann Swift. Her paternal grandparents were Marcus Latimer and Rebecca Marshall, who had inherited Marshall Hall, the historic estate on the Potomac. Mrs. Felton's maternal grandmother was Lucy Talbot, descended from Captain Matthew Talbot (1729-1812), a patriot who served in the Virginia militia, and who settled in 1778 on the Wautaga River. He was born in Amelia County, Virginia, and died in Morgan County, Georgia. Besides Latimer and Marshall, Mrs. Felton is a descendant of the distinguished Hanson, Brandt, and Beall families of Maryland.



PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON "WHAT I HAVE LEARNED FROM THE MANUAL FOR IMMIGRANTS"

The Committee, of which Mrs. Charles White Nash is Chairman, appointed by the President General to administer the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, recommended to the National Board of Management at its October meeting, the following prize essay contest among students of the Manual for Immigrants, in order to stimulate the use and study of the Manual. The recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Board and is herewith presented to the States in the hope that all will take part. It is as follows:

"That a prize of \$5 in gold be given to each State to be awarded to the person, either foreign-born or southern mountaineer, who submits the best essay in English, of not less than 1000 words or more than 2000, on the subject: 'What I Have Learned from the Manual for Immigrants;' each State to arrange the details of its own contest through its Patriotic Education Committee, and the judges to be a committee of the Daughters of the

American Revolution appointed by the State Regent.

"And that we offer an additional prize of \$10 to be awarded as follows:

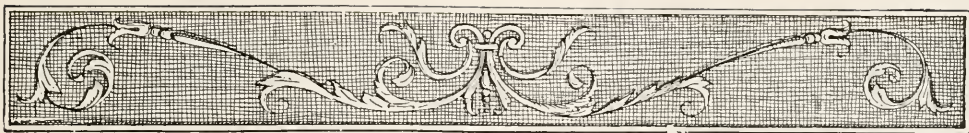
"Five dollars to the foreign-born for the best essay among the winning essays, and \$5 to the southern mountaineers for the best essay among the winning essays, these winning essays from the States to be submitted to a committee of judges to be appointed by the National Chairman of Patriotic Education."

The essays should be in the hands of each State Chairman on Patriotic Education not later than February 1, 1923. The winning essay in each State should be sent by the State Regent not later than March 1st to the National Chairman on Patriotic Education.

All essays should be numbered and the name and address of the writer attached in a sealed envelope.

The names of the winners in each State and of the winner of the additional prizes will be announced at the coming Congress.





MISCELLANIES FROM THE OLD GEORGIA GAZETTE PUBLISHED AT SAVANNAH 1764 to 1794

Compiled by Mamie Burkhalter Little

1764



CTOBER 11, Thursday: Married at Argyle Island, Archibald Bulloch Esq., son of James Bullock Esq., to Miss Polly De Veaux daughter of James De Veaux Esq.

1765

April 4, Saturday: On Saturday was married Mr. Samuel Brown to Jennie Spencer daughter of Wm. Spencer Esq. collector of customs at Savannah.

April 11, Thursday: Wm. Roberts master of the sloop *Dolphin*.

April 18: On Easter Monday the Honorable Noble Jones, Honorable James Habersham, Honorable Francis Harris, Chas. Watson, James Read, Thomas Vincent, James DeVeau, Charles Price and Thomas Lloyd were elected vestrymen for Christ Church.

April 20, Saturday: Died in Savannah, Mrs. Wells, wife of Captain Andrews Elton Wells.

May 9: Mr. John Simpson is appointed 3rd lieutenant in the 1st troop in the Province commanded by Captain John Milledge in the room of Lieutenant Joseph Butler, who has resigned, and Dr. John Perkin is appointed Quartermaster in said troop.

August 22: On Thursday 6th died at St. Augustine, Florida, the Hon. James Moullo Esq. Chief Justice of Florida.

Mrs. Mary Morel, wife of John Morel, died at Ossabau on Thursday last.

Last Thursday night was married at Sunbury Dr. John Irwin of that place to Miss Nancy Bailie daughter of Kenneth Bailie Esq.

George Saxby Esq. is appointed stamp officer for South Carolina only, and Hon. Henry McCullough one of his Majesty's council in North Carolina for that province.

August 12: Seven families consisting of 75 people arrived here last Saturday from Maryland in order to settle in this province.

August 17: An organ presented by Ed. Barnard Esq. was placed in the gallery of the church. Mr. John Sternes was appointed organist.

Died Sunday Nov. 17, at Savannah, Mr. Benj. Tarley planter.

Thursday 19, Nov. at Ebenezer the Rev. John Martin Bolzius the first minister sent out by the Society for promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1734.

1767

On Dec. 18 died at Fairfield near Sunbury Mr. Kenneth Baillie eldest son of Col Kenneth Baillie deceased who was the only son left to take care of his mother.

Married January 28 in Savannah Mr. Daniel Munsy to Miss Phila Hayes.

Died Thursday Feb. of this year Mr. Wm. Lewis of Augusta, and on Sunday at Savannah Captain George Thomas.

1766

May 28: Yesterday died in town Mrs. Mary Bryan being 65 years of age born in South Carolina, a person much respected having passed through the different stations of life with honor. She was the mother of 5 children all of whom lived to be married. She had 23 grandchildren.

June 4: Died Friday at Ossabau Mr. Benj. Goldwin.

June 11: Captain Wells who arrived here yesterday from Charleston, S. C. informs us that Captain Strachan arrived there last Friday from London after a long passage and brought a full confirmation of the Bill for repealing the Stamp Act having received the Royal Assent.

June 18: Lord Montague Governor of S. C. and Lieutenant Governor of this province has arrived at Charleston.

June 9: Died Monday morning Captain John Fletcher.

July 30: Thursday 1st of May Hon. John Kern Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania was married to Miss Annie Allen daughter of Hon. Wm. Allen esq. Chief Justice of the Province.

Died 23rd of May His Excellency Montague Wilmot Esq. Lt. Governor of his Majesty's Regiment of foot and Governor of Nova Scotia.

Thursday 17th: Married at Midway Mr. Gideon Downes to Miss Ann Elliott daughter of John Elliott deceased. Died John Dunnet

one of his Majesty's council, of East Florida, and Lt. Winter of Royal—on his way to Augusta.

August 13: Married Monday 11, Mr. Jonathan Belten to Miss Harriet Bravant.

August 27: Tuesday 19 married in St. John's Parish Mr. John Winn Esq. to Mrs. Lydia Sanden a lady of mind and fortune.

September 3: Died in Savannah Miss Sarah Rigby. Died in Charleston William Walter and Andrew Hunter Esq. deputy collector of his Majesty's custom. Died at Beaufort Richard Black controller of his Majesty's customs.

September 10: Died in Charleston Mr. Thomas Lloyd. Died at Savannah Captain Nathaniel Gardner.

September 17: Died at Savannah Mrs. Mary Smith.

October 1: Arrived from London Captain Samuel Ball, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Crooke, Hon. Wm. Grover chief justice of East Florida, Dr. Cuthbert, Captain Clarke, Mr. Shaw.

Died at Beaufort S. C. Mr. Francis Stewart. Died at Savannah Captain Thomas Wills.

October 8: Died at Savannah Mrs. Evans and Mr. Chas. Blundy.

October 11: Married Mr. Wm. Moore to Miss Savannah Bolton daughter of Robert Bolton.

October 22: Died Mrs. Ann Wright wife of Wm. Wright.

October 29: Died in Charleston the Hon. Hector de Beaufain Esq. F.R.S. for 24 years collector of his Majesty's customs in South Carolina.

November 5: At Sunbury died Captain Ephram Gilbert.

1767

On Sunday June 31 Mr. Henry Younge Esq. surveyor general of the province was married to Mrs. Mary Stedman.

July 15: John Milledge Esq. was married to Mrs. Ann Rasberry widow of the late Thomas Rasberry. Married in Charleston Mr. James Graham merchant to Miss Stuart daughter of Hon. John Stuart Esq. Superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district of North America.

July 29: On Thursday was married Mr. John Holsman of South Carolina to Miss Priscilla Jones of this province.

August 19: Died Mrs. Penelope Fitzwater a native of England. Died Mrs. Price widow of Charles Price Esq. Attorney General of the Province.

November: Died Mrs. Ann Whitfield widow of James Whitfield.

Saturday March 4 Hon. Lord Hope set out for his return to Charleston and James Box

Esq. Attorney General of East Florida for St. Augustine.

23 February was married in Charleston Mr. Thomas Netherclift, of this city merchant, to Miss Ann McQueen, daughter of the late John McQueen Esq., a young lady with a handsome fortune.

March 25: Died on Monday Mrs. Elizabeth Younge.

Married April 22 Thomas Savage Esq. of South Carolina to Polly Butler, daughter of Hon. Wm. Butler Esq. deceased, an accomplished young lady with a considerable fortune.

March 19: On Tuesday was married at Great Ogeechee Mr. James Butler Esq. to Miss Ann Dix. Died Mr. Thomas Burrington Esq. Attorney at Law.

November 23: Archibald Bulloch Esq. elected one of the representatives in the General Assembly for the town of Savannah.

December 9: Thomas Butler was chosen Representative in the General Assembly for St. George's Parish.

December 30 was married at the College by Rev. Sutby Mr. Benj. Stirk to Miss Hannah Polhill and Mr. John Stirk to Miss Hannah Miller both agreeable ladies with handsome fortunes.

1768

Died at Charleston January 9th Lady Ann Murry widow of Dr. John Murry.

February 10: Saturday died at Great Ogeechee Joseph Butler representative of St. Philip's Parish. Died at Strachy Hall Donald McKay a gentleman much esteemed. Died in town, Charles West Esq. member of the General Assembly of this province.

April 6: Mr. Thomas Legare in Charleston was struck by lightning.

Minister 23 years, in the 48th year of his age Rev. Mr. Link passed away.

The Honorable Francis Fauquir Esq. Lt. Governor of Va. died at Williamsburg the 3rd of March 1768.

April 20: Died Mr. Geo. Cuthbert and James McHenry.

May 4: Mr. Joseph Pounere and Mr. James Love died.

May 25: Married Henry Younge son of Henry Younge surveyor general, to Miss Polly Powell daughter of Hon. James Edward Powell.

June 25: John Smith, William Jones and Peter Sallem Esq. were chosen members of the general assembly for the Parish of St. John. Died at Augusta Mrs. Rae wife of Robert Rae on June 22.

On Monday July 13 John Simpson Esq. married Miss Betsy Martha daughter of Mr. Clement Martha.

Saturday September 14: James Whitfield

married Mrs. Elizabeth Love widow of James Love.

October 19: married at Puryburg Mr. Robert Dillon of Charleston to Miss C. Chesesh.

October 26: Died William Simpson Chief Justice of the province.

November 3: Married Mr. Joseph Farley to Miss Jane Johnston daughter of Dr. Lewis Johnston.

November 15: Died at Midway James Maxwell; Died at Little Ogeechee Mrs. Elizabeth Fox in the 66th year of her age; Died near town Mr. Richard Milledge.

December 14: Died at Sunbury Captain Robert Nichols.

Feb. 1: Died at his plantation David C. Braddock Esq.

1775

June 21: Died at Fort Dartmouth St. Paul's Parish Ed Barnard Captain of Rangers for the protection of lands lately ceded to his Majesty by the Indians. Died at Savannah Captain Francis Goff.

August 30: Married Mr. William Evain to Miss Sally Bolton daughter of Robert Bolton.

Sept. 20. Married Mr. James Habersham jr. son of Hon. James Habersham Ex-President of his Majesty's Council to Miss Esther Wily an amiable young lady daughter of Alexander Wily Esq. Died Mrs. Jane Mauve widow of Mr. Matthew Mauve.

October 4: Died at Abercorn Francis Arthur.

October 25: Died Mr. Thomas Parsons.

November 1: Died Captain Francis Arwen.

December 17: Died Stephen Bull Esq. of South Carolina.

1779

April 25: Died Mr. James Love and Mr. James Pare loyal refugees from St. Matthews Parish.

May 10: Died Mrs. Baillon widow of Isac Baillon; Died Mr. David Fox.

1783

Feb: Died Captain John Newdigate.

March 13: Died: Mrs. Susannah Maudin widow of Dr. John Maudin, Mr. John Farley.

July 17: Married Mr. William Williams to Mrs. Elizabeth Martingal; Mr. J. Norton to Mrs. Mary Mevis widow of Benjamin Mevis.

November: Died Mrs. Sarah Farley widow of the late Joseph Farley. Died Miss Ann Fox.

Dec. 25: John Martin Esq. late Governor of State married Miss Polly Spencer.

Feb. 10: Died John Owen

1794

On Sapelo Island 15th of September was unhappily deprived of existence by being shot Mr. Hyacinth de Chappedelaine age about 40 a gentleman who while alive was beloved by his friends respected by his acquaintances and esteemed as a worthy member of society by the community at large. Mr. Picot de Boisfeuillet of Sapelo is in custody of the sheriff of the county being charged with shooting the above gentleman.*

Sept. 25: Died Mr. John Maudin son of the late Dr. John Maudin.

October 30: Married in Liberty County James Powell Esq. to Miss Betsy Hugh, daughter of Mrs. White widow of Mr. James White. Died in England Mrs. Elizabeth Pinkney, widow of Thomas Pinkney, Esq. Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain.

November 27: Died Mrs. Clarke widow of Mr. James Clarke.

*Note: An account of this duel, together with Revolutionary and genealogical data on the above Picot de Boisfeuillet a French nobleman appears in "Our French Liberators" by Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt in the October, 1921, number of the DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.



CHRISTMAS PROBLEM SOLVED BY D. A. R. MAGAZINE

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STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

The twenty-ninth State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held on October 5, 1922, in the Second Congregational Church, Manchester, by invitation of Orford Parish Chapter. The ushers and color bearers were in white, preceding the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger; Vice President General from Connecticut, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel; Vice President General from Vermont, Mrs. Lyman E. Holden; the State Regent of Maine, Miss Maude M. Herrick; the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell; the Vice State Regent, Miss Katherine A. Nettleton, other state officers and councilors, regent of the hostess chapter, and speakers. The platform was artistically decorated with autumn leaves and garden flowers, our State Regent and National Officers carried pink roses. The Rev. Raymond A. Beardslee, pastor of the church, gave the invocation; and the Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. Frederick A. Strong.

Mrs. Frank A. Spencer, Regent of Orford Parish Chapter, gave a cordial greeting, referring to the State Regent, Mrs. Bissell, as the Infant, this meeting being the first since her election to that office.

Mrs. William C. Cheney extended the welcome from the town. Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, State Regent, responded to the welcome extended and proved her ability to make a good speech. She spoke of the wanton destruction by speeding motorists of the beautiful fountain dedicated a year ago by Orford Parish Chapter in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of this ancient parish. She hoped the license of the reckless autoist would be taken from him.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Vice President General from Connecticut, spoke of the work nearest her heart, the Manual for Immigrants. Connecticut was first to have a book of this kind, thirty years ago, then called the Guida.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General and our own beloved Connecticut Daughter, spoke on "Internationalism—True and False." She told of the memorial erected in the devastated French village, Souain, by the parents of the late Henry W. Farnsworth, of Massachusetts, for him and his comrades of the French Foreign Legion.

Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, was introduced and her delightful speech was greatly enjoyed.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, upon her arrival, was escorted to the platform. She told of the new roof put on Memorial Continental Hall and paid for without any chapter help.

Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, candidate for the office of Historian General, was asked to speak. In her entertaining address, she said that it was a unique opportunity to pay homage to two leaders, Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Hanger.

A message of love and greeting was voted sent to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, our senior Honorary State Regent.

Another guest of honor present was one of our Real Daughters, Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, of Willimantic, Connecticut, and the *youngest* Real Daughter in America. She is nearly eighty-four years of age. She was escorted to the platform where all could see her, and later in the day took part in the reception, even remaining for the banquet in the evening, so as "not to miss anything."

A recess was taken for luncheon, which was served in four churches. The afternoon session opened with an organ prelude by Mrs. Robert K. Anderson. Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, Vice State Regent, spoke on the Ellsworth Homestead. She stated that \$10,000 had been paid on the endowment fund. Miss Hermine Schwed, Field Secretary of the National Association for Constitutional Government, gave an interesting talk on Parlor Socialism. Miss Annie Beecher Scoville, granddaughter of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was the last speaker. She asked for stories for the public schools, stories of real happenings in the lives of patriots, everyday events which may so easily be lost to future generations.

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to the hostess chapter, the musicians and speakers. We then adjourned to the Recreation Centre building, South Manchester, where delicious tea, sandwiches and cakes were served.

In Cheney Hall, South Manchester, a banquet was given in honor of the President General and the National Officers. A delightful feature of the evening was the musical program given by Mrs. Laura W. Ross, violin, Mrs. Katherine H. Howard, 'cello, Mrs. Carolyn N.

Green, piano, and Miss Ada Porter, contralto. Speeches followed the dinner, and at a late hour the Daughters went their several ways, being of one mind, that the meeting had been a great occasion and Orford Parish Chapter a perfect hostess.

ANNA M. G. STEVENS,
State Recording Secretary.

VERMONT

The Twenty-third Annual State Conference of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution met at Rutland, October 12th, the guest of Ann Story Chapter. There were 216 delegates present when the convention opened at Trinity Parish House at nine o'clock in the morning. Mrs. H. A. Harman, Regent of the local chapter, welcomed the visitors, following the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. A. B. Engrem and the singing of America. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vice President General from Vermont, brought greetings from the National Society. Greetings were also heard from the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames and the Vermont Daughters of 1812. The remainder of the morning was devoted to the reading of reports.

The afternoon program began at two o'clock, opening with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by six boys of the Trinity Church choir in charge of

Harry Elmendorff. Greetings from visiting State Regents, Mrs. Shumway and Mrs. Nash were heard.

Officers elected were: Regent, Mrs. H. L. Farnham of Montpelier; Vice Regent, Mrs. W. F. Root of Brattleboro; Chaplain, Miss Jennie A. Valentine of Bennington; Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. A. Loomis of Burlington; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Putnam of Waterbury; Treasurer, Mrs. R. W. McCuen of Vergennes; Auditor, Mrs. Esther L. Edwards of Poultney; Historian, Mrs. A. G. Coolidge of Rutland and Librarian, Miss Abbie Clark of Randolph.

Reports and announcements were heard during the latter part of the afternoon. The business meeting was followed by an informal reception and tea given by Ann Story Chapter to the Vermont Daughters and their guests, in the parlors of the Trinity Parish House.

Mrs. John H. Stewart, State Regent, and all other state officers were present at the conference. Distinguished guests from out of the state, who were present, included: Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania, Vice President General, and State Regents, Mrs. Charles White Nash of New York, and Mrs. Franklin T. Shumway of Massachusetts.

The convention closed with a banquet at the Bardwell hotel in the evening.

(Mrs. A. G.) ROSE M. L. COOLIDGE,
State Historian.



CHRISTMAS IS ALMOST HERE

Why Not Give The Daughters of the American
Revolution Magazine to your Friends?



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Belleville Chapter (Belleville, Ill.). Our work for the year 1921-1922 began on October 3, 1921, Mesdames Eimer, Kunze, and Boggs were the hostesses. The topic of the day was "Contemporary Books." After our business meeting we enjoyed a social hour during which time our hostesses served a delightful lunch. On November 5th, Mesdames C. B. Harrison, F. E. Merrills, and Miss Virginia Merrills were hostesses. The guests of honor were Mrs. John Trigg Moss and Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck. The former spoke on "Conservation and Thrift" and the latter on "Americanization." There were officers and guests from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Anna Chapters of the D.A.R.

On October 30th, the celebrated Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, passed through our city. The soldiers announced themselves well pleased with the hospitality shown them by our Chapter. November 11th, marked the unveiling of a bronze tablet installed in the Carnegie Library, in honor of the boys of Belleville and St. Clair Townships who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. Our Chapter generously worked for and donated this tablet. The ceremonies connected with the unveiling were beautiful.

Armistice Day was observed by our Chapter. In the afternoon there was a parade by the American Legion, which included all the patriotic societies in Belleville. Our Chapter decorated a float named "The Spirit of '76."

Our regular monthly business meeting was held on December 5th. Mesdames Portuondo, Friedli, and Sinclair and Miss Olive Thomas were the hostesses. The immigration question was ably discussed by Miss Virginia Merrills. After the completion of the program we had our customary luncheon.

On January 9, 1922, Mesdames Rogers, Schneidewind and Thompson entertained our Chapter. The "Condition of German Currency" was the subject of a splendid paper by Miss Lienesch. February 6, 1922, was our sixth meeting of the year. A paper on the

"Return of the Railroads to Private Ownership" was read.

We are busily engaged in marking the graves of the soldiers of the American Revolution in St. Clair County.

We have had one rummage sale this year which reaped a nice harvest.

This is about all we have achieved so far this year, but we are a young society, small and energetic, and we are pushing on toward better things.

MRS. F. E. MERRILLS,
Historian.

Standing Stone Chapter (Huntingdon, Pa.) was organized April 17, 1920, at the home of Mrs. Edward M. Greene, Organizing Regent, twenty-two members being present. Standing Stone was selected as the Chapter name, in honor of the Indian Trading-Post and Council ground of the supposed Oneida Indians. According to John Harris, in 1754, on the main trail from the East to the Ohio River, stood a shaft fourteen feet high by six inches square, just west of where Standing Stone Creek enters the Juniata River. The shaft could be seen up and down the river. It is not known whether erected for a guide post for travelers, or for records of the tribe, or for a marker to some of the braves. A piece of the stone, bearing Indian hieroglyphics, is now in the Juniata College Library Museum. As early as 1758 the whites had erected a partial stockade fort, but had to later abandon it. In 1777, however, a strong fort stood on the site of Standing Stone, and the whites for miles around, fled to this fort for safety during Indian raids.

Standing Stone Chapter meetings are held in the homes of the members on the third Friday of each month from October to June, inclusive. We have held twenty-one meetings and have thirty-nine members, with eleven applications pending.

In programs we observed Flag Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Christmas, Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays.

Standing Stone Chapter gave prizes of \$10 and \$5, respectively, to high school pupils for

first and second best essays on "Americanization." These essays were read by the pupils at our meeting.

We have distributed in our public schools one hundred American's Creeds. We gave a generous contribution of groceries and money to our local J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital on Donation Day, contributed to Industrial School in Tomassee, to Russian Relief, Devastated France, and Near-East Relief; subscribed our quota to the Manual, Tilloloy, Fountain, and War Painting. We also gave an historical book to the D.A.R. Library in Washington, D. C.

The Chapter has been represented by delegates at State Convention and National Congress since organization.

Mr. J. W. Kauffman, a veteran of the Civil War, presented Standing Stone Chapter with a gavel made of wood from the Gettysburg battle-field. About thirty-two members and friends of the Chapter made a pilgrimage May 25, 1922, to Fort Shirley (the oldest fort in our County, erected in 1755), and along the old trail through Black Log and Shade Mountains.

Standing Stone has a great work before it in marking historical places, there being in the County about eight fort sites (only one—Standing Stone—being marked), as well as Indian trails, also public roads which were surveyed before the Revolution, while a number of Revolutionary soldiers' graves remain unmarked.

At our Annual Meeting held in May, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Edward M. Greene; Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. H. Sears; Recording Secretary, Mrs. I. Harvey Brumbaugh; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Allison Orbison; Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Miller; Registrar, Mrs. Martha Corbin; Historian, Mrs. John Hicks.

(MRS. JOHN) LOTTIE M. R. HICKS,
Historian.

William Pitt Chapter (Chatham, Va.) was organized January 29, 1911, with twelve members; today we have thirty members.

On October 25, 1915, the Chapter placed a bronze tablet on the wall of the Court House to commemorate the three separate county seats of Pittsylvania County.

We have encouraged the study of history by offering prizes and have made a number of gifts to the Chatham High School. Through the efforts of the Daughters many national holidays have been observed in our county by patriotic and historical programs and many children have been taught the American's Creed.

Our meetings are held once a month, and we have found the ritual prepared by our Regent very helpful.

An Historical Day Celebration was held in Chatham in June, 1919, at which were present the State Regent, Doctor Barrett, and the two neighboring chapters, Dorothea Henry, of Danville, and Patrick Henry, of Mortonville. Dorothea Henry and Patrick Henry Chapters represent sections which were once a part of Pittsylvania County. At this celebration the Student Loan Fund of Virginia was inaugurated by our State Regent, Doctor Barrett, and was later established at the State Conference held at Alexandria. We expect the Loan Fund to be one of the far-reaching and important activities of our Virginia Daughters and are already assisting five young women to finish their college courses. Our Regent, Mrs. James S. Jones, of "Ellerslie," is State Chairman of this committee.

William Pitt Chapter was instrumental in having returned to Pittsylvania County her own flag, probably the only known county flag in existence, which had been preserved in the State Library. When first discovered the flag was in tatters, but has since been most carefully repaired. The design is done in oils on white taffeta. In the centre is a blue circular field surrounded by a chaplet of oak leaves tied with blue ribbon. On the blue field is painted "American Independence," on the ribbon streamers the 2nd Battalion, 42nd Regiment, Pittsylvania. Above the centre is a bronze eagle with spread wings, and scattered over the surface of the flag are eighteen stars, representing, we suppose, the number of States in the Union.

During the World War our members were active in relief work, one of our number, Miss Anna Titus, serving in France with the Y.W.C.A.

The Red Cross was organized in our section largely through the efforts of the William Pitt Chapter.

Our Honorary Regent, Mrs. T. S. Watkins, who also organized our Chapter, was Vice-Chairman of Red Cross work in Pittsylvania County, and throughout the War proved a tireless worker. There were 38 auxiliary chapters throughout this large county and all work done by them passed through the Chatham Chapter. Mrs. Watkins kept the books of all work that came in and went out of the Chatham Chapter, and the standard of this work was judged excellent by the Washington authorities. Mrs. Watkins and another of our members, Mrs. Robert Owen, received decorations for their excellent records in Red Cross Work. Our Regent, Mrs. Jones, organized four auxiliaries in this county.

Our Daughters were active in aiding the government in selling securities and in all relief drives. Mrs. Owen and Mrs. Thomas J. Coles were chairmen of such drives. This is quite a distinction because Pittsylvania covers an unusually large territory. Since the War we have contributed liberally to the devastated regions of Europe and the Near East.

Armistice Day, 1921, was celebrated in Chatham. A patriotic parade followed by speeches and singing on the Court Green. In the parade marched the students from the Chatham Training School for Boys, Chatham Episcopal Institute for Girls, Chatham High School and Grammar School, the members of the American Legion, and the National Guard. Interspersed throughout the line of parade were beautifully decorated floats representing different organizations.

We are deeply interested in both State and National D.A.R. affairs, and feel the importance of preserving the spirit of the founders of our nation, and transmitting it to future generations.

MRS. N. E. CLEMENT,
Historian.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). The Chapter during the past year has exceeded all previous records, in increase of membership and multiplicity of activities. Every request from the national and the state officers has been complied with as follows: The Boy Scouts; the Girl Scouts; the George Meade Post; the General Muhlenburg C.A.R.; Fair and Square Club; boxes of clothing to North Carolina Mountain School; Caroline Scott Harrison Dormitory, International College at Springfield, Mass.; Valley Forge Historical Building; Pennsylvania Room in Administration Building, Washington; National Old Trails Committee; Miss Anita Conté's work among Italian women and girls; German-town Americanization Society, and other objects of less importance.

The Historian's papers: History and Making of the Constitution; The Five Intolerable Acts Preceding the Revolutionary War; Hajm Soloman, Jewish Patriot of the Revolution; Benjamin Franklin, Patriot and Statesman; Historic Bells; Philadelphia Women of the Revolutionary Period.

Protests have been made against destroying historic buildings and streets, and unmarked historic sites located. The Chapter increases in interest and in activities constantly, and the Regent and Board of the last four years have made wondrous progress. In leaving the Chapter in the hands of the new Regent and her

Board, the retiring officers may honestly congratulate them on having so substantial a foundation for future work.

(MRS.) A. ELIZABETH WAGER-SMITH,
Historian.

Chickamauga Chapter (Chattanooga, Tenn.). Chattanooga has three wide awake D.A.R. Chapters. Chickamauga, organized in 1894, being the oldest and largest, is known locally among the Daughters as the "Mother Chapter." Chickamauga has always responded to every call for service and during the past year has broken more than one of its own records. We have 125 members: 110 resident, and 15 non-resident, and two life members. There is a waiting list we hope to convert into a new chapter. Following a time-honored custom all our chapters have a limited resident membership, as we have found this a means of enlisting more active workers, and we combine our work with a social hour in the homes of the members each month, when work can be discussed and planned informally.

We had nine regular and two called meetings. Our State Regent, Miss Temple, paid us a greatly appreciated visit, when she reported her trip to our D.A.R. mountain school at Devil's Fork, and outlined national and state work for our guidance.

At the regular meetings the literary and historical programs were instructive and interesting and there was an average attendance of 45, the largest average in the history of the Chapter.

Educational work was the leading work of the year and the Chapter responded 100 per cent. to every National and State call, beside doing some local work. Beginning with the call from our State Regent, October 16, 1920, to put on a Tag Day for Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tennessee, Chickamauga Chapter sent to National and State work: \$1500 to D.A.R. Hall, L.M.U., Tag Day contributions November, 1920; \$100 to L.M.U. Scholarship for Miss Ida Hilton, January, 1921; \$2811.14 to D.A.R. Hall, L.M.U. Talent Campaign, July-August, 1921; \$100 to L.M.U. Scholarship for Katherine Miles, September, 1921; \$4511.14 to Lincoln Memorial University in ten months; \$90 to University of Tennessee, Mrs. Mildred Mathes Chair of History; \$18 to D.A.R. School at Devil's Fork; \$12 to State Conference; \$120 dues National Society; \$5 new members' dues; \$30.50 pro rata to Immigrants' Guide; \$30.50 pro rata to Pilgrim Mother's Fountain; \$12.50 picture for French Museum; \$6 to International College Sarah E. Guernsey scholarship; \$25 to Caroline Scott Harrison Living Memorial, Oxford College, given through the Chapter by the Regent,

as a memorial to her grandmother, Mrs. Laura Beardsley Christie, who was a Real Daughter; \$72 to Dorland Bell School, September, 1920, to May, 1921, Scholarship for Katherine Miles. (The two scholarships for this young girl were paid in the one year.) \$4932.64 to state and national work. This amount does not include any of our local work, which would run our expenditures well over \$5000 for D.A.R. work.

The Chapter placed in the Genealogical and Historical Room at the Chattanooga Public Library 29 Lineage Books, and in April joined the two other local chapters in buying the two Lineage Books on sale at Continental Congress to add to the collection, so that there is a complete set of Lineage Books in our Public Library. Chickamauga also gave the Reading Room the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the year.

Thirty-seven Soldiers' Records were furnished Mrs. Halli Burton for the State War Records presented to the National Society in April.

The Magazine Committee secured ten new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

A Special Committee from the three chapters asked the Mayor and City Commissioners for a twelve months' salary for our public school teachers. This work will be followed up.

The Brainerd committee had the name of the boulevard leading to the site of this old Indian mission changed from Bird's Mill Road to Brainerd Road. (The County Court made this change of name at request of members of the committee.) Two road signs reading: "Brainerd Road, marked by Chickamauga Chapter, 1921," have been placed on the road and other work is planned to mark this site.

The Chapter sent flowers and attended the Loyalty Day services in memory of the soldiers lost in the World War and also Decoration Day. We were represented in parade at state meeting of American Legion. On invitation of local authorities members took part in local clean-up week.

February 22nd the three chapters united in celebrating Washington's Birthday. The celebration took the form of a reception, luncheon and historical pageant at the Hotel Patten. Officers of the Chapters and Mrs. Yearwood, State Secretary, an honor guest, formed the receiving line.

The Chapter had a full representation at both state and national meetings. At the May meeting complete reports were made of Continental Congress proceedings and all officers of the Chapter were unanimously reelected.

In response to a call the last of June from our State Regent for East Tennessee to make

up a deficit of \$9000 on D.A.R. Hall, at Lincoln Memorial University, there was a called meeting of the three chapters. It was decided to inaugurate a Talent Campaign, in order to raise money, and every Chapter and every Daughter was asked to give, make or get money in any way she could. This led to all sorts of work being done and to two social events in our Chapter. The first was a large card party, sponsored by Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Hunt, at the Golf and Country Club, at which \$88 was cleared. The larger social event given by the entire Chapter was a Midsummer Merry-making lawn party on the evening of July 21st, at the ideal country home of one of our members, Mrs. Walter Cummings; Mrs. C. C. Nottingham, Chairman. Daughters and their friends contributed in every way imaginable to the success: each one volunteering to do work in her special line. They made salad, baked hams and contributed money to the barbecue supper; made candy and all sorts of fancy work for the bazaar booths on the terraces; presented clever vaudeville entertainment. The grounds were artistically lighted and the six hundred guests pronounced it the most beautiful *al fresco* affair ever given in Chattanooga. It would be impossible in a short report to do justice to each one who helped the Chapter to clear \$1800 at this party. In addition, every member was given an opportunity to make a contribution of money, and these contributions ranged from \$1 to \$100, making a total of \$974 to add to our fund, bringing the total amount raised by Chickamauga Chapter in the Talent Campaign to \$2811.14.

(MRS. JOHN H.) LOUIE CHRISTIE CANTRELL,
Regent.

Jean Nicolet Chapter (De Pere, Wis.). On August 3, 1921, the Committee on Historical Markers of the Jean Nicolet Chapter, accompanied by the Regent and a choice number of its members and other friends, started out to erect tablets on six of the interesting sites in or about Green Bay and De Pere. The party assembled at the residence of Mrs. F. T. Blesch, chairman of the Marker Committee. It comprised an interesting company, representing three generations who were descendants from early occupants of the land neighboring De Pere and Green Bay. Mrs. Tetro, of Marinette, eighty-six years of age, but active and still bright, was a granddaughter of Ashwaubemie, who married a daughter of Standing Earth, Chief of the Menominees, and through her came into possession of a large tract of land on the west side of Fox River. Mrs. Tetro was dressed, as befitted the granddaughter of a great chief, in partial Indian costume

and her small, calm, brown face looked very sweet under her beaded bandeau.

Our first objective point was one of the buildings of old Fort Howard. The house was built in the early twenties and is still in excellent condition. In view of there being six markers, which in the opinion of the committee should be placed immediately, we had decided to use temporarily tablets of wood painted white with lettering and frame of the D.A.R. blue. These were mounted on stout posts, each bearing its appropriate inscription.

A short initiative talk was given at the hospital building of Fort Howard by Mrs. Branson, our Regent, followed by brief historical data given by Mrs. Blesch and others for the benefit of onlookers not posted in local history.

On this first tablet was inscribed:

Hospital of old Fort Howard — 1816

This Building formerly stood
with the

Surgeon's Quarters and the Powder Magazine
On the River outside the Stockade

This mode of procedure was followed at all the sites visited.

On the land bordering the west shore of Fox River and south of the Walnut Street Bridge stood in the eighteenth century and possibly much earlier a large Menominee village, and to the south, now occupied by the extensive plant of the Northern Engineering Works, lay the burial ground of the tribe. While excavation for this building was being made, a skeleton was unearthed and many relics, beads, bones and silver trinkets were found, conclusively proving that at an early day the place was constantly used for burial purposes.

To mark this historic site two tablets were placed, one on the N. W. Engineering Works, the other descriptive of the village on the Overland automobile building. This last marked:

OLD KING'S VILLAGE

On this tract of land

Running south about three blocks

In the eighteenth century

Was the Menominee village of the old King

Cha-ka-cha-kama

Grandfather of Chiefs

Tomah and Oshkosh

Near this Indian Encampment, Tomah,

A noted Chief of the Menominees

representing his aged grandfather

Went forth to meet and confer

With the Officers of the United States Army

on the first landing of

American Troops

August 7th 1816.

Erected by Jean Nicolet Chapter

Daughters of the American Revolution

August 3, 1921

Crossing the river to the east side our company stopped at the corner of Adams and Chicago streets to place a marker on the site of the building occupied in later fur-trading days by the Astor Company, and in 1835, by the first bank of Wisconsin.

The text ran:

On this site stood the First Bank West of Lake Michigan.
This building was erected by the American Fur Company
And was part of the John Jacob Astor Trading House
and Office.

On the lovely road that borders the river to De Pere on the east side, the west side road being still in course of construction and not open to vehicles, the gay pilgrims journeyed undaunted by heat and dust.

The long bridge was crossed at De Pere, and driving north about two miles on the De Pere road, we turned toward the river and placed a tablet on the spot designated by Mrs. Tetro as the home of Ashwaubemie and Waubenuqua.

A large marker was erected on the roadside on the same tract of land bearing the legend:

Ashwaubemie (Side Looks)

Waubenuqua (Morning Star)

On this tract of land 440 yards east stood in 1790, the home of Ashwaubemie a celebrated Ottawa chief and his wife Waubenuqua, whom he rescued from the Chippewas. Ahkeeneebeway (Standing Earth) Chief of the Menominees was the father of Waubenuqua. Here they lived for many years and here is their burial place.

(MISS) SARAH MARTIN,

Historian.

Tennent Chapter (Asbury Park, N. J.).

In the great message of the President General, published in the April number of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, we are told that work and service, not social pleasure or prestige, are the fundamental principles of our Society. Tennent Chapter during the past year has been learning this message of work and service.

Our work has been educational, commemorative and memorial. We have been contributors to the school at Crossnore, N. C.; to the International School of Springfield, Mass.; the Guernsey Scholarship; the National Reform Association and the Pilgrim Fountain Fund. It was the pleasure of the Chapter to offer a prize to the night-school at Long Branch, N. J., for the best essay on Americanization. Our work has reached out and crossed the sea. As has been the habit of the Chapter for a few years past, we have remembered the orphaned boy in France, who at times writes so gratefully to his god-mothers in Tennent Chapter. We have sent our contribution to the unfortunate people of the Near East. In many

other ways as objects and causes have presented themselves, we have been messengers of instruction and comfort.

As our most far-reaching educational work, I would mention our contributing our full quota to the fund for the introduction of the "Manual for the Information of Immigrants," thus helping to prepare for American citizenship such of foreign birth as to enter the gates of the United States and abide permanently among us. We also donated copies of the Manual for a local Italian class.

As our memorial work we have contributed toward the erection of a most beautiful monument standing within the enclosure of the cemetery of Old Tennent Church at Tennent, N. J., a memorial to the brave young men who went from the county of Monmouth to enter the service of the United States during the World War and who came not back to their native land, but whose bodies rest somewhere over the sea.

As an act of special memorial work, an impressive service was held on Armistice Day. It was the marking of the grave of a soldier of the American Revolution. The Chapter, its friends and many of the descendants of the dead soldier assembled at Point Pleasant, N. J., to honor the memory of John Chamberlain. For five years this man wore the buff and blue of the Continental army. He shared the fortunes and privations of that army and there is at Washington a fine military record of his services. On the same day, at the same hour in which Tennent Chapter conducted this service, the nation's Unknown Soldier was buried at Arlington. There was a marked difference in the setting of these two ceremonies. One was in a great national cemetery with much military music and crowds of people and ceremony around a great tomb. The other, a little country grave-yard where tall trees shed their dying leaves and sighed softly over a low grave. One grave covered youth, the other a man who had lived for more than a century, yet the pale autumn sun on that Armistice Day shone on services alike in this—they were held in memory of men who had given of life's best in defense of their country.

As we count time Tennent Chapter is still young. On February 23, 1922, the Chapter celebrated its seventh birthday by a banquet at the Marlborough Hotel, Asbury Park. During these seven years we have grown in numbers, but I think I voice the feeling of the Chapter when I say we have also grown in earnestness of purpose, in patriotism and the desire to be loyal Americans and to guard well the traditions of our forefathers.

SARAH R. ERRICKSON,
Chapter Historian.

Fairfax County Chapter (Vienna, Va.), under the Regency of Mrs. Henry W. Petty, of Arlington, unveiled two memorial tablets September 19, 1922, at Leesburg, marking the graves of Mrs. Narcissa McClanahan Gillespie and Mrs. Matilda Burch, daughters of William McClanahan, a Revolutionary hero.

The bronze tablets bearing the insignia of the Society, and the words "Real Daughters," are set in white granite.

Mrs. Burch died May 21, 1910, and Mrs. Gillespie December 3, 1916. Both sisters were born near Warrenton, Va., and spent most of their long lives in this State. They united with Fairfax County Chapter in 1907 under the Regency of Mrs. George E. King. Their father, William McClanahan, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., July 25, 1762. He enlisted in the Colonial Army in 1778 at the age of sixteen years in the 3rd Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Bulford. He received thirteen wounds in battle and two marks upon his body for the rest of his long life bore testimony to his valiant service; one a silver plate in his scalp placed there because of a severe wound in the head, and the other the imprint of a horse's hoof on his back as he lay seriously wounded and unconscious on the battlefield. He was taken prisoner at Hanging Rock, S. C.

A second enlistment under Captain Weaver was from February until May, 1781. The simple exercises in the Cemetery at Leesburg were in charge of Mrs. Henry W. Petty, Chapter Regent, with invocation and benediction by Rev. Mr. Craighill, Rector of St James Episcopal Church, Leesburg. Mrs. Joseph Berry, Chairman of Historic Spots, gave a brief account of the lives of the Real Daughters and of their father's service, in the cause of freedom.

The descendants of William McClanahan attending the unveiling were Mrs. William Stuart, Edwin Stuart, Miss Mary Dove, Mrs. J. L. Morris, Mrs. Henry Goucher, and her little granddaughter.

ANNETTE S. BERRY,
Historian.

Carantouan Chapter (Waverly, N. Y.) makes its bow to its sister chapters, since it has just celebrated its first birthday. On September 20, 1921, the Organization meeting was held at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Frank Wells Merriam. The Organization ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York, and the presentation of the gavel was made by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania.

There were 54 organizing members in the new Chapter, having brought their transfer

papers from the sister Chapter, Tioga Point, from just across the State line in Pennsylvania. During the year 14 new members have been added, making a total membership for the Chapter, at the close of its first year, of 68. There have been seven regular meetings during the year, with an average attendance of 31.

On March 22nd, in place of the regular meeting, it took the form of a banquet, which was held at one of the local churches and to which members could invite their friends. After the banquet, there was a program of music, and delightful readings of the Dorothy Dix negro dialect stories by Mrs. Walter R. Shafer. The serious side of the program was an address by Miss Katherine Darren, of New York, upon present-day Current Topics, with special reference to the Genoa Conference, at that time but recently past.

The celebration of the first birthday of Carantouan Chapter took place at Waverly's delightful tea house, "The Iron Kettle in the Pines." Luncheon was served to the members of the Chapter and their guests. After a very brief business session, the program included brief remarks from visiting Regents of sister chapters, who brought greetings and congratulations from their chapters, and each one spoke of the size and potential strength of the "one-year-old infant."

Before the presentation of the Chapter charter, a brief history was read of the notable

charters of history and how the custom has developed since the Magna Charta was presented in the 13th century. The charter was then unveiled by Miss Maurice, Regent of the Mother Chapter, Tioga Point, and presented to Carantouan Chapter by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash. It was received in behalf of the Chapter by the Regent, Mrs. Merriam, who responded with sincere feeling and graciousness. Mrs. Nash then gave a splendid address along patriotic lines; she spoke of the work accomplished in the State organization during the past year, of the increasing demand for the Manual for Immigrants; and was most enthusiastic in speaking of the cottage which the New York State organization is building to be used as a dormitory for the industrial school for girls at Tomassee, N. C. The cottage is the first to be built by any State and is to be dedicated on November 18, 1922. In closing, she spoke of the new powers recently bestowed upon woman, with the vote, and of the frequent appeals being made through organizations and otherwise for their endorsement of new legislation. She appealed to those present as members of the largest patriotic organization in this country, to study all such new legislation carefully and be sure they do not endorse any laws which would tend to undo that for which our forefathers fought, bled and died.

ALICE PARSONS FISH,
Assistant Historian.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.



Rust

RUST

Burke, in his works on Heraldry, says: "Rous (Edmerstone County, Devon, and Halton County, Cornwall), descended through the marriage of William Le Rous, son of Sir Robert Le Rous, Knight Banneret under the Black Prince, with Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Edmerstone, of Edmerstone, from Radulphus Le Rufus, a Norman Knight in the army of William of Normandy; of this family was Francis Rous, M.P. for Devonshire, Speaker of the Short Parliament and one of Cromwell's Lords."

Rust is the same as Rous, Russe and Raste, and is probably a name descriptive of complexion or personal appearance, perhaps derived from the ruddy or russet appearance of the skin, which exposure to the weather gives to the healthful, sturdy farmer, soldier or seaman.

The name Rust is found in the ancient archives of England, whence the American Rusts came early in 1600. Mention is made of one Hugh Rust, 1312, and in 1379 the names of Thomas and Robert Rust are found.

George Rust, a native of Cambridge, England, B.A., M.A., and B.D., in Christ College, Cambridge, 1658, was raised to the Bishopric of Dromore, where he died 1670, and was interred in the choir of the Cathedral in the same vault with his friend Jeremiah Taylor.

Henry, the progenitor of the family in America, came from Hingham, Norfolk County, England, 1633-1635, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. There is no record of the name of his wife or the place of his marriage, but the names of his six children are on record.

This family has intermarried with Clarks, Norths, Warners, Bartletts, etc.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Drummond

DRUMMOND

This family is of lineal descent from the ancient Scotch family, the first of whom took the name of Drummond being Maurice, son of George, a younger son of Andreas, King of Hungary, which Maurice, left England and meeting with a violent storm at sea, he was forced to put into the River Forth and landed at Queen's Ferry, Scotland.

Malcolm III, King of Scotland, bestowed upon Maurice Drummond great wealth and honor, and especially a large estate in County of Lennox and the stewardship thereof.

John Drummond, the seventh Steward of Lennox, lost his lands and retired to Perthshire, where he married Mary, the daughter of Sir William de Monterex, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and their daughter, Annabel, was the Queen of Robert III and mother of James I of Scotland. Through the succeeding generations the Drummonds bore the highest civil and military offices and intermarried with the nobility.

"The Peerage of Scotland," published in 1767, a rare old book, gives the complete Drummond excurses. The Drummonds who came to Virginia were originally from Perth. When their ancestors left their native heath, outlawed and numbered among the attainted peers, their estates forfeited because of their adherence to King James II, in the Revolution of 1688, the younger branches fled to England and France and some to America.

The first to become identified with the Virginia Cavaliers was William Drummond, who had a grant of land in James City County.

James Drummond, another descendant of the Drummond of Perth, immigrated to Virginia and settled in Farquhar County and served both in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.



IV. THE ADVANCE TO THE MISSISSIPPI, 1783-1840

For general references on this period see Sparks: *Expansion of the American People*, 88-104, 118-150; Austin: *Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory*, 127-149; or Channing: *United States*, vol. v, ch. ii.

I. THE OCCUPATION OF THE OLD NORTHWEST.

For a general account see Turner, *Rise of the New West*, 66-90.

Ohio was settled from four centres, drawing from different sections of the coast region: the Ohio Company (New Englanders) around Marietta; the Virginia Military Reserve and the Symmes Purchase (Middle States) in the South; and the Connecticut Reserve in the North. The latter did not reach its full development until western New York had been occupied and the second generation was ready to move further on.

Hinsdale, B.A.: *Old Northwest*, 270-284 (map, 281).

McMaster: *History of the People of the United States*, ii, 144-156.

In Indiana Harrison's treaties with the Indians and Tecumseh's opposition to them helped to bring about the War of 1812.

Adams: *History of the United States*, vi, 69-89.

Babcock: *Rise of American Nationality*, 31-36.

The War of 1812 and the commercial depression on the coast helped to populate Illinois, at first largely from the South. Michigan was underestimated and neglected until the country south of the Lakes had been settled.

McMaster: iv, 381-403.

Nicolay and Hay: *Abraham Lincoln*, vol. i, ch. iii (Illinois).

II. COTTON CULTURE AND THE SOUTHWEST.

The incentive to the westward movement in the South was the demand for cotton and the need of new land for its extensive cultivation. The Creek War opened new areas in Alabama, and cotton culture by slave labor spread rapidly from the exhausted soils of the coast to the Mississippi.

Turner: *Rise of the New West*, 90-95.

Smedes: *Memoirs of a Southern Planter*, ch. iii-v.

III. MISSOURI AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Meantime the fur trade, the lead mines, and the fertile soil had drawn a large population, mostly from the South, into the lower Missouri valley.

Slavery spread into Missouri because of early conditions of French and Indian slavery, the character of its immigration, and a climate favorable to slave agriculture. Her claim for admission in 1820 brought on the first sectional clash over slavery extension.

Turner: *Rise of the New West*, ch. x.

Channing: *United States*, v, 323-329.

IV. TRANSPORTATION AND SETTLEMENT.

For general descriptions see Channing: *United States*, v, ch. i; Sparks: ch. xxi-xxiii; or Babcock: ch. xv.

The Cumberland Road was built in answer to the demand for a route over the mountains to the Ohio country and beyond.

McMaster: iii, 469-470; for a full and picturesque account see Hulbert, A. B.: *The Cumberland Road*.

The introduction of steam navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi helped greatly to bring in settlers and bring out their produce.

McMaster: iv, 401-402; v, 166-167.

For more detail, see Hulbert, A. B.: *Waterways of Westward Expansion*.

The Erie Canal (1817-1825) built up western New York and brought its commerce to New York City, checking the trend towards Montreal. With the building of the Ohio canals and the opening of lake navigation after 1840 it became an outlet for the crops of the Northwest.

McMaster: iii, 415-418; iv, 131-137.

For more detail, see Hulbert, A. B.: *Great American Canals*, v, ii.

V. THE FRONTIER SPIRIT.

"That coarseness and strength, combined with acuteness and acquisitiveness; that practical, inventive turn of mind, quick to find expedients; that masterful grasp of material things, lacking in the artistic, but powerful to effect great ends; that restless nervous energy; that dominant individualism."

Turner: *Rise of the New West*, 105-110;

Frontier in American History, 261-280.

Croly: *Promise of American Life*, 52-65.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

3149. CARTWRIGHT.—Hezekiah Cartwright, b in Md., Oct. 11, 1761, went with his f John C. and family to Raleigh, N. C., there Hezekiah m Hannah Lavender b Jan. 2, 1763, dau of John and Hannah Lavender. In 1800 moved to Ga. Children, Nancy b July 4, 1787; dau who m John Harris in Wilson Co. Tenn. in 1810. Hezekiah Cartwright went to Wilson Co., Tenn., in 1808, and he m 2nd Elizabeth Maholland. Your ancestor Matthew Cartwright b 1754 was probably Hezekiah's brother. Hezekiah Cartwright sol on payroll of Capt. Alexander Whitehall of the 1st N. C. Regt. of Mil., commanded by Col. Sam'l Jarvis, June 2, 1780. Ref.: Clark's State N. C. Records, Vol. 17, p. 1054. Grimes History of N. C. gives many Cartwright wills, they are also found in the Md. calendar of wills.—*Mrs. H. A. Goddy*, College Park, Ga.

9981. BRISTOW-ELKINS.—James Bristow came to Ky. 1789, he was a Rev sol of Capt. Ashe's Co. N. C. troops. His f James was from Middlesex Co., but prior to moving to Ky. they had moved to Buckingham Co., Va., where James, Jr., was b. James Bristow, Sr., had bro Benjamin who was killed at the Battle of Brandywine in the Rev.—*Mary Emma Dunn*, Owensboro, Ky.

10257. BARKER-FRISTOE.—Edmond Martin b in Va. m for his 2nd w Susannah (Fristoe) Dulin. He d in Millersburg or Maysville, Ky., Nov. 28, 1811, aged 66. Susannah his w d July 18, 1821, aged 62. They were m March 10, 1788. Susannah Fristoe was dau of Daniel Fristoe, who d Nov. 3, 1774, in Phila., aged 35. He m Mary Barker. Children one s

Thomas, b Nov. 17, 1767, d April 23, 1815, who might be the f of your Capt. Thos. Fristoe; Susannah, b June 29, 1760, m Edmond Martin; Lydia, b Nov. 17, 1761; Mary, b May 22, 1765; Ann, b June 13, 1772; m Wm. Grinstead; Katherine, b June 9, 1774, m Rhoden Hood.—*Mrs. Arthur H. Sproat*, 1307 E. 9th St., Pueblo, Colo.

10340. PROTZMANN.—One Protzmann family who owned Ky. property was that of Lawrence and John Protzmann, the latter Wash. Co., Md. In April 1814 Michael McKiernan, son-in-law, and Catherine Protzmann, John and Henry Protzmann, heirs of John Protzmann, deceased, deeded their remaining interest in the lands on which Paris, Ky., stands to the town trustees. Hope this may be of assistance.—*Mrs. W. N. Whitley*, 525 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

10371. RODER.—Thomas Roder, of Rockingham Co., Va., m Elizabeth Miller; he was the s of David and Ruth Henton Roder. David's f Odam Roder was the first settler in the Shenandoah Valley of this name, probably b in Pa. Wayland's History of Rockingham Co. gives some information about the Roders and Roder's Church. Would be pleased to correspond with you.—*A. H. Yoder*, University of North Dakota.

10408. GANNAWAY.—Gregory Gannaway who was in the Rev m Sept. 22, 1779, Rhoda Robertson. He d Aug. 24, 1804. Rhoda d St. Charles Co., Mo., Oct. 12, 1852, aged 92 yrs. Their ch Robertson b July 7, 1780; Jeffrey b Oct. 31, 1781; Polly, Aug. 12, 1784; Sally b March 8, 1786; Caty b May 15, 1788; John b Nov. 15, 1789; Judith b Sept. 16, 1791; Norvelle b May 3, 1793; Edmond b Jan. 9, 1795; Wm. b Oct.

31, 1796; Pamela b Aug. 3, 1798; Thomas b June 18, 1800; Patsie b Mar. 20, 1802. A Wm. Gannaway b Sept. 17, 1812, d Sept., 1867, m Feb. 16, 1841, Martha E. Berry. Their s Wm. was b in Ky. but went to Mo. when quite a ch.—*Mrs. F. C. Burkey*, 520 Hawkins Ave., Hannibal, Mo.

10430. SHEPHERD.—Tarrant Putnam b Apr. 1, 1780, d Feb. 27, 1837, at Halifax, Vt. Nancy Shepherd b Jan. 30, 1795, d Apr. 16, 1859, at Bennington, Vt. These dates are from their stones in the cemetery at old Bennington. Their dau Nancy Maria, 1826–1901, m Tarrant Sibley, 1818–1895. Mary Putnam, another dau, m Addison Fowler, and Harriet Putnam m Hartwell Sumner.—*Delia Putnam Sibley*, Bennington, Vt.

10495. POND.—The "Genealogy of Samuel Pond and His Descendants," by D. S. Pond, can be gotten at the Goodspeed Book Shop, Boston, Mass., price \$5. Bartholomew was the 3rd son of Philip Pond and Thankful Frisbie. He m Lucy Curtis and d in Camden, N. Y., aged 73. His widow Lucy Pond d Mar. 1, 1882, aged 84. The Adjutant General's Military Dept. State of Conn. at Hartford gives the following State Records Bartholomew Pond b Branford, Conn., 1736, d Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., 1810. "In addition to his ser in Capt. David Smith's Co., the records state he was a member of Capt. Curtis Co. from Waterbury, July 4, 1776; Lieut. in Mil between Apr. 3 and Nov. 1, 1779; Lieut. of 1st Co. of train band of Northbury, town of Waterbury, May, 1769. He served in Campaign of 1755 and 1757, French and Indian Wars. Captain Lewis, of Southington, and Capt. Preston, Wallingford." Thus he was a sol in both Colonial and Rev Wars.—*Mrs. Wm. H. Ziegler*, Livingston, Ala.

10496. CURTISS.—For parentage of Jeremiah Curtiss write C. W. Langdon, Southington, Conn., Rev rec of John Curtiss s of the above is as follows: John Curtiss b Southington or Farmington Jan. 20, 1739–40, d Southington, Conn., Mar. 25, 1801, m Dec. 2, 1762, Mary Lewis b 1742, d 1815. Their s Jeremiah b 1770, d 1813, m Rachel Carter, b 1772, d 1858. John Curtiss was an agent for procuring tents during the Rev and was a member of the State Convention of Conn. called to ratify the Federal Constitution. He voted in the affirmative. Timlow's History of Southington, Conn.—*Mrs. D. K. Moore*, 25 S. Broad St., Hillsdale, Mich.

10496. CURTISS.—This query is also ansd by *Mrs. James C. Lewis*, 1632 Franklin St., Denver, Colo., who gives the following: Jeremiah Curtiss was the s of Zachariah the s of Wms of Elizabeth, the immigrant. See Curtiss Genealogy by Frederick Haines Curtiss. John Curtiss s of Jeremiah was a deacon from May 19,

1782, to 1801, also held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

10542. WEATHERBEE.—Dana Davis, b Dec. 17, 1804, in Templeton, m 1st Mary B. Osborne, May 15, 1834, and 2nd Lavinia Sawtelle, Apr. 15, 1866. Both wives of Mr. Davis were descended from the immigrant John Weatherbee, who resided in Marlborough and Stowe, Mass., and who m Sept. 16, 1672, Mary Howe.—*Mrs. L. H. Johnstone*, 1236 S. Broadway, Greenbay, Wis.

10561. SMITH.—Ann Smith, who m Daniel Trigg, was the dau of Guy Smith, Bedford Co., Va. The will of Guy Smith mentions his dau Ann Trigg as 1st devisee; and Daniel Trigg one of the executors. Guy Smith was sheriff of Bedford Co., 1778–1779–1780. He m Ann Hopkins, of Goochland, Va., 1751. He was the s of John Smith bapt June 3, 1701, in Gloucester Co. and his w Ann Bowker, King and Queen Co. John was the s of Reverend Guy Smith an Episcopal minister who came to Va. abt 1700; was rector of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester Co., and d abt 1720.—*Miss Maud C. Penn*, Monticello, Ga.

10566. WILCOX.—Edward Wilcox, of Westerly, R. I., and Tansom Thompson, of Taunton, Mass., m by Elder Sam'l Danforth May 16, 1698 (R. I. Vital Records, Vol. 6, Westerly, page 69). Their ch: b in Westerly, R. I., Sarah b May 30, 1700; Thomas b Feb. 8, 1702; Hezekiah b Apr. 4, 1704; Elisha b July 9, 1706; Amey b Oct. 18, 1709; Susannah b Apr. 4, 1712. Edward Wilcox, of Westerly, R. I., and Dinah Barber, of S. Kingston, R. I., m by Rouse Helme, Justice of the Peace, June 14, 1716 (R. I. Vital Records, Vol. 6, Westerly, page 69). Their ch b in Westerly, R. I., were Mary b Oct. 14, 1717; Hannah b Oct. 9, 1720; Lydia b Apr. 6, 1725; Susannah b Oct. 4, 1727; Joseph b Aug. 27, 1730. R. I. Vital Records, Vol. 6, page 145.—*Mrs. O. L. Bosworth*, 625 Hope St., Bristol, R. I.

10574. HARRISON-HERBERT.—Charles Harrison, bro of Benjamin the signer, m Mary Claiborne, whose mother was Mary Herbert. Charles Harrison was Brig. Gen'l in the Rev War; his ch were Chas. killed in duel; Augustine d infancy; Benjamin and Henry twins, b June 30, 1775; and four daus.—*Rev. B. L. Amcell, D.D.*, Mahan School, Yang Chow, China.

10581. CALDWELL.—Write *Mrs. P. B. Collins*, 2047 Park Rd., Wash., D. C., who will be able to help with this line.

10594. HUBBARD.—Nathaniel Colburn, of Matick, m Dorcas Jones, of Harvard, and lived in Concord. Their s Nathan m Betty Fuller, of Stowe, and lived in Leominster. This Betty Fuller was Elizabeth dau of Edward and Lucy Hubbard Fuller, whose m intentions were filed Aug. 19, 1745. (See Vital Records Stowe,

Mass., page 145.) Lucy Hubbard, dau of Daniel and Dorothy Dakin Hubbard, they were b & m in Concord, Mass., and lived there until abt 1726, when they moved to Worcester, Mass., where Lucy was b Sept. 28, 1727. (See Collections of Worcester Society of Antiquity, Vol. 12, page 303.) Edward Fuller was b abt 1720 and d Mar. 3, 1783, aged 63. (See Vital Records Leominster, Mass., page 313.) Widow m 2nd Simeon Butler in 1791. (ID pages 179, 203.) He d 1795. (ID 297.) She m 3rd Joshua Ward, 1797. (ID 179.) For further ref. see Genealogy of Descendants of Edward Colburn, Lowell, Mass., 1913, page 36, as to Nathan Colburn. The "Descendants of Edward Colburn" check with the records in "One Thousand Years of the Hubbard Family" except that the author of this work states Daniel and Dorothy Hubbard moved to Holden, Mass. This must be an error, as we find no record of them in the Vital Record of that town. We do find, however, a clear record of them in the "Worcester Antiquity Society Collections" above referred to, as will be shown by the following table: Daniel Hubbard b Concord, Mass., Nov. 20, 1694, page 40, m Dorothy Dakin, Dec. 5, 1717, page 92; she was b Concord, Aug. 5, 1698, page 45. Their ch were Dorothy b Mar 24, 1718, page 96; Bulah b Dec. 23, 1720, page 101; Martha b Oct. 18, 1722, page 107; Rebecca b June 10, 1724, page 112; Daniel b Jan. 8, 1725, page 115; he d Apr. 18, 1805, aged 79. (See Vital Records of Leicester, Mass., page 262.) Lucy b Sept. 28, 1727; Elizabeth b Oct. 23, 1729; Zurvih b Mar. 31, 1732, and Jonas b May 21, 1739. The page references are to "Concord, Mass., Births, Marriages, and Deaths," the records of births of ch from Lucy to Jonas are shown on page 145 of "Worcester Society Collections" *supra*. Edward and Lucy Fuller had a s Edward b Mar. 18, 1758 (V. R. Leominster, page 59), Vol. 6, Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Rev War gives an Edward Fuller of Leominster private in Capt. Wm. Warner's Co. Ref. to the muster rolls of this Co. would show whether this was father or s provided age appears on same. Would like to correspond with L. A. M. —James C. Woolley, Portland, Me.

10601. SUMNER.—Jerusha Sumner b at Princeton, 21 Oct., 1780, m Elias Fowler; she was the dau of Daniel Sumner b at Mendon, 1739, d 31 July, 1810, and Lydia Fairbanks, his w, who d 30 Aug., 1814. His father Daniel Sumner, who was b at Mendon, 24 June, 1709, d 12 May, 1779, and m Beriah — was the s of Ebenezer Sumner b at Milton 9 Dec., 1673, d 1712, m at Mendon 18 Jan., 1706, Abigail Lovett of Mendon. Ebenezer's father George Sumner bapt at Bicester, England, 1634, d 11 Dec., 1715, m 7 Nov., 1662, Mary Baker, who

d 1st Apr., 1719. His f Wm. Sumner, b 1605 at Bicester, England, d 9 Dec., 1685, m 22 Oct., 1625, Mary West, who d 7 June, 1676. William's f Roger Sumner who d 3rd Dec., 1608, m 2nd Nov., 1601, Joane Franklin, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. Ref: Sumner Genealogy by Wm. Sumner.—*Catherine Lindsay Greer*, 1401 Linden Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

10605. (b) STOKES.—William Stokes of whom you write, was not the s of Thomas (1) Thomas (2) John (3). I have all the genealogy of the Stokes Family beginning with the first Thomas, the progenitor of the Stokes Family in America. Have a list of the ch of the three above Stokes men and no Wm. appears in these lists. Thomas Stokes of England was the progenitor of the New Jersey Stokes. He settled in North Hampton Twp., Burlington Co., N. J., was a prominent man of his times and a "Signer of the Concessions." Thomas Stokes, of Lower Shadwell, m in Westbury Friends Meeting, London, England, 30th Oct., 1666, Mary Bernard, of Stepney. Members of the Devonshire House Meeting. Sailed for America in the ship *Kent* and arrived at New Castle June, 1677. They proceeded to Burlington Co., N. J., and settled on the tract of land containing 162½ acres. He named the location Stockingham. Their ch were Sarah b 1693, m Benjamin Moore; Mary m John Hudson, 1696; John m Elizabeth Green, 1712; Joseph m Judith Lippincott 1st and Ann Haines, widow, 2nd; Thomas m 1704 Deliverance Horner 1st and Rachel Wright 2nd. The elder Thomas d July 11, 1720. John, s of Thomas and Mary, came with his parents to America in 1677 and m in 1712 Elizabeth Green. He was b 1675 and d Sept. 11, 1749. Their ch were John b May 16, 1713, m Hannah Stockdell, 1740; Mary m Edward Mullen; Elizabeth m Richard Blackham and Sarah m Isaac Rogers. Children of John, Jr., and Hannah Stockdell Stokes were Mary, John, David, Jarvis, Hannah, Elizabeth and Rachel. He lived in Haycock Twp., Bucks Co., Pa., and d Aug. 24, 1798. If you write to Elizabeth B. Satterthwaite, 52 N. Stockton St., Trenton, N. J., she may be able to help you.—*Mrs. Daisy A. Richtl*, 311 Westbridge Ave., Blackwell, Okla.

10607. RANSOM.—Newton Ransom b Feb. 21, 1722, m Sarah Jones Sept. 21, 1742. There is a history of the Ransom Family compiled by John Ransom, who traces the line back to 1630. This may be of assistance to you.—*Mrs. Wm. S. Van Fossen*, 48 Alban St., Columbus, Ohio.

10616. NIXON.—Wm. Nixon's father was John and the family probably removed from Va. to S. C. during the Rev. There is on record in Camden, Kershaw Co., a will executed in 1797 by John Nixon, in which he

mentions his s Wm. and six other ch. The Historical Commission of S. C. at Columbia has a record of pay issued to John Nixon as Secretary of Commodore Gillon of the Navy of S. C. during the Rev. There is also a bounty grant for him on record in the house of the Secretary of State there. I can give names and dates of b of Wm. Nixon's ch, his w was Priscilla A. Parker b in N. C. Sept. 13, 1796, m 1st John Pickett; was left a w with one s. Some information may be found in looking through Parker and Pickett connections of N. C.—*Mrs. C. S. Cordray*, West Beach, Gulfport, Miss.

QUERIES

10751. TOUSLEY.—Wanted name and dates of w and ch of Mathew Tousley, Rev sol who enlisted at Rupert, Vt.

(a) PORTER-CANFIELD.—Wanted gen with data of ances of David Olmstead Porter b July 4, 1809, d Jan. 1, 1887, and of his w Caroline Janet Canfield b July 16, 1815, d Jan. 17, 1886. They were m Jan. 28, 1835, in North Bloomfield, N. Y.

(b) AVERY.—Wanted name and dates of w and ch of Daniel Avery, Rev sol in ser of N. Y. State. Wanted also his ances.—H. R. M.

10752. HOWARD.—Would like to corres with someone who is a desc of Samuel Howard, whose father was James or Nathan, Pastor of the New Light or Baptist Church in New London, Conn., and also Pastor of same Church in East Lynn, Conn. James Howard came to this country from England before the Rev and was in New London when it was burned by the British. He was m twice and had 19 ch, three of whom were Ebenezer, Amos and Samuel. His 2nd w maiden name was Morgan. Am anxious to know whether there is any Rev ser rendered by this branch of the Howard family.—G. G. O.

10753. MCBRIDE.—Wanted parentage, gen of James McBride, of Bryn Mawr, Pa. Had two bros, George and Joseph. Any inf will be greatly appreciated.—R. W. McB.

10753X. PANCAKE-LAWRENCE.—Wanted all data of John Pancake and w Catherine Lawrence. John had sister Betty and bro Andrew. All b Romney, Va., west fork of Potomac.

(a) WILSON.—Wanted all data of Ezra Wilson who had sons Samuel (original Uncle Sam), Robert and Wm. William Wilson kept White Horse Inn & Gap Tavern.—J. O. E.

10754. PARKER.—Is John Parker, who m Hannah Bassett, dau of Wm., a s of Edward, who m the wid Elizabeth Potter? Or is he a s of John (5), Ralph (4), Wm. (3), Wm. (2), Abraham (1) & Rose Whitlock?—G. H. R.

10755. AILE-THOMPSON.—Israel Aile or Ailes fought & was killed in the battle of Lexington

or Bunker Hill. Wanted his desc & all data in the line of John McClung Thompson, a native of Green Briar Co., W. Va., who (Thompson) moved to Springfield, & then to Marion, O.—L. V. A. W.

10756. TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Taylor m — Brooke, lived in Pendleton Dist., S. Car.; their ch Margaret Hodges Brooks m Judge John Brown, Ala.; Eleanor m Jesse M. Posey; Wm, lived in Mobile; another dau m — Shearer.—E. W. F.

10757. STRAIN-BUCHANAN.—Wanted data on these families. Rev. John Buchanan Strain, b Bulger, Washington Co., Pa., 1823. Was s of John Strain, b 1787, and Mary Buchanan, b 1791, m in 1815. They were related to the Marshalls and Mooreheads of that same region.—N. L. S.

10758. FOYE.—Wanted parentage with dates of William Foye, b Salem, Mass., abt 1760. Married 1st Elizabeth Masury, m 2nd Sept. 23, 1798, Mary (Collins) Leadbetter. Served in the Rev on ship *Thomas* and brigantine *Tyrannicide*, reported to have been one of the Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773, moved to Portland, Me., 1811. Had ropewalk which was used as barracks by Amer. soldiers during War of 1812. Died at Portland during the War.—A. G. S. S.

10759. JONES.—Wanted inf concerning Richard Jones, b in Va., prob abt 1750. Had s Wm. and dau Elizabeth. Also (?) Francis and Amion. Moved to Ky. abt 1780.—J. R. W.

10760. SIMPSON.—Wanted parentage and gen of Mary Simpson of S. C., who m 1st Robt. Blake. Their ch were Jane and Margaret (twins), 2nd m William Scott Gray. Their ch U. S. Gray, Eliza, Isabella and Sallie. Did her f have Rev rec?

(a) SATTERWHITE.—Wanted m rec of Bartlett, Satterwhite, s of Francis and John Satterwhite, Sr., of Va. and S. C.—N. S. D.

10761. CONNOR-HARRISON.—Daniel O'Conner, a s of Ed. O'Conner of Ireland came over during the Rev War and ser under Washington. To escape his parents and British rights of search on the high seas he changed his name to Daniel Conner. His Rev rec desired. At the end of War he went to work in the Iron Mines of Pa. Schuylkill River, nr Phila.: m Lydia Harrison, whose mother was a Miss Thomas. Wanted f of Lydia and her Harrison ances. The ch of Daniel and Lydia were Polly, Clement, Lydia, Harrison, Daniel, Wm. and Penrose. Daniel located first iron ore beds of Slate Creek in 1786 and he and his associates moulded & shipped cannon balls from their furnaces to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans in 1812-1815. Daniel (2), s of Daniel (1), b — m Prudence Head. He fought in War of 1812 in Col. Thos. Dye Owings' Regt. and was a

Lieut. at the close of the War. His bro Harrison ser with him & after the War built the first house in Owingsville, Ky. Daniel remained in Army, ser in putting down the Indian uprising in Ohio. Served in Confederate army rank of Lt. Col. & in Ky. Senate. Wanted gen of Head family. Their ch were Wm., Margaret, George, Lucinda, Emily, Richard, Albert.

(a) CONNER-SHAFER.—Albert, youngest s of Daniel and Prudence, b 1843 at Beardstown, Ky., Nelson Co., m Mary Dorothy Shaefer. Wanted her parentage. Their ch were Mary E., Wm., Nicholas, Lucinda, Wallace & Ellis.—E. J. K.

10762. WALTON.—Wanted parentage of Ezra Walton and Rev rec of f Ezra, b 1788, d 1834, m Polly Doud at Guilford, Ct. Later lived in western N. Y.

(a) TITUS.—Wanted parentage and gen of Tryphena Titus b 1790 in Courtland Co., N. Y., m Philip Church, a sol of 1812, and d in Covington, N. Y.

(b) ROCKHILL.—Would like to corres with anyone having Rockhill ances or inf regarding Edward Rockhill, his three bros & two sisters, who in 1818 removed from N. J. to Ft. Wayne, Mich.

(c) WHITE-ROGERS.—Wanted information regarding Capt. Jos. White, of Mendon, Mass., who m 1660 Lydia Rogers, dau of Elder John Rogers, Weymouth, Mass. Have either Mayflower ances? Would like to corres with desc.

(d) BALDWIN.—Was Sarah Baldwin dau of Joseph, b 1653, m Samuel Bartlett, of Milford, Ct. a desc of Richard Baldwin.—H. N. C.

10763. MIDDLETON.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Middleton, of Norfolk Co., Va. He was b in 1744. He m in Oct., 1765, Elizabeth ——. Wanted her maiden name and parentage.

(a) PIERCE.—Wanted genealogy of Martha B. Pierce, who m John S. Middleton in 1833. Her f was Nathaniel Pierce of Halifax Co., N. C.

(b) HALL.—Wanted names of the ch of Rev. Clement Hall, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Edenton, N. C. He d in 1759.—T. M. B.

10764. WILCOX.—Wanted Rev ser and names of parents of Henry Wilcox, b in Adams, N. Y., August 4, 1800.

THOMPSON.—Wanted maiden name of Frances, w of Dr. David Thompson, of New Castle, Del.; had s David, b 1795, m for her second husband Mr. McAlister, of Nashville.

PETTUS.—Wanted parentage and Rev ser of Thomas Pettus, b in Va. Apr. 22, 1761. Had bro Stephen, Dabney and sister Susan.

DEADERICK.—Thomas Deaderick, s of David Deaderick, of Winchester. Was his first w Miss Raworth or Ann Julia Dangerfield?

BRYAN.—Was Wm. Bryan, d in Culpeper

in 1806, a s of Joseph, the oldest s of Morgan Bryan of Pa. and N. Car.?—R. W. B.

10765. DORSEY-GIDEON.—Andrew Jackson Dorsey of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., b 1827, m Amanda Gideon and moved to Ohio. About 1854 they moved to Mo. The parents of Andrew Jackson Dorsey d young, and their ch became scattered and lost trace of relatives. Would like to corres with desc of either the Dorsey or Gideon family.

(a) ST. CLAIR-PATTERSON.—James St. Clair m Mary Patterson. Both were members of the Friends' Church and residents of Loudoun Co., Va. He entered land in Richland Twp., Belmont Co., Ohio. Their s Wm. b 1779, m Alice Smith of Loudoun Co., Va., and moved to his father's land in Belmont Co., Ohio. Genealogy of the St. Clair and Patterson families desired.—A. G. St. C.

10766. CROSS-GOULD.—Wanted gen, Rev rec of ances of Reil Cross (supposed to be of Huguenot extraction of N. C.), b Windsor, Conn., 1787, m 1811 in Barton, Orleans Co., Vt. Cornelia Gould b 1795 in N. H. Sisters Hannah and Jeanette lived and d in Woodbury, Ohio. Would like to corres with any of their desc.—F. B. E.

10767. HOPKINS.—Wanted parentage gen. dates and all inf of David Hopkins, of Washington, Me., b Jan. 13, 1804, m Martha Trask Jan., 1823.—C. L. McF.

10768. RILEY.—James Riley settled near Bennington, Switzerland Co., Ind., abt 1814, coming there from Ohio. Probably Muskingum Co. Was he a Rev sol? The Riley's were originally from Bedford Co., Pa. Would like to corres with members of this family.—F. G. R.

10769. MITCHELL.—Wanted parentage with dates of Mary Mitchell, b 1785 in Dauphin Co., Pa. She m Nov. 5, 1811, James Murray. Wanted also Murray gen.—M. Q. M.

10770. BRICKELL.—Would like all inf possible of the Brickell family which came over in 1723 with Governor Burlington. Rev. Matthais Brickell m Rachel Nogall. Wanted also her gen. Their s, Col. Matthais Brickell, had a dau who m Godwin Cotton, of Mulberry Grove, Edenton, N. C. Moore's History says Dr. John Brickell was a physician, naturalist and historian. Am very anxious to get a record of him after he left Edenton.—T. McG.

10771. KAUTZ.—Wanted any inf of the family of Hannah Kautz, who was b Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 10, 1781.—M. B. D.

10772. RAMKIN.—Wanted parentage and names of bros and sis of Wm. Ramkin, Rev sol Lincoln Co., N. C., who was b Jan., 1761, and d Dec. 9, 1853. His pension record is in the Pension Office at Washington, D. C., No. 7342.

10773. CUPP.—Marcus, Mark, & Marquis Cupp of Pa., and of Augusta Co., Va., m Hannah —. Their s Valentine b Sept. 1, 1766, d May 30, 1853. Wanted name of any other ch, also dates and Rev rec of Marcus Cupp.—D. C. R.

10774. FITZRANDOLPH.—Wanted to corres with any direct desc of James FitzRandolph.—*Mary F. Randolph Peckham*, 33 Oakland Ave., Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

10775. STONE.—Wanted dates of b, m and d and Rev rec of Enos Stone of Berkshire Co., Mass., who probably enlisted in June, 1776. Wanted also maiden name and dates of his w. Their dau Mary Stone m Gurdon Hollister and d in Lenox, Mass., Feb. 13, 1846.—E. H. W.

10776. HUNT.—Wanted place of res during Rev and at time of d of Ephraim Hunt, b 1704, d 1790, ser as 2nd Lieut. in 16th Mass. Regt.; transferred to 9th, and later to 4th Mass. Regt. His f was Deacon Simon Hunt and his mother Mary Raymond.—M. W. B.

10777. HEREFORD.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Hereford, b in Va. and d Nov. 22, 1830, who m Jacob Shaw in Hagerstown, Md.—D. S. S.

10778. MCKEAN-THOMPSON.—Wanted gen and dates of Laetitia McKean, who m as his 2nd w Oct., 1758, in Phila., John Thompson, 1727-1790. Their s was Rev. John Thompson, 1767-1795. Wanted name and dates of his w. Their dau Esther m John William Crockett. Wanted their dates of b, m and d. Wanted also any inf of Wm. McKean and his w Laetitia, dau of Robert Finney.—G. G. P.

10779. BOYLES.—William Boyles, 1st Va. Regt. W. D. Ref: Supplement to Rev Soldiers of Va. by State Librarian. Is he the same Wm. Boyles who, according to the 1790 Census, lived in Washington Co., Pa., with w and one ch?

(a) TITUS.—Wanted the origin of the Titus family who founded the town of Titusville, Crawford Co., Pa. Was Susan Titus b abt 1800 who m Wm. Boyles and lived after her m in Benango Co., just across the line from Crawford Co., a member of this family? Her dau Mary Ann Boyles, b 1830, m Robert McCormick, and lived near Tidioute, Warren Co., Pa.—J. M. M.

10780. SMITH.—Wanted parentage and place of b of Clements or Clemence Smith, b abt 1790. Wanted also name of his w. They lived in Westmoreland or Fayette Co., Pa. Their ch were Martin, who was in the National Guard; George, Matthew, Levi, and two daus, names unknown. Was Clements Smith's f a Rev sol? —M. H. H.

10781. STEER.—Wanted Rev rec of ances of Ruth Steer, b 1747, Lancaster Co., Pa., dau of Joseph and Grace Edgerton Steer.

(a) JACKSON.—Wanted Rev rec of Josiah Jackson, b 1732, Chester Co., Pa.—R. M. B.

10782. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage, name of w and Rev rec of Joseph Allen, of Albemarle Co., Va. He d in Spotsylvania Co., 1782.—C. A.

10783. CROSTHWAITE.—Wanted parentage with dates and Rev rec, if any, of Perry Crosthwaite, b 1783, d 1823. He m 1st Elizabeth Morse, 2nd Mrs. Fannie Madison Breeden, of Harrison Co., Ky.

(a) REES.—Wanted gen and dates of Stephen Rees and also of his w Nellie Mitchell. Their dau Eliza b 1804 Princess Anne, Somerset Co., Md., d in Maysville, Ky., m 1822 Wm. Lilleston. Rees family was originally from Wales.

(b) LEWIS.—Wanted gen of Rachel Lewis, b 1748, d 1822, and m Thomas Trundle, b 1746, d 1795, Patriot of Frederick Co., Md. She came to Bourbon Co., Ky., a widow with four sons and three daus, to which branch of the Lewis family did she belong?—B. A. L.

10784. MARTIN.—Robert McTeer (Mateer) of Cumberland Valley, Pa., migrated from there abt the close of the Rev, coming down through Va., and was one of the early pioneers of East Tenn. He was the s of James McTeer, one of the pioneers of Cumberland Valley. Robert m Agnes Martin and this following record was kept by him: "Wm. Martin Mar. 29, 1718; Margaret Martin Apr. 26, 1721; Agnes Martin Apr. 26, 1741; James Martin May 9, 1743; David Martin Oct. 24, 1745; Sarah Martin Apr. 15, 1747; Elizabeth Martin Aug. 3, 1754; Janet Martin Nov. 24, 1752; Wm. Martin Dec. 15, 1754; Margaret Martin Jan. 19, 1756." Would be very glad to corres with any desc of this family. There was another Robert McTeer who lived in Mifflin Co., Pa., who was m three times, his 2nd w being a Martin, and this family afterwards removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio. Another Martin record: Janet Martin b in Mifflin Co., Pa., 23 Apr., 1788, m 1st Thomas Wilson Apr. 9, 1807, and 2nd John Knox, Dec. 5, 1815. What has become of the descent of the Martin Family?—W. A. McT.

10785. IRVINE-IRWIN.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Irwin who m Wm. Armstrong in Nashville, Tenn., in the early part of 1800.

(a) HART.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Hart, who lived in Nashville, Tenn., m Nancy Suggs and d at Dandridge, 1793.—A. M. B.

10786. PEARCE.—Wanted parentage of Willis Pearce, b 1767 in Sussex Co., N. J., m Jan. 8, 1791, Mary Shephard. In 1803 he moved to N. Y. State, three miles from Penn Yan, Yates Co. He had a farm that he lost after the War of 1812. He moved to Decatur Co., Ind., and d Nov. 9, 1829. Had bros Benjamin and Jonathan, who ser in the Rev.—B. E. W.

10787. JUSTICE.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Justice, who m Eleanor Umsted, also of Acquilla Justice, who m Margaret Umsted. Their father was Nicholas Umsted who m Ann Davis.—M. L. F.

10788. GALLOWAY.—Wanted parentage of Sallie Galloway, b in Botetourt Co., Va., abt 1765, d in S. C. 1846; had she Rev ancestry?

(a) DAVIS.—Did Van Davis, Sr., of S. C., who d in 1810, ser in the Rev? Wanted maiden name of his w Lucy. Their dau Jane Davis m Thomas Burress in 1800.

(b) GILKEY.—Wanted parentage of Agnes Gilkey b 1766, m 1785 Wm. Moorehead, a Rev sol in S. C.

(c) BURRESS-CHAMBLEE.—Joshua Burress b 1724, m abt 1765 Sarah Chamblee or Shambley in N. C., later moved to S. C. Did he have Rev rec?—L. B. W.

10789. LEATHERBURY.—Wanted Rev rec and dates of b and d of Wm. Leatherbury who lived shortly after the Rev nr Smyrna, Del. He m before the Rev Miss — Dudley, and had seven ch, the eldest Perregrine b 1775. William m 2nd the wid of his cousin John Leatherbury. It is said he was an officer with the Del. or Md. troops.—M. S.

10790. VAN NOSTRAND.—Wanted parentage and gen of Charity Van Nostrand of White Plains, N. Y., who m abt 1770 Samuel Carter, b 1736, of Lancaster, Mass., a Rev sol.—E. N. S.

10791. CANTWELL.—Capt. Edmond Cantwell, said to have come to this country abt 1664 as high sheriff of N. Y., later he was high sheriff of New Castle Co., Del., and representative to General Assembly of Pa. Wanted all possible data regarding Capt. Cantwell, his ancestry and descendants.

(a) SMITH.—Wanted the ancestry of Mary Smith who m 1820 in Coshocton, Ohio, James Cantwell.—E. H. C.

10792. STEPHENS.—Wanted maiden name of w of John Stephens who ser in Rev as Corp. in Capt. Omuns Co., 10th Regulars. He enl July 3, 1779, from Chatham Co., N. C.

(a) LAFFOON.—Wanted parentage of Mary Laffoon b 1749, d 1846, m 1768 in Rockingham Co., N. C., Cornelius Keith.

(b) MACKAY.—Wanted parentage of Margaret Mackey, of Buncombe Co., N. C., who m George Keith b 1772.

(c) FREEMAN.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Freeman who m Chas. Lay in Va. but came to Pickens, S. C., soon after the Rev.

(d) BRYAN.—Wanted parentage and data of Needham Bryan b 1797, m Mary H. Harris nee Green in Burke Co., Ga., moved to Lee Co., Ga., abt 1840, d 1853.—W. P. L.

10793. WOODIN.—Wanted ances and name of

w of Milo or Millow Woodin, who lived in Southbury, Conn., 1790.—E. W. H.

10794. LEWIS.—Wanted date of d and m of Col. Exum Lewis b 1710, of Edgcombe Co., N. C. He was Col. of Mil. in said Co. Came from Brunswick Co., Va., to N. C., settling first on Albemarle Sound and later moving to Edgcombe Co.; settled on Swift Creek. Wanted also dates of his w Elizabeth Figures, who came from Suffolk Co., Va. Their country home was called Mt. Prospect and was not far from Tarboro.—O. B. R.

10795. MOORE.—Wanted parentage of John Moore of Pitt Co., N. C., b 1784, d 1844, m Mary Kinsaul 1808. Was his f a Rev sol? John was a Presidential Elector from the State of N. C. at the election of James K. Polk for President.

(a) KINSAUL.—Wanted parentage of John Kinsaul, a Rev sol of Pitt Co., N. C., who was b in Princess Anne Co., Va., 1759.—L. M.

10796. SALMON.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Salmon, b abt 1765, m Solomon Van Valkenburg of Kinderhook, N. Y. Did her f ser in the Rev?—E. J. V.

10797. CURTIS.—Wanted ances and dates of b, m and d and Rev rec of Elizur Curtis who m Mercy —. Their dau Axa or Aba m Wm. Hurd, d Jan. 25, 1815, aged 43.—H. S. P.

10798. EDWARDS-BOND.—Wanted all dates of John Edwards b Apr. 15, 1748, and parentage and dates of his w Nancy Bond, whom he m in Balto. Co., Md. They moved to Knox Co., Ohio, and had ch Henry b June 27, 1769; John b Jan. 5, 1774; Charles b Oct. 8, 1777; Temperance b June 3, 1780. Did John Edwards have Rev rec? His father, Wm. Edwards, came from Wales to N. C., where the following ch were b: John b Apr. 15, 1748; Simeon b July 8, 1752; Drucilla b Mar. 4, 1755; Otter b June 3, 1760; Franklin b May 6, 1767. Wanted name and dates of William's w.—P. J. McH.

10799. MASON.—Wanted dates and Rev rec of Benjamin Mason who m as her 2nd husband Olive Soper Durfee. Their ch were Martin m Polly Griswold, Melintha m Obadiah Jenks; Charles m Christinia Rounds; Hepsabeth m Erastus Mason; Benjamin m Polly Akins; Olive m Miles Traver; Sophia m Thomas Richardson.—J. F. A.

10800. HARRIS.—Wanted ancestry of John Harris, who came from the North of Ireland, settled in Balto. and moved to Lancaster Co., Pa., 1809.

10801. HALL.—Wanted ancestry of Wm. Hall, who moved from Loudoun Co., Va., to Hardy Co., W. Va., abt 1797, and m a dau of Col. Wm. and Sudora Hughes Lowther.—D. L. K.

10802. POORBAUGH.—Wanted Rev ances of Julian Poorbaugh of Somerset Co., Pa., b 1810, d 1900, m 1833 George Heffley.

(a) MOORE.—Reuben Moore, Columbia Co., N. Y., had s Plato Bolivar, who m Sara Lucinda Davis, who d 1848. She had bros Uriah, Wm., John B. of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.—R. S. H.

10803. BURNS.—Wanted proof of ser in Rev of Ignatius Burns of Loudoun Co., Va.—B. R. E.

10804. COVILLE-COVEL-COVIL.—Wanted parentage and bros and sis and birthplace of Hannah Coville, b 1760, d Feb. 29, 1826, m Nathan Armstrong. Removed from Montgomery Co., N. Y., to Cohocton, N. Y.

(a) HUNTLEY.—Wanted gen bros and sis, birthplace and dates of Abby Huntley who m Asa Flint. Studied medicine with her father, rode horseback and practised medicine in Albany Co., N. Y. Her s Sephman was b 1777.

(b) FRANKLIN.—Wanted parentage, place of b and Rev rec of Ishie Franklin b Apr. 4, 1750, d Nov. 11, 1795, m Aug. 18, 1771, Martha dau of Lieut. Samuel Pierson, Killingworth, Conn.—M. G. H. E.

10805. REED.—Wanted Rev rec of John Reed, an Irishman, who immigrated to Va. abt 1750 and later became a pioneer of Lincoln Co., Ky., where he built his fort in 1779 and d in 1806. Wanted also name of his w. His ch were Wm., John, Jr., Thomas, Jonathan, Mary Ball, Sarirght Green, Lettice Hughes, Martha Birney.—S. B. A.

10806. WILSON.—Wanted gen of Ezra Wilson, who had sons Samuel, the original "Uncle Sam"; Robert and William who m widow of Jesse Dungan. They kept the White Horse Inn and Gap Tavern.—F. J. E.

10807. BURROWS - BURROUGHS - BORROWS.—Wanted parentage with their dates of John

Burrows, who went to Washington with the Government in 1800 and d there 1810. He was m four times, 1st to Lois, dau of Rev. Nathaniel Hubbell, granddau of Richard Hubbell; 2nd to Mrs. Sarah Morgan, dau of Josiah Wood; 3rd to Mrs. Susannah Roberts dau of Jabez Wood; 4th to Mrs. Elizabeth Magee dau of John Newman.

(a) NORTH-DAVIS.—Wanted dates of b, m and d of Sarah, dau of Roger North, who m 1733 Ann; also dates of her husband Elisha Davis and his parentage. Their only ch Sarah b Sept. 26, 1762, d 1844, m Amos Jordan, b Jan. 5, 1762, d 1843; their ch were Hannah m — Waugh; Francis m Miss Bull; Rachel m James Cloyd North; Catherine m Wm. Sander-son; Sarah; Samuel; John; Eliza m Nathaniel Burrows; Jeremiah m 1st Margaret Foresman and 2nd — Oakes; Rebecca m Charles Crafts, and settled in Salem, Oregon.—A. B. C.

10808. HARRIS.—Wanted inf concerning Patience Harris who was living with her s John, shown in Beaufort Co., S. C., Census 1830; in 1850 she was 97, member of R. W. Simmons family, w Kesia; ch: Owen, Andrew, Sarah Ann, Harriett, Ellen.—B. G.

10809. McCUNE.—Wanted parentage of Capt. Joseph McCune, who ser in the War of 1812 under Wm. Henry Harrison and was bur at Bloomfield, Ohio. Wanted also parentage of his w Mary Sloan.—F. L. O.

10810. BURRITT.—Wanted parentage with dates of John Burritt, 1745-1818 of Monroe, Conn. Wanted also parentage of his w Elizabeth —. Their ch were Abijah, Morley, Phebe, Amarillis, Hezekiah, Isaac, Ann, James, Samuel. Had John Rev rec?

(a) BLAKER.—Wanted parentage and dates of Jesse Blaker, 1777-1870, Bucks Co., Pa., m 1st Christian Thomas, m 2nd?—L. W.



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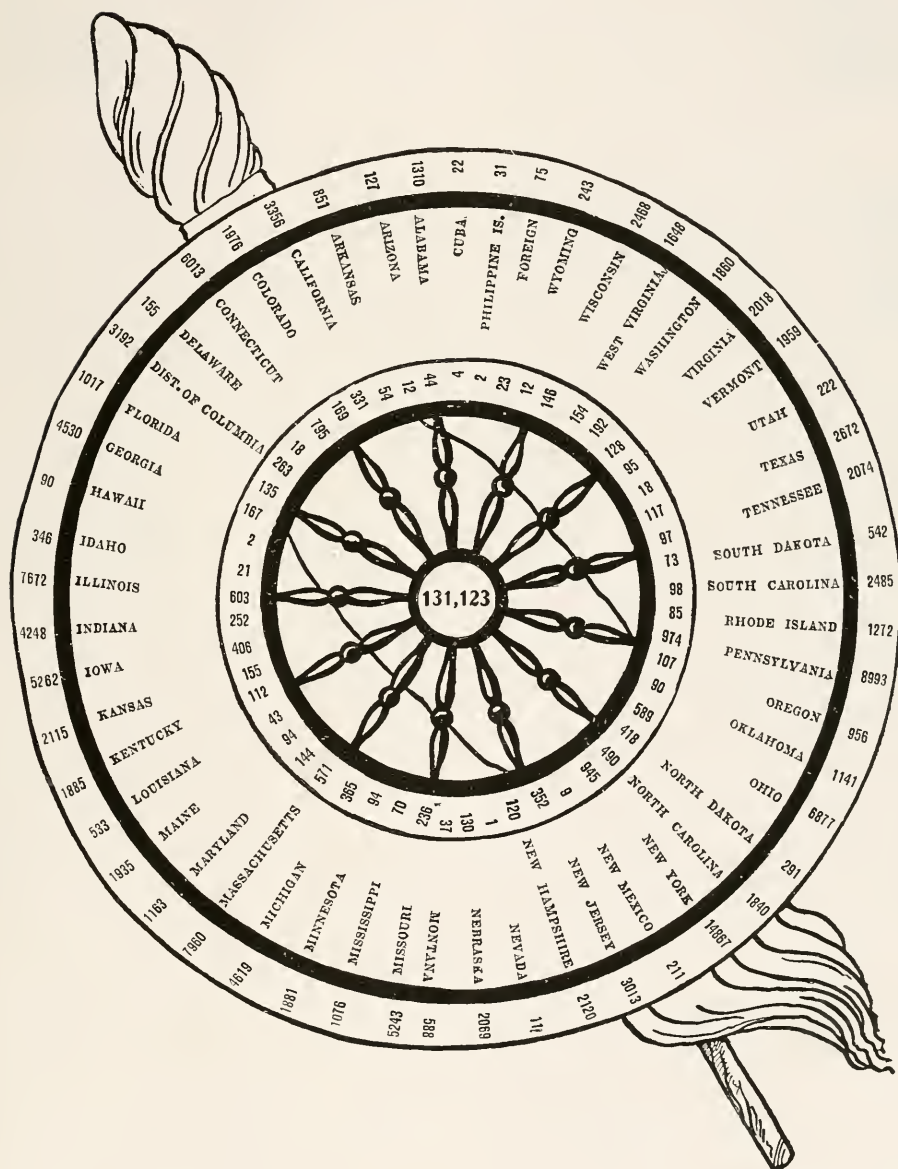
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SEE PRIZE CONTEST ON PAGE 722

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

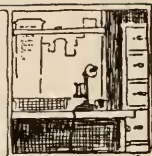
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
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PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Pennsylvania at this date of publication
leads all States with 974 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, October 17, 1922



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Tuesday, October 17, 1922, at 10.05 o'clock.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General repeated her favorite prayer, the members of the Board uniting with her in the Lord's Prayer.

The President General spoke of the illness of Mrs. Lockwood, who has been for some weeks in a hospital in Plymouth, Mass., and suggested that a message be sent her from the Board. Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried by rising vote, *that a letter of love and sympathy be sent to Mrs. Lockwood.*

Miss Coltrane, as chairman of Auditing Committee, spoke of the illness of Mrs. Boynton, Honorary Vice President General and a member of her Committee, who had served on the Auditing Committee, with the exception of two terms, from the time it originated, and moved the *sending of a message of love and appreciation to Mrs. Boynton.* Seconded by Mrs. Wilson and carried.

Mrs. Gillentine reported the serious accident which had befallen Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Memphis, and moved *that a telegram of sympathy be sent to Mrs. C. Bryan of Memphis, Tenn., who has served the National Society efficiently and is now seriously ill.* Seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried.

Mrs. Cook referred to the continued illness of Mrs. Sparks, who is recovering quite slowly, and moved *that a vote of sympathy be sent her.* Seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Holden, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hodgkins, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Block, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison; *State Regents:* Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Gillen-

time, Mrs. Reed; *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Strawn.

Telegrams were read from members unable to be present, and the President General announced that Mrs. Hanger, in her capacity as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, had arranged for luncheon to be served in the Banquet Hall for those members who wished to avail themselves of this arrangement.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

The following is the report of your President General since our last regular meeting on June 8th.

Immediately after the June Board meeting, accompanied by your Treasurer General, she called upon several Senators in the interest of our bill for tax exemption (on lots in the rear of the Hall) which had been passed by the House, and was being held up by the Committee on District Bills. As a result of this interview a promise was obtained that the bill would be favorably reported out of committee in a few days. However, discussion of the Tariff Bill delayed action by the Senate until just before the adjournment of Congress, when it passed. The bill was approved by the President on September 16th, and our land is now free from taxation.

One Special Board meeting and two Executive Committee meetings have been held.

On June 22nd your President General and your Recording Secretary General accepted an invitation from Mr. Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers of America, to attend a meeting in New York City, to which the heads of the principal nationally federated organizations, working for better conditions, had also been invited to discuss what ought to be accomplished in placing before the public the highest moral and artistic standards in motion pictures, and the best way to do this; also the development of the educational as well as the entertainment value and general usefulness of motion pictures.

As a result of this meeting a committee of twenty was appointed in the interest of this work and your President General was asked to serve thereon.

She stated she could only serve as an individual, until such time as the matter could be presented to our Board for its decision as to whether it wished to have a representative of the Society on this committee, and that question will come before you under new business.

No financial responsibility is involved and no action taken by the committee of twenty is binding upon any organization against its own wishes. On July 7th another meeting was held in New York City, which your President General attended.

Another disappointment has come in the site for our fountain at Plymouth.

The Court House site had been definitely promised to us as was reported in June, but it was subject to the approval of our design by the County Commissioners. We naturally supposed there would be no objection by the County Commissioners to a design made by such world renowned architects as McKim, Mead and White, whom we had chosen to design our fountain, especially as the Tercentenary Commission representing the United States Government, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the town of Plymouth, had also chosen this firm as consulting and advisory architects in all the plans for the restoration of the water front and the various buildings in connection with the Tercentenary celebration, but such did not prove to be the case. Objection was made to the design submitted and therefore our architects have been unable to arrive at any agreement with the County Commissioners, and that site has been abandoned.

Your President General is now in correspondence with Mr. Lord, who represents the Tercentenary Commission in regard to another site and has also made one trip to Boston to confer with him in regard to the situation. The delay is regrettable but it is not our fault.

Your Manual for Immigrants is being more and more widely used and appreciated both on Ellis Island and in many sections of the country. It is being sent to petitioners for citizenship under Government frank by the Bureau of Naturalization in St. Louis, working in coöperation with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Letters in praise of it have been received from many workers in the field of Americanization—one saying in effect that it is "the best book of its kind now in use." Steps are being taken by your Vice-Chairman in Charge of the Manual toward the publication of a second edition of the English version, which will be needed in the near future, as this is the language that has been and will continue to be in most demand. Its phraseology will be simplified in certain passages, and the law recently passed relative to the independent naturalization of women will be included. As

to the funds for continuing this work, your President General is glad to report that the states are responding in a very encouraging way to the call for the new contribution of twenty-five cents a member and are pledging their coöperation in raising it. Another foreign language will be issued as soon as the funds justify the expense.

Early in the summer the Committee Lists were compiled, printed and copies sent to the National Officers and the Chairmen of committees in order that plans for this year's work might be made and sent to the State Chairmen a little earlier than heretofore. Plans have been already presented by most of your National Chairmen.

A Special Board meeting was held on July 28th, for admission of members and organization and confirmation of chapters, which was attended by your President General and nine other members. This mid-summer meeting was an innovation, made necessary by the unusually large number of application papers awaiting action by the Board since the June meeting. Nine hundred and seventy-five new members were admitted, a number of members-at-large were confirmed as Organizing Regents and a number of chapters were reported organized.

Previous to this meeting we had lost by death two esteemed ex-national officers of our Society; our Honorary President General, Mrs. John W. Foster and a former Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce. Mrs. Foster was President General, 1895-1896, refusing reëlection, and Miss Pierce, as you all know, rendered valuable service to the Society as Registrar General for the year 1909-1910 and from 1915 to 1920. She was the Society's Genealogist from 1918 until her resignation, April 30th of this year: she also served on several national committees.

The President General suggested that it would be more fitting at that time to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions upon the deaths of these officers to present to the larger Board meeting of to-day—she did so and these resolutions will be called for later at this meeting.

During the summer word came to your President General of the death of Mrs. Virginia B. Moody, the State Vice Regent of South Dakota, and the resignation of the State Regent of New Hampshire, Mrs. Lorin Webster, who will make her home in Pekin, China.

Upon the kind invitation of our Treasurer General, and in company with several National Officers the next few days were spent at her home in Tidioute, Pennsylvania. From there we all motored to Chautauqua, New York, where your President General had been invited by the Chautauqua Institution to deliver an

address in the auditorium on D.A.R. Day. A luncheon and reception given by the Chautauqua Circle of Daughters preceded this occasion and was much enjoyed.

On August 24th your President General left her home in Connecticut for a vacation in the Canadian woods, returning to Waterford on September 22nd, where many matters awaited her attention.

Since her return she has visited the State Meetings of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, at each of which an address was made. At different times during the summer and fall, chapters have entertained most delightfully in honor of your President General and she has been privileged to bring the work and aims of our Society to these chapter groups.

An invitation was accepted on October 12th from the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Institution to attend the unveiling of a bust of James Bryce, in the Senate wing of the Capitol, which ceremony was held in the morning and was followed by a luncheon given by Ambassador and Lady Geddes at the British Embassy. The guests went from there to the unveiling of a statue of Edmund Burke, the great friend of the American Colonists. Both the bust and the statue were presented to America by Sir Charles Wakefield for the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain, through the Sulgrave Institution of America. At the unveiling of the statue a wreath was placed in the name of our Society. The Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution likewise placed wreaths.

On September 6th, as has been the custom of our Society for a number of years, a wreath was placed on the statue in this City of General Lafayette, by instruction of the President General.

At the meeting of the Board in June your President General spoke of the work being done at Ellis Island, telling of the need for an assistant teacher, and that the Daughters carrying on the work there would be grateful for contributions for kindergarten supplies. It was stated during the discussion of this subject that an assistant teacher could be procured for \$10 per month, but it was afterward found this was a mistake. The Board approved a motion that \$100 be given to the Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee for Americanization work among the children at Ellis Island, to which work the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter pledged \$20 to make up the sum of \$120 for the year. There being urgent need for kindergarten supplies and the Board having given the money for Americanization work among the children this sum has been drawn

upon for these supplies, by means of which the children could be taught. The Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter assumed the assistant teacher's salary for the summer months, until the matter could be brought to the Board to ascertain whether we should assume the responsibility for the salary of the assistant teacher at a higher figure.

Mrs. John S. Remsen, Chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter has been one of the Ellis Island workers. On July 28th, Reverend L. E. Sunderland, Chairman, General Committee Immigrant's Aid at Ellis Island, wrote your President General expressing appreciation for the work that has been done and stated that he felt it would be very helpful to have the Daughters of the American Revolution definitely represented upon their General Committee, and upon this invitation Mrs. Remsen, who had been so closely in touch with the work at the Island, was named to serve upon this Committee, she to do her work under the Vice-Chairman of Americanization of our Patriotic Committee. It might be well to state that but \$40 has been expended so far for kindergarten supplies, but there may be something outstanding.

To take charge of the new department under our Patriotic Education Committee, which your President General announced at the June Board meeting would be created, a department in the interest of Better Films, she has appointed Mrs. Edward P. Schoentgen, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mrs. Schoentgen is taking hold of this work with enthusiasm, has asked for State Chairmen, and it is hoped State Regents will not only appoint chairmen in their respective states but will also take active interest in furthering this movement for better films. The public will patronize movies in any case. The Daughters can do much toward providing better, more worth while pictures.

The Administration Building as you know is nearing completion. You will hear from the Chairman of the Building Committee the progress that has been made during the summer. With the removal of our offices to the new building it will be possible to refurnish the rooms vacated in keeping with the character of this building.

It is hoped that eventually Memorial Continental Hall will be furnished throughout with Colonial furniture and thus be a fitting exponent of the period represented by our Society.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Moved by Mrs. Seydel, seconded by Mrs. McCall, that the President General's report be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Yawger read her report as Recording Secretary General as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The vacation season brings no cessation of work in the office of the Recording Secretary General. The last of the notices of appointment on National Committees were sent out and the lists sent to the respective National Chairmen; acceptances and regrets noted and filed, and copy prepared for the printer and proof read.

The material for the Proceedings of Congress were put in shape for the printer, and your Recording Secretary General spent many warm summer days reading over the proof. The index was made and proof read. I take great pleasure in presenting here the finished book, which the printers are sending out to all those entitled to receive it.

The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards signed by your Recording Secretary General were mailed before the first of July to 1525 members admitted. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence, in connection with the meeting were duly sent out. The notices to members of the special meeting on July 28th were sent out in proper time, and the minutes of the meeting prepared for the printer and proof read, and the 975 new members notified of their admission to the National Society.

Certificates of membership amounting to 6,000 have been sent out, and all of the data up to date has been typed, and there are 1,000 certificates at the engrossers at the present time, leaving only 600 still to be sent to the engrosser.

Four hundred and sixty-one orders for the Block Certificates have been filled, bringing that work up to date.

Notices of the October Board Meeting were mailed early in August in order that members might make their arrangements to be present.

The work on the transcription of the verbatim report of the Board meetings is progressing.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Yawger then read the recommendations of the Executive Committee, adopted at the meeting of October 14th, as follows:

Recommendations of Executive Committee:

That in recognition of Miss Griggs' continuous faithful services, extending over a period of twenty-five years, she be presented with a gift of \$100 in gold as a token of the National Society's appreciation.

That we employ Mrs. L. E. Jones of Des Moines, who has been highly recommended as a genealogist, at a salary of \$116 per month.

That as Miss Wingate has been doing the new record work satisfactorily since July 1st, her salary be increased to \$115 a month, to begin from July 1st.

Mrs. Guernsey moved the adoption of the first recommendation. Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried. The adoption of the second recommendation moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Miss Strider, and carried. Third recommendation adopted on motion of Mrs. Bissell, seconded by Miss Strider.

Mrs. Guernsey, as Acting Chairman of the Committee to draw up resolutions on the death of Mrs. John W. Foster and Miss Grace M. Pierce, presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, the National Society has sustained a great loss by the death of one of its most honored members and former President General Mrs. John W. Foster, and

Whereas, because of her fine character, her exemplary life and her sincere loyalty to her country, her death will be mourned by all who knew her.

And, Whereas, Mrs. Foster's active participation in the affairs of the Society in its early and formative days had a great influence upon the development of its highest ideals,

Be it Resolved, that we record the great sense of loss felt by the Society in the death of its greatly respected third President General, and that we extend to her family our sympathy with them in their bereavement, and

Be it Further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting and a copy be sent to Mrs. Foster's family.

SARAH E. GUERNSEY, *Acting Chairman*,

EMMA T. STRIDER,

MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG.

Whereas, God in His wisdom has taken unto himself our friend and co-worker, Miss Grace M. Pierce, a loyal and interested member of our Society, and

Whereas, Miss Grace M. Pierce, by her seven years of actual service as Registrar General and three years as the Society's Genealogist had an active part in the admission of the members for a third of the life of the Society, her name appearing as officer on the application papers of more than one fourth of our entire membership, and

Whereas, by her quiet unassuming manner and her helpful nature, her great capacity for friendship, she endeared herself to all who came in close contact with her,

Therefore be it Resolved, that in the passing away of Miss Grace M. Pierce, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most valued members.

SARAH E. GUERNSEY, *Acting Chairman*,

EMMA T. STRIDER,

MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG.

On motion of Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Buel, the Board accepted by rising vote these resolutions as read.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Six hundred and seventy-five applications presented to the Board; and 520 supplemental papers verified; 1195 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 384 insignias, 213 ancestral bars and 914 recognition pins.

Papers examined and not yet approved: 585 originals, and 700 supplementals.

Papers returned unverified: 30 originals, and 109 supplementals.

One hundred and eighty-five new records verified.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,

Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 675 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 675 applicants members of the National Society. Miss Strider requested permission to bring in a supplementary report at the afternoon session, which request was granted.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Mrs. Sallie Hume Douglas was duly elected State Regent of Hawaii, June 17, 1922. I now ask for her confirmation.

The resignation of the State Regent of New Hampshire, Mrs. Lorin Webster has been reported. Mrs. Webster resigned because of leaving the State, her husband having accepted

a Rockefeller Foundation appointment in the Pekin Union Medical College. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow will fill the regency until next election.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Birdie C. Orman, Russellville, Ala.; Mrs. Aura F. Willmot, Venice, Calif.; Mrs. Bertha Devalt Roberts, Golden, Colo.; Mrs. Bernice Churchill Evans, Craig, Colo.; Mrs. Mabel Small McKinstry, Kankakee, Ill.; Mrs. Grace Hughes White, Glasgow, Ky.; Mrs. Sallie West Herrin, Clarksdale, Miss.; Mrs. Lucy Brisack Videtto, Minatree, Nebr.; Mrs. Laura B. Ellis, Warrenton, N. C.; Mrs. Lillie Burwell Horner, Oxford, N. C.; Mrs. Mary Colvin Murphy, Snow Hill, N. C.; Mrs. Alice Aycock Copass, Healdton, Okla.; Mrs. M. K. (Queenie) W. Washington, Cedar Hill, Tenn.; Mrs. Genevieve Roblee Dickerson, Shanghai, China.

Authorization of the following Chapters is requested:

El Centro, California; Charlestown, Ind.; Brandywine, Md.; Church Hill and Springfield, Tenn.; Farmville and Roanoke, Virginia.

The following Organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Annie M. Cunningham, S. San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Mary Glen Roberts, Canton, Ga.; Mrs. Grace Catherine S. Wilkinson, Atlanta, Mo.; Mrs. Myrtella H. Moe, Dear Lodge, Mont.; Mrs. Martha Isabel Boger Shattuck, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Emily Fariss Joekel, Giddings, Texas; Mrs. Zola Lawrence Fisher, Garfield, Wash.

The resignation of Mrs. Olla MacClarkson Hardway, as Organizing Regent at Minot, N. D., has been received through the State Regent of North Dakota. Mrs. Hardway is leaving Minot.

Through their respective State Regents the following re-appointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Annie M. Cunningham, S. San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Grace Catherine Sweetland Wilkinson, Atlanta, Mo.; Mrs. Zola Lawrence Fisher, Garfield, Wash.

The State Regent of Maine requests the official disbandment of the Jonathan True Chapter of Phillips, Maine, because there are not enough resident members to constitute a quorum at the meetings.

The Frances Francure Chapter at Searcy, Arkansas was automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General, July 1st, because it had been below the legal membership for more than a year.

The Chapter at McPherson, Kansas, wishes the name "Roosevelt" for Chapter name. This

Chapter was confirmed by the Board before the by-laws went into effect which provide that a Chapter must have a name before confirmation. Article IX, Section 2, paragraph c.

The following Chapters submit their names for approval and if accepted the organizations are presented for confirmation: Logan at Carbondale, Ill.; Dubois County at Huntingburg, Ind.; James Hill, at Lebanon, and Col. Archibald Lochry at Guilford, Ind.; Solomon Dean at Nevada, Iowa; Mary Wade Strother at Salina, Kans.; East Hoosuck at Adams, Mass.; Thomas Hadley at Wilson, N. C.; Hannah Emerson Dustin at Marysville, O.; Woodward at Woodward, Okla.; Col. John Chatham at McElhattan, Pa.; Volunteer at Bristol, Tenn.; Webster County Pioneer at Camden on Gauley, W. Va.

Charters issued, 26; Organizing Regents notified, 32.

Permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents bars, 84; permits issued for National Officers, State and ex-State Regents, 6; commissions issued to State and State Vice Regents, 49; reelection cards issued to State and State Vice Regents, 20.

The correspondence of the office, which has doubled itself has been given prompt attention.

Information for State and State Vice Regents, Chapter Regents and Organizing Regents has been compiled and copies mailed.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The report was approved without the names of the chapters; these, the President General stated, would be taken up separately. The first to be presented for attention was that of the chapter at McPherson, Kansas, which wished the name of Roosevelt. This chapter had been confirmed before the new By-laws went into effect, but had not at that time selected its name. It appearing, after some discussion, that there might be feeling among chapters who had been refused this name before the new by-law went into effect if the name were now granted to another chapter, Mrs. Guernsey asked permission of the Board to withdraw the name until she could get in communication with the chapter and suggest another name to them. This request was granted. Moved by Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Mrs. Bissell, and carried, that the name Logan be granted to the chapter at Carbondale, Ill. The name of Dubois County was, on motion of Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, granted the chapter at Huntingburg, Ind. The name of James Hill, on motion of Mrs. Bissell, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, granted the chapter at Lebanon, Ind.,

and the name of Col. Archibald Lochry granted the chapter at Guilford, Ind., on motion of Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. Buel. Mrs. Seydel moved that the name Solomon Dean be allowed the chapter at Nevada, Iowa, this was seconded by Mrs. Spencer and carried. On motion of Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the name of Mary Wade Strother was granted the chapter at Salina, Kansas. Mrs. Shumway moved that the name East Hoosuck be allowed the chapter at Adams, Mass.; seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried. The name Thomas Hadley was allowed the chapter at Wilson, N. C., on motion of Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Elliott. The name of Hannah Emerson Dustin was allowed the chapter at Marysville, Ohio, on motion of Mrs. Wilson, seconded by Mrs. Holden. Mrs. Reed moved that the chapter at Woodward, Okla., be allowed the name of Woodward. This was seconded by Mrs. Spencer and carried. The name of Col. John Chatham was allowed the chapter at McElhattan, Pa., on motion of Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Gillentine. The name of Volunteer on motion of Mrs. Gillentine, seconded by Mrs. Reed, was allowed the chapter at Bristol, Tenn. The chapter at Camden on Gauley, W. Va., was allowed the name of Webster County Pioneer on motion of Mrs. Reed, seconded by Mrs. Heath. The opinion having been clearly brought out during the discussion that this Society, organized to honor the men and women of Revolutionary Service, should give its chapters names of Revolutionary significance, and the feeling expressed that chapters frequently chose other names because they had no list of Revolutionary names from which to choose, it was moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins, that the Society provide a list of names of Revolutionary significance which can be sent to those interested in the organization of a chapter. This was amended by Mrs. Nash, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, to read that this list shall be placed on file with each State Regent. After further discussion, this amendment was adopted, and the motion as amended, put to vote and carried to read, *that the Society provide a list of names of Revolutionary significance which shall be placed on file with each State Regent.* Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Bissell, and carried, *that the Librarian General compile this list in conjunction with the Organizing Secretary General.* Moved by Mrs. McCleary, seconded by Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that we recommend to organizing chapters that they choose names of Revolutionary significance.*

The Treasurer General then read her financial report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1, 1922 to September 30, 1922.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1922.....	\$39,445.65
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RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$4,921; initiation fees, \$12,035; reinstatement fees, \$525; supplemental fees, \$1,030; certificates, \$7; copying lineage, \$1.50; creed cards, \$8.22; D.A.R. Reports, \$43.98; die of insignia, \$.75; directory, \$1; duplicate papers, \$266.95; exchange, \$.90; hand books, \$9.26; Immigrants' Manuals, sale of copies, \$88.05; index to Library books, \$1.13; index to Lineage books, \$15; interest, \$279.52; interest, Life Membership fund, \$13.82; lineage, \$1,057.97; Magazine—subscriptions, \$4,896.60; single copies and list, \$83.92; sale of cut, \$3.51; post cards, \$11.95; proceedings, \$4.58; remembrance books, \$.40; rent from slides, \$22.12; ribbon, \$10.63; sale of waste paper, \$5.50; slot machine, \$3.05, stationery \$3.43; telephone, \$21.69; Auditorium events, \$600; Refund, National Old Trails Road Committee, \$12.50.	
Total receipts	25,985.93
	\$65,431.58

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$365; initiation fees, \$145; supplemental fees, \$45.	\$555.00
President General: clerical service, \$624.60; hotel and traveling expenses, \$284.02; postage, \$31.50; telegrams, \$31.80; supplies, \$6.50	978.42
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1,270.52; parchment, \$.48; commissions, \$21.20; engrossing and lithographing, \$95.40; postage and telegrams, \$21.67; cards and seals, \$2.79; expressage, \$1.47	1,461.05
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$982.50; lists, \$185.81; expressage and telegrams, \$4.48; repairs to seal, \$4.50	1,177.29
Certificate: clerical service, \$619.04; certificates, \$550; engrossing, \$1,147.35; postage, \$480; book, seals, tubes and paper, \$387.90; expressage and telegram, \$1.61; hassock, \$1.50; refund, certificate fee, \$1.	3,188.40
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$636.72; paper for application blanks, \$560; information leaflets and book, \$70.50; postage, \$.75; telegram, \$.53	1,342.75
Registrar General: clerical service, \$5,292.05; binding records, \$198; stamp and repairs to typewriter, \$12.65; book, binders and cards, \$111.75	5,614.45
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$4,940.06; cards and dating stamp, \$28.55	4,968.61
Historian General: clerical service, \$909.24; postage and expressage, \$6	915.24
Reporter General: telegram	1.02
Librarian General: clerical service, \$832.52; accessions, \$25; postage and expressage, \$5.65; book, cards and labels, \$32; binding books, \$22.	917.17
Curator General: clerical service, \$441.54; cards and marker for desk, \$17.16; laundering articles, \$.50; telegram, \$1.14	460.34
General Office: clerical service, \$1,004.14; messenger service, \$160; postage and stamped envelopes, \$790.16; postage and expressage on manuals, \$206.30; Constitutions, resolutions and address, \$430; carfare, expressage and telegrams, \$13.90; clippings and adjusting typewriters, \$18.18; flowers, \$25; supplies, \$242.92	2,890.60

Committees: Auditing—postage, \$2; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$20; postage, \$2; Finance—clerical service, \$40; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, \$82.60; lists, \$124.25; postage, \$7; folders, \$3.07; Historical Research—circulars, \$4.75; postage, \$3.92; Legislation in U. S. Congress—postage, \$2; Liquidation and Endowment—postage, \$18; engrossing, \$32.10; Patriotic Education—Cup, U. S. Naval Academy, \$115; circulars and envelopes, \$7.25; cards, \$2.75; supplies, Ellis Island, \$40; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—clerical service, \$3; postage, \$5.46; telegrams and expressage, \$3.67; Preservation of Historic Spots—postage, \$6.20; telegrams, \$10.40; photos, \$4	539.42
Expense Continental Hall: employees pay roll, \$3,116.50; electric current and gas, \$283.55; ice and towel service, \$73.38; water rent, \$71.05; laundering, \$17.07; repairs to door and elevator, \$17.50; 4 uniforms, \$90; lunch room supplies, \$5.70; building supplies, \$63.48; account of repairs to roof, \$4,400	8,138.23
Printing Machine expense: printer, \$160; electros, ink and repairs to cutter, 36.12	196.12
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$442.52; postage, \$55; notices, \$20; old magazines, \$.50; Editor—salary, \$800; articles and photos, \$377; postage, \$6.75; expressage, \$2.23; Genealogical Editor—salary, \$200; printing and mailing June to September issues, \$8,960.41; cuts, \$323.30; copyright, \$12	11,199.71
Auditing accounts	450.00
Auditorium events: labor, light and refunds	362.50
D.A.R. Reports: refund	.60
Duplicate paper fee: refund	3.00
Furniture and Fixtures: 2 typewriters, \$171.75; 2 fans, \$54	225.75
Lineage: 800 copies Vol. 60, \$1,623.50; old volumes and refunds, \$15.50; postage, \$75	1,714.00
Ribbon	65.50
State Regents' postage	70.75
Stationery	585.41
Support of Real Daughters	1,460.00
Telephone	207.08
Thirty-first Congress: House Committee: leaflets, \$53; rent of chairs, \$173; superintendent, \$50; Program Committee: programs, \$709.65; leaflets, \$14	999.65
Total disbursements	50,688.06
Balance	\$14,743.52

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1922	\$25,869.00
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RECEIPTS

Charters	\$190.00
Administration Building contributions	1,770.87
Continental Hall contributions	154.52
Liberty Loan contributions and interest	1,019.66
Liquidation and Endowment fund	80.80
Commissions: Flowers	\$62.90
Medals	100.00
insignia	345.00
Recognition pins	143.70
Interest	5.52
Total receipts	3,872.97

Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank	74,000.00
	<u>\$103,741.97</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration Building payments	\$97,000.00
Interest, Notes payable	2,913.98
Furnishings, Continental Hall	196.52
Charter fee refunded—Ga.	10.00
Liquidation and Endowment contribution refunded—Calif.	1.00
	<u> </u>
Total disbursements	100,121.50
	<u> </u>
Balance	\$3,620.47
	<u> </u>
Petty Cash Fund	\$500.00
	<u> </u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, May, 31, 1922	\$315.57
Receipts	100.00
	<u> </u>
	415.57
Disbursements—U. S. Bonds	358.40
	<u> </u>
Balance	57.17

IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, May 31, 1922.....	\$12,805.15
Receipts	1,560.10
	<u> </u>
	14,365.25
Disbursements—Hungarian, Polish and Yiddish editions	12,275.00
	<u> </u>
Balance	2,090.25

PILGRIM MOTHERS' MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, May 31, 1922	25,000.00
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PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$23,466.25
Disbursements	23,368.00
	<u> </u>
Balance	98.25

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT

Balance, May 31, 1922	\$566.42
Receipts	116.23
	<u> </u>
	682.65
Disbursements—U. S. Liberty Bonds	561.00
	<u> </u>
Balance	121.65

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance, May 31, 1922	85.00
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PRIZES—COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT

Balance, May 31, 1922	1,000.00
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MARKERS—NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

Balance, May 31, 1922 15.00

MARKER—WORLD WAR GRAVE

Receipts \$15.00
Disbursements 15.00

RELIEF SERVICE

Balance, May 31, 1922 \$423.85
Receipts 387.30

Disbursements 811.15
375.30

Balance 435.85

Total Special Funds \$28,903.17

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-22	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 9-30-22
Current	\$39,445.65	\$25,985.93	\$50,688.06	\$14,743.52
Permanent	25,869.00	77,872.97	100,121.50	3,620.47
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	315.57	100.00	358.40	57.17
Immigrants' Manual	12,805.15	1,560.10	12,275.00	2,090.25
Pilgrim Mothers' Mem. Fountain	25,000.00			25,000.00
Patriotic Education		23,466.25	23,368.00	98.25
Philippine Scholarship	566.42	116.23	561.00	121.65
Preservation of Historical Spots.	85.00			85.00
Prizes	1,000.00			1,000.00
Markers—National Old Trails Road	15.00			15.00
Marker—World War Grave		15.00	15.00	
Relief Service	423.85	387.30	375.30	435.85
Totals	\$106,025.64	\$129,503.78	\$187,762.26	\$47,767.16

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank \$47,267.16
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's office) 500.00

Total \$47,767.16

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds \$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds 2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond 1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds 10,000.00
Life Membership—Liberty Bonds 1,000.00

\$114,314.84

INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank—by order of the 29th Continental Congress \$190,000.00

Respectfully,

(Mrs. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

The Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. White, being in Europe, the Acting Chairman, Mrs. St. Clair, read the report of the Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit; During the past four months vouchers have been authorized to the amount of \$186,646.26, of which \$23,368 represents contributions received for Patriotic Education and \$375.30 for Relief work.

Four payments amounting to \$97,000 were made to the contractors of the Office Building and \$4400 was paid out for repairing the roof of Memorial Continental Hall.

Other large expenditures follow:

Clerical service	\$18,141.05
Magazine	11,199.71
Employees of the Hall	3,488.50
Postage	1,732.89
Support of Real Daughters	1,460.00
Printing and translating the Manual in Yiddish, Polish and Hungarian	12,275.00
Interest, Notes Payable	2,913.98
Printing 60th Volume of Lineage Book	1,623.50
Expenses of 31st Congress	999.65
Miscellaneous as itemized in report of Treasurer General	7,668.68

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. FRANCIS A.) MARY E. ST. CLAIR,
Acting Chairman.

Miss Coltrane, then read the report of the Auditing Committee as follows:

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has met as usual monthly. The reports of the Treasurer General up to and including September 30, 1922, and the audit thereof by the American Audit Company, have been compared, found to agree, and placed on file with the Recording Secretary General.

Respectively submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

The acceptance of the report of the Auditing Committee, moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Bissell, and carried. The Treasurer General stated that last year in December there was transferred from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund \$20,000, and in anticipation that there would again be \$20,000 in December

to transfer, she moved that in December the Treasurer General be authorized to transfer from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund \$20,000. This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

Miss Coltrane read her report as Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I feel it a great privilege to report to you the work now being accomplished in your Historian General's office on Historical Research and Preservation of Records.

At the June Board Meeting I asked that you again grant us \$75 to secure Dr. George Churchill for another year's service for our historical program. This is the third year for our program and we feel gratified with the results obtained. The object of our program this year is to preserve and promote a deeper realization of the American spirit. Our subject is "The Expansion of the United States" developed as a study not only of the growth of the United States but of the movement of its people. One of the obstacles we found last year that must be overcome is to make our program more accessible. Some complaint was made that the reference material could not be secured. Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, one of the three Vice Chairmen working with your Historian General, was appointed to establish or secure agencies to coöperate with chapters which need reference books. Miss Crofut has communicated with all known State Universities and State Library Commissions. Of the fifty agencies to whom she wrote forty have replied, and only one of these was negative. Almost invariably heartiest coöperation was given to her tabulated inquiries. Miss Crofut has so minutely gone into this work of Extension Bureau for obtaining material that I only wish you might see her report as she has sent it to me. May I not ask each one of you present to take back to your chapters this information. Miss Crofut has found a means of coöperation in forty states by which chapters can obtain any information in the State University or State Library, and if you wish assistance relative to your program direct communication with her will be found most valuable, although she has reported to each State Historian the data she has secured for her state and she has also reported to the State Agencies. I feel Miss Crofut has rendered us a great service in the efficient way in which she has handled this matter and I hope you will avail yourself of the information she has secured.

We aspire this year to accomplish more con-

structive work for our Society and to make the material at hand more available.

Miss Amelia Campbell, of New York, started a most excellent work of compiling records of unrecorded Pioneer, Colonial and Revolutionary women, also Bible Records, old wills, records of Revolutionary soldiers, etc. Miss Campbell concentrated on this work last year and through her efforts we found a continuation of this work most essential for another year, having all the information card catalogued, so it will be obtainable. With Miss Campbell's usual enthusiasm and untiring energy this work will be published this year with excellent results for our organization.

With Miss Catherine Campbell, of Kansas, as Chairman, we feel we are again to be congratulated. Miss Campbell has sent out 2100 outlines securing data for a Historical Directory of Historic facts and art in each state. All of you are familiar with her outlines for securing information. Miss Campbell's plan for indexing these facts so that we may know what each state contains of historic value will be another splendid asset for our organization.

Since the June Board Meeting, Pennsylvania has sent in an additional volume to her many volumes of War Service Records and Maryland has sent one of her five volumes which are completed. Miss Harriette Marsh, State Historian of Connecticut has presented a genealogy of the Holbrook Family in America and Miss Lulu M. Davidson, of Lewiston, Illinois, has sent several historical numbers of the Fulton Democrat, one containing the Lincoln speech which has never been published so fully since it was printed in the *Press Tribune* of Chicago in 1858.

Lineage Books, Volumes 60, 61, and 62 are for sale, 63 is just ready for the press and 64 now under compilation. It is of interest to note since June 3rd, six hundred fifty-nine volumes have been sold.

Your Historian General is striving very hard to compile before retiring from office, some information relative to our women in history. Each of you are familiar with the requirements as presented in my September letter and let me urge each State Regent to see that her state obtains this data. Due to a careful study and investigation I find these facts are very hard to obtain, and I would like to inaugurate a plan to preserve the lives of our great women, so the future generations may be guided aright by their great vision.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Ellison read her report as follows:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is a great pleasure to be with you today to receive the inspiration which always comes from our meetings. First, may I thank the State Regents who have so kindly replied to the circular letters which it was my privilege as Librarian General and National Chairman of Memorial Continental Hall Library Committee to send out September 25th to both State Regents and the State Librarians. The latter, forming as they do the membership of the committee, as well as the Chairman, greatly appreciate the encouragement and interest, which first and foremost must and does come from the State Regents. We depend upon them to keep before the chapters the needs of the Library, and upon the State Librarians and committees to supply the desired volumes, a list of which has been sent to each State Librarian.

Also may I thank the State Regents for the courtesy of invitations to the fall meetings and conferences and again express regret that it was not possible to attend.

The accessions are as follows:

BOOKS

CALIFORNIA

California Under Spain and New Mexico, 1535-1847. I. B. Richman. 1911. From Berkeley Hills Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following 18 volumes from Our Flag Chapter through Mrs. Louis D. Carmen:

Year Book of Kentucky Society, S. A. R. 1896.
Proceedings of New Jersey Society, S. A. R.
National Year Book, Society, S. A. R. 1916.
Thomas' Reminiscences and Sketches of His Life and Times. E. S. Thomas. 2 Vols. 1840.

Jurisdiction and Proceedings of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits. W. Griffith. 1798.

North Reform Church of Newark, N. J. 1907.

The American Guide. 1832.

District of Columbia Society, S. A. R. 1912.

Life of Washington. 1837. Barley.

Col. Henry Bouquet and His Campaigns of 1763 and 1764. C. Cort. 1883.

Old Catholic Maryland and Its Early Jesuit Missionaries. W. P. Treacy.

Private Memoirs of Washington. G. W. P. Custis. 1859.

Memoranda of Hawkins Family and Connections. J. P. Hawkins. 1913.

The Army and Navy of America. J. K. Neff. 1845.

Life and Times of Rev. Jesse Lee. L. M. Lee. 1848.

The Siege of Savannah in 1779. 1874.

Washington's Rules of Civility. J. M. Toner. 1888.

Settlements of Scotch Highlanders in America. J. P. McLean. 1900. Gift of Richard Arnold Chapter.

History of Perry County, Pa. H. H. Hain. 1922.

From Mrs. Lelia Dromgold Emig.

United States Official Postal Guide. 1922. From Miss Lillian Norton.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 29, 34, 43-49.

From Mrs. Amos G. Drapper.

Clara Barton, Humanitarian. C. B. Foster. 1918.

From Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

GEORGIA

Biography of Major-General Zachary Taylor. 1848.

From Mrs. Alvah Weaver, Jr. through John Houston Chapter.

ILLINOIS

Narva, 1922, Park College, Illinois. From Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence.
26th Annual State Conference, D. A. R. of Illinois. 1922. From Illinois Daughters.

INDIANA

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson, State Librarian:
The Land of Miamis. E. Barce. 1922.
Third Annual Conference on Indiana History. 1922.
The House of Hanna. S. A. Hanna. 1906. From Mrs. Mary D. Cain through Twin Forks Chapter.

IOWA

Life and Services of Joseph Duncan, Governor of Illinois. 1921. From Elizabeth Duncan Putnam, author.
History of Hamilton County, Iowa. J. W. Lee. 2 Vols. 1912. From Newcastle Chapter.
 The following 5 volumes received from Ashley Chapter:
Honor Roll of Linn County, Iowa. A. F. Dotson.
Some Winter Days in Iowa. F. J. Lazell. 1907.
Some Spring Days in Iowa. F. J. Lazell. 1908.
Some Summer Days in Iowa. F. J. Lazell. 1909.
Some Autumn Days in Iowa. F. J. Lazell. 1911.

KENTUCKY

The following 2 volumes from Elizabeth Kenton Chapter:
Momories of a Red-Letter Summer. E. C. Meehan. 1903.
Everyday Poems. G. Elliston.

MASSACHUSETTS

West Newton Half a Century Ago. Compiled and presented by Miss Lucy Ellis Allen.
 The following 2 volumes from Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter:
Town Records of Dudley, Mass., 1754-1832. 1893.
Souvenir of the Conant Memorial Church. H. Conant. 1893.
Bradford's History "of Plimoth Plantation." 1901. From Mrs. Carrie M. Watson Weis in the name of Old Blake House Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Historical Directory of Three Rivers, Michigan. 1922. From Miss Sue I. Silliman.
Rolling Acres. B. R. Hoover. 1922. From Algonquin Chapter for Michigan Room.
Honor Roll of Kalamazoo County. 1920. From Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter.
History of Iona County, Michigan. Rev. E. E. Branch. 1916. 2 Vols. From Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter.

MINNESOTA

History of Minnesota. W. W. Folwell. Vol. 1. 1921. Presented by the Minnesota Daughters.

MISSISSIPPI

17th Annual State Conference of Mississippi, D. A. R. 1922. From the Belvidere Chapter.
Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. R. Davis. 1890. From Madame Hodnett Chapter.

MISSOURI

The following 9 volumes from Douglas Oliver Chapter:
Missouri One Hundred Years Ago. T. W. Stevens. 1921.
The State of Missouri. W. Williams. 1904.
St. Louis The Fourth City, 1764-1909. W. R. Stevens. 1909.
History of St. Louis County. 2 Vols. W. L. Thomas. 1911.
Diary of the American Revolution. 2. Vols. F. Moore. 1860.
National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. 2 Vols. 1893. From Mrs. Violette Potter and Mrs. Malvern Hayes.
Notes Taken in Sixty Years. R. S. Elliott. 1883.
Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. Vol. 1,

1901. H. L. Conrad. From Dicey Langston Chapter.
Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. Vol. 2, 1901.
 H. L. Conrad. From Mrs. F. G. Udel.
 The following 7 volumes from Mrs. V. Boulware:
Duncan Family Register. R. S. Duncan. 1920.
State of Missouri. W. Williams. 1904.
History of Randolph County, Mo. A. H. Waller. 1920.
Randolph County Directory. 1920.
History of Randolph and Moccasin Counties, Mo. 1884.
The Confederate Mail Carrier. J. Bradley. 1894.
Moberly Libraries and Literary Societies. F. G. Ferris. 1904.
The 26th Missouri Infantry in the War for the Union. 1892. B. D. Dean. From Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

History of the Oranges in Essex County, N. J., 1666 to 1806. S. Wickes. 1892. From Hannah Arnett Chapter.

NEW YORK

Seneca Falls Historical Society Proceedings. 3 Vols. 1906, 1907 and 1913. From Miss Janet McKay Cowing.
Sketches of Rochester, N. Y. H. O'Reilly. 1838. From Irondequoit Chapter.
Centennial History of First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, New York, 1808-1908. F. A. Hall. 1910. From Patterson Chapter.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Vols. 43, 44 and 45 unbound and 4 odd numbers. From Mrs. Henry S. Bowron.
Subject Index to Volumes 1-38 of New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. From Mrs. Henry S. Bowron.
Record of Pelletreau Family. W. S. Pelletreau. 1913. From Mrs. Edward J. Woolford.
 The 2 following volumes from Kanagaws Chapter:
History of Livingston County, N. Y. L. L. Doty. 1867.
History of Livingston County, N. Y. J. H. Smith. 1881.
Genealogy of a Branch of the Mead Family. L. E. Weaver. 1917. From Mrs. Lucius E. Weaver.
 The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Elizabeth W. Marvin:
History of the 112th Regiment New York Volunteers. W. L. Hyde. 1866.
History of the 9th Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry. N. Cheney. 1901.
Historical Sketches of the Town of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. H. C. Taylor. 1873. From Miss Lucia T. Henderson.

NORTH CAROLINA

Moravian Bicentenary Pamphlets. A. Fries. 1922. From Mrs. William N. Reynolds.

OHIO

23rd Annual Ohio Conference, D. A. R. 1922. From Ohio Daughters.

PENNSYLVANIA

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Robert Alexander:
A Century of Westtown History, 1799-1899. W. W. & S. B. Dewees. 1899.
History of Lewis County, N. Y. F. B. Hough. 1860.
Second Report of Pennsylvania Historical Commission. 1918. From Mrs. N. Howland Brown.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 45. 1921. From Mrs. Robert Alexander.
Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1902. 2 Vols. 1903. From Cumberland County Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

Second Record-Book of Society of Mayflower Descendants in Rhode Island. 1908. From Esek Hopkins Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The following 2 volumes from Eutaw Chapter.
Marriage Notices in the South Carolina and American General Gazette from 1766 to 1781. A. S. Salley, Jr.
Marriage Notices in Charleston Courier, 1803-1808. A. S. Salley, Jr. 1919.

TENNESSEE

Outline History of The American Revolution. H. V. Speelman. 1914. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.
Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution. 2 Vols. 1889. From Miss Rosalin Ewing.

UTAH

Surname Book and Racial History. S. Y. Gates. 1918. From the Golden Spike and Spirit of Liberty Chapters.

VERMONT

The following 3 volumes from General Lewis Morris Chapter:

History of the Town of Northfield, Vt. J. Gregory. 1878. Gift of Mrs. W. E. Griswold.
Historical Sketch of Reading, Vt. G. A. Davis. 1874. Gift of Miss Mary D. Carleton and Mr. G. F. Davis.
History of Town of Rochester, Vt. 1869. Gift of Mr. W. H. Campbell.
Bennington Monuments. 1892. From Miss Jennie A. Valentine.

The 2 following volumes from Miss Belle Woodman Graves:

Centennial Anniversary of Independence of the State of Vermont and the Battle of Bennington. 1879.
History of Essex County, Massachusetts. 1878.

WEST VIRGINIA

History of West Virginia. S. Myers. 2 Vols. 1915. From Lowther Fitzrandolph Chapter.
History of Mount Vernon, Arlington and Woodlawn. Compiled and presented by Miss Minnie K. Lowther.

OTHER SOURCES

History of the Marshall and Related Families. 1922. Compiled and presented by Wallace Marshall.
Raskob-Green Record Book. 1921. From Mr. John Jakob Raskob.
Makers of America. Vol. 4. From B. F. Johnson & Company.
Collections of New York Historical Society. 1919 & 1920. 2 Vols. From the Society.
Connecticut State Register and Manual. 1922. From Connecticut State Library.
The 2 following volumes compiled and presented by Mr. William H. Hobbs for Michigan Room.
Leonard Wood, Administrator, Soldier and Citizen. 1920.

The World War and Its Consequences. 1919.
Michigan Bibliography. F. B. Streeter. 2 Vols. 1921. From Michigan Historical Commission.
Kith and Kin of the Dixon and Other Collateral Lines. 1922. Compiled and presented by Willis M. Dixon.

Woman's Life in Colonial Days. C. Holliday. 1922.
Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Society. 1921. From the Society.
Filson Club and Its Activities. Compiled and presented by Mr. O. A. Rothert.
Veterans of the American Revolution. J. E. Bowman.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. Vol. 2.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 19, 59-61 (2 copies each).

Pension Papers. Vol. 58.
New Hampshire Pension Records. Vols. 22, 23 and 24.
Maryland Historical Magazine. 1921. Vol. 16.

A Mission to France in 1918. André Monod. From French Protestant Committee.

Constitution of the State of Iowa. Presented by State Historical Society of Iowa.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA

A Little Girl of Old California. S. B. Smith. From Claremont Chapter.

CONNECTICUT

State Regent's Report, Connecticut D. A. R. 1922. Presented by Connecticut Daughters.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following 4 pamphlets from Our Flag Chapter, through Mrs. Louis D. Carman.

Carpenter's Hall and Its Historic Memories. R. K. Betts. 1893.

Memoir of Rev. Francis Higginson. J. B. Felt. 1852.

Letters of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.
Memorial Sketch of Life of Compatriot William McKinley. 1903.

Mounted Newspaper Clippings.
District of Columbia Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. 1922-1923. Gift of Mrs. Francis A. St. Clair.

INDIANA

Four Numbers of Indiana Magazine of History. From Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson, State Librarian.
Washington County Giants. H. Morris. 1921. From Mrs. Mindwell C. Wilson, State Librarian.

IOWA

Descendants of Littleton Cockrell, Jr. 1802-1877. W. S. Stevenson. 1922. From Mrs. W. B. Stevenson.
American History in the High Schools of Iowa. From Mrs. L. B. Schmidt.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics. April, 1922. From Mrs. Louis B. Schmidt.

KENTUCKY

Old Covington, Kentucky. E. C. Meehan. 1922. From Elizabeth Kenton Chapter.

MICHIGAN

The following 3 pamphlets from Algonquin Chapter.
Lincoln and the Convention of 1860. A. G. Procter.
Lincoln Birthday Services. W. E. Barton. 1922.
Freebies and Tan. R. C. Bowman. For Michigan Room.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Historical Society Publications. 2 numbers. From Miss Annetta S. Merrill.

MINNESOTA

The following 2 pamphlets from Miss Maud Clum:
Legend of the Lilies and Other Poems.
Tone Pictures.
Photostat Copies of Family Record in the Francis Downing Family Bible. Gift of Mrs. Emma B. Stott.

MISSOURI

History of the Keithley Family. J. C. Keithley. 1910. From Miss Flora Keithley.
The following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. J. V. Boulware:
Moberly Fifty Years Ago and Today. J. E. Lynch.
Moberly Art Souvenir. 1896.

NEW YORK

100th Anniversary of the Town of Junius. 1903. From Miss Janet McKay Cowing.
Genealogy of One Branch of the Descendants of Holston Brockway. B. Brockway. 1887. From Patterson Chapter.

The 2 following pamphlets from Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter:

20th Reunion Forestville Alumni Association. 1917.
History of Forestville, N. Y. 1908. S. G. Gillette.
Reminiscences of Ossining. F. L. Reynolds. 1922. From Mohegan Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bulletin of the West Chesler Historical Society. 1922. From Miss Mary I. Stille.
Historic Letters. G. M. Phillips. 1918. From Mrs. N. Howland Brown.

Westminster Shorter Catechism. 1897. From Cumberland County Chapter.

TENNESSEE

The Mayflower Descendant for October, 1921. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

VERMONT

Fort Ticonderoga. Gift of Mrs. G. H. Ripley.

VIRGINIA

Jack Jouett of Albemarle, The Paul Revere of Virginia. From Jack Jouett Chapter.

WASHINGTON

Incidents in Early History of Pullman and the State College of Washington. T. Neill. 1922. From Eliza Hart Spalding Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

The Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, N.Y. 1915. From Mr. Milton Thomas.

The American Pioneer and His Story. G. F. Parker. From Iowa State Historical Society.

The 2 following pamphlets compiled and presented by Mr. William H. Hobbs, for Michigan Room:
Popular Government and the Nominating Convention. 1920.

History Teaching and American Citizenship. 1921.
North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, Past and Present. Compiled and presented by Mr. John C. Daves, President of Society.

Illinois Athletics. 1922. From University of Illinois.

Virginia State Library Report. Vol. 18. Presented by Virginia State Library.

John Porter and His Descendants. Amasa Porter. 1917. Gift of the author.

MANUSCRIPTS

INDIANA

Collection of Historical Manuscripts. From Mrs. Mary D. Cain through Twin Forks Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS

Collection of Revolutionary Manuscripts. From Miss Annetta S. Merrill.

MISSOURI

Marriages of St. Charles County, Missouri. Presented by St. Charles Chapter.

NEW YORK

Family Record of Mrs. Elizabeth Stafford Doubleday. From Tioughnioga Chapter.

The 2 following manuscripts were received from Patterson Chapter:

History of the Old Presbyterian Burying Ground, Westfield, N. Y. L. Stone.

The Holland Purchase and the Settlement of Western New York. L. Stone; also photograph of tablet erected to Mrs. Frances Patterson. Two bookplates from Mrs. Frank Anthony.

PERIODICALS

County Court Note-Book. July.
C. A. R. Magazine. September.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. July, August, September and October.

Essex Institute Historical Collections. July.

Genealogy. April and July.

Georgia Historical Quarterly. June.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal. January.

Indiana Magazine of History. March.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics. July.

Liberty Bell, The California S.R. October.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly. January.

Maryland Historical Magazine. June and September.

Mayflower Descendant. October, 1921. January and April, 1922.

Missouri Historical Review. April and July.

N. S. S. A. R. Official Bulletin. June.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. June.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin. July.

New York Public Library Bulletin. May, June, July and August.

New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal. January and April.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. July and October.

News-Letter N. S. U. S. D. of 1812. June.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin. October and July.

Palimpsest, The. June, July, August and September

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. January.

Spragues Journal of Maine History. Nos. 2 and 3.

Tylers Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. July.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. July.

William and Mary College Quarterly. July.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. September.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. October.

The list includes 148 books, 47 pamphlets, 6 manuscripts, 49 periodicals, and two bookplates.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. FRANK D.) ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report accepted without objection.

Mrs. Ellison voiced her appreciation of Miss Griggs, whose presence had been requested, the Board greeting her with applause. The President General, in behalf of the National Society, presented to her the \$100 in gold in recognition of her service to the Society.

In the absence of Mrs. White, her report as Curator General was read by the Recording Secretary General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions in the Museum since the Board Meeting of June 7, 1922:

CONNECTICUT: Eight Deeds, dating from 1734 to 1773, to Thomas Stevens; Four Inventories, for the years 1779, 1782, 1800, and 1812, of Jonathan Stevens; Deed to Jonathan Stevens, dated 1804; all containing interesting and valuable autographs, and were the property of Mr. Edwin B. Stevens, Clintonville, Conn. Presented by Mrs. Frederick E. Stevens, Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, through the State Historian for Connecticut, Miss Harriette Parnal Marsh.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Badge, "Custodian of Flags, N.S.D.A.R., 1915," worn by the first Custodian of Flags, Miss Catherine Barlow, who presents it to the Museum.

FLORIDA: Patent for 439 acres of land in Chemung, N. Y., to Cornelius Roberts; signed by Governor Clinton, of New York, and has the Great Seal of the State of New York attached. Presented by Miss Ida Agnes LaForce, Mount Dora, Florida.

MARYLAND: Eight Manuscripts, as follows: Two Letters, one from John C. Calhoun and one from John Randolph (of R.) to Nathan Loughborough; two Bills of Sale of Negro Girl "Nanny" from John Brent to David Rawn, and from David Rawn to Nathan Loughborough; Will of James Webster, father of Mary, wife of Nathan Loughborough; Patent of 393¾ Acres of Land from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Nathan Loughborough, dated 1797, and signed by Thomas Mifflin, Governor of Pennsylvania; Letter from J. D. Scott to James Webster, written at home of

Thomas Jefferson, and delivered in person by Mr. Jefferson; A Verse, a composition by John Randolph, who gave it to Nathan Loughborough, an intimate friend, who was preparing a biography of John Randolph. These presented by Mrs. James Loughborough, Bethesda, Md.

Small Spinning Wheel, used by Martha Warner, of Sunderland, presented by Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, Thomas Johnson Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Four Manuscripts: Deed, Elezar Pope to Skelton Sheldon, for 40 acres of land, dated 1760; Deed, William and Abigail Bickford and Jonathan and Abigail Foster to James Foster, of Lynn, 1767; Power of Attorney, Elizabeth Sheldon to her son, Amos, dated 1789; Letters of Administration to Elizabeth Sheldon, Administrator of the Estate of her husband, Skelton Sheldon, 1790. Presented by Miss Madeline Foster, Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter.

MICHIGAN: Newspaper, "*The Hampshire Gazette*, September 12, 1798"; presented by Mrs. Thomas Milton McFarland, Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter.

NEW JERSEY: Five Volumes of *Plutarch's Lives*, published 1683-1686, bound in calf, and in fine condition. Presented by Miss Mary N. Putnam, Boudinot Chapter.

NEW YORK: Facsimile of U. S. Treasury Warrant No. 1, dated 1789; first warrant issued by U. S. Treasury for bonded indebtedness; signed by Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury. Loan was made by the Bank of New York. Presented by Mr. H. L. Griggs, President, Bank of New York. Powder Flask, brass; presented by Mrs. Mary C. Martin, Benjamin Prescott Chapter; Silver Belt Buckle, once belonging to Riverius Russell; presented through Gan-i-o-di-ya Chapter, by Mr. Walter S. Russell, Le Roy, N. Y., grandson of Riverius Russell.

OHIO: Piece of uniform of General Artemas Ward; piece of dress of Sarah Trowbridge, wife of General Artemas Ward; piece of bed curtain, belonging to Gen. Artemas Ward; and four manuscripts: Letter to Widow Sally Brigham, from Ithamas Ward, dated March 23, 1825; Sally Brigham and Ithamas Ward were children of General Artemas Ward; Receipt for Board, quarters and expenses of daughter of Hon. Elijah Brigham, son-in-law of General Artemas Ward, signed by R. Remington. Letter from Artemas Ward, son of General Artemas Ward, written to his sister, Sarah Brigham; a letter of condolence upon the death of her husband; Genealogy of family of General Artemas Ward; 8 pages. These relics presented by Mrs. May Donaldson McKittrick, Fort McArthur Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Snuff Box, black, japanned, with decorated lid, used by General Arthur St. Clair, a Revolutionary officer; presented by Phoebe Bayard Chapter. Silver Tablespoon, initials on handle, "S. A. T.", formerly used by the daughter of Ensign George Loose; presented by Mrs. Edna Nicewonger Gruber, Phoebe Bayard Chapter; Indenture, between Eliab Farnham and Eliab, Jr., and Joshua, his sons, dated Oct. 4, 1803. Presented by Mrs. Adelaide Henwood, Scranton City Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND: Wooden porringer, from family of Sophia Stoddard Payne, of Connecticut; presented by Mrs. Frank Irwin Payne, Phebe Greene Ward Chapter. Booklet, "The Artist's Assistant;" formerly owned by Samuel D. Enos; presented by Mrs. Charles D. Maxson, Phebe Greene Ward Chapter.

VIRGINIA: Flax, cultivated by slaves of Capt. and Mrs. Olive Woodard Smith. Captain Smith's slaves worked on the Fort at Portsmouth, Va., during the Revolutionary War, thus rendering patriotic service; presented by Mrs. Mary B. Heyer, Great Bridge Chapter, Va. Gold neck chain, initials "E. P. C." on clasp; heirloom of the Custis family of Virginia. Presented by Mrs. Betty Custis Ambler, William Byrd Chapter, Richmond, Va.

Fifty articles in all.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,

Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Elliott then read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General from June 1st to October 1st.

The number of supplies issued were:

Application blanks	19,553
Leaflets "How to Become a Member" ..	1,923
Leaflets of General Information	1,849
Constitutions	1,248
Transfer cards	804

The 1922 Committee Lists, the new printed "Lists of Papers" of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee as well as 2000 circular letters, were mailed from my office, and we also addressed the wrappers for the Proceedings to be sent to the National Officers, State and Chapter regents.

All orders for the free Manuals were filled as promptly as possible. The number of these books sent out totaled 21,479, of which 7982 were in the English language; 2297 Spanish; 5222 Italian; 3510 Polish; 1296 Hungarian; 1172 Yiddish.

One thousand three hundred and twenty-two letters were received and recorded and 1222 letters were written.

Owing to the unprecedented increase in membership the work in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General has grown in proportion, so it has been found necessary to employ a second clerk regularly, and I shall hope very much to have the approval of the National Board that Miss Anna Block be made a permanent clerk at the next meeting of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. A. MARSHALL) LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,

Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hanger, as Chairman, read the report of the Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee begs leave to report as follows: During the summer Memorial Continental Hall and grounds have been carefully cared for. The interior walls of our Building have been washed, floors waxed, furniture polished, summer coverings removed and the general condition of the rooms kept to the usual standard.

The new roof authorized by the Board was begun in June. During its construction your Chairman has made several investigating visits even to its highest points to watch progress; the technical points and the architectural details being under the supervision of Marsh and Peter, architects, Washington, D. C., and the Superintendent of our Building, Mr. Phillips.

Summer and winter uniforms, as authorized by the Board, were purchased for Guide, Messenger and Watchman. The summer ones have been of comfort to the men and most favorably commented upon.

The Committee recommends the purchase of dark blue denim working suits for the men not uniformed, to cost not more than \$10 per suit.

During August, estimates were obtained for redecorating the rooms in the Hall which either from the faulty roof or from being used as offices, are not in a condition commensurate with the order we desire to maintain. The different State Regents were sent these estimates and your Committee believes from responses already received we will be able to report in April, 1923, the interior of our Building in perfect repair.

The flag pole on Memorial Continental Hall has been repainted and repaired by order of the Colorado Chapter, Denver, Colorado. This work to cost \$35.

Two flags have been presented by the American Liberty Chapter of the District of Colum-

bia through Mrs. Edgar Allan, a small flag which we fly daily, 5 x 8, and a much larger one, 8 x 12, which we fly when our President General is in the city. This gift was much needed as our old flags were tattered. The old flags have been burned by the Committee in respectful silence and attention.

A book, "The Great Myth," has been presented for the Michigan room by the Pe-tose-ga Chapter through its Regent, Mrs. Hinkle.

Several portraits have been received, but inasmuch as the Chairman of the Art Committee was absent from the city, no action from that Committee was obtained for this Board Meeting. Knowing the tense coal situation, your Chairman authorized the Superintendent to order an advance supply. We were not, however, allowed a full carload, but I am able to report that our allotment has been stored in our cellars and we hope to have another soon.

The following meetings have been held in our Auditorium during October: The Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross and the Annual Meeting of the American Child Hygiene Association.

During this coming December we will house the "Lecturers' Conference on Public Opinion and World Peace." These lectures have been arranged upon the personal request of President Harding with the idea in view of disseminating the knowledge of America's influence to promote and maintain World Peace. Monsieur Clemenceau is among the prominent speakers scheduled, as are representative men from many parts.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted without its recommendation. Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the recommendation of the Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee be adopted for the purchase of dark blue denim working suits for the men not uniformed, to cost not more than \$10 per suit.*

Miss Lincoln read her report as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

There starts in the November Magazine the first of three articles by Charles Moore, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts. Mr. Moore's first article deals with George Washington's boyhood, the next of his early life at Mount Vernon, and the third of his devotion to his step-children. Mr. Moore not only writes delightfully, but his articles are of historic value, and illustrated with reproductions

of rare documents from the Washington papers in the Library of Congress.

Another interesting article to come out shortly is by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. Mr. Fitzpatrick has written of George Washington's aides-de-camp. The aides were the most remarkable body of young men in the history of the country and the welfare of the nation rested to a large extent in their hands. The authentic list of these aides, compiled in the Manuscript Division from official state papers, comprises 32 names.

We are fortunate to have gained Mr. Moore and Mr. Fitzpatrick as regular contributors to the Magazine. We are frequently receiving requests from other publications asking permission to reprint articles from their pens—for instance, that about "The Personal Seal and Visiting Card of By-gone Days," by Mr. Fitzpatrick (October, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE), has been reproduced in the Typo-Line; Denniston's "What Next"—which has a circulation of over three hundred thousand; and is shortly to appear in an Hawaiian publication.

Dr. Carl Becker, head of the History Department of Cornell University, and one of the editors of the *American Historical Review*, has quoted Fitzpatrick's article (July, 1922, Magazine) on "The Manuscript from which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence," in his recent volume on the Declaration, and has mentioned it twice, once in the acknowledgment and once in a footnote, each time giving credit to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

The Message written by our President General and published in the June, 1922, Magazine, is reprinted in full in the *Constitutional Review*, the official journal of the National Association for Constitutional Government.

Every reprint of an article shows the substantial gain the Magazine is making toward universal recognition as a publication of historical and genealogical standing worthy of the National Society.

During this year more space had been devoted to the special Work of the Chapters and Genealogical Department. Special articles dealing with the latter subject have appeared recently and will be used even more frequently in the future. Mrs. Neyle Colquitt's and Mrs. Ramsburgh's genealogical accounts of the men and women in the St. Memin collection of profile likenesses, the most unique collection of Revolutionary characters in existence today, are attracting wide attention. Mr. William Dulany Hunter, for fourteen years United States Consul at Nice, France, has written a charming

sketch of the Calverts of Maryland, one of the great Colonial families of America, giving much historical data and illustrated with hitherto unpublished portraits. In later articles he will tell of the Dulany and Biscoe families and their English ancestry.

At the meeting in June last, this Board appropriated the sum of \$500 to pay for special articles during the period of six months. There was at that time \$43.75 left in the treasury to the credit of this fund from a previous appropriation, making a total of \$543.75. Of this sum \$21.50 has been expended for photographs and \$510 for sixteen articles. Thirty-two dollars was the average price paid for these sixteen articles, some of which will not be published until January and February, thus the expenditure covers a period of nine months. As articles must be purchased far in advance of publication, may I recommend to the Board that \$500 be set aside for this purpose to cover the next six months.

The loyal support of the Board has advanced every interest of the Magazine. I also very deeply appreciate the courtesy and kindness extended to me personally.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the National Board authorize the appropriation of \$500 with which to purchase articles for the Magazine.*

Mrs. Bissell read her report as Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

There is no special report that your Chairman can give you at this time. The Magazine is slowly recovering from the decrease in circulation caused by the increase in price one year ago. The prizes offered have aroused interest, and nearly all the States are working, but our subscriptions today number only 10,578, which is less than 9 per cent. of our membership. This ought not to be. It is hard to understand the lack of interest the members manifest toward their own official organ. It would seem that every Daughter would feel that she must read the Magazine; that she could not keep her interest in the organization unless she kept in touch with its recorded activities. Your Chairman can think of no new argument to give you. The Magazine speaks for itself and the members who read it realize its value.

Very soon we shall send out our annual appeal to use the Magazine as a Christmas gift. What

better gift could you make to some one who does not have it than to send a year's subscription. You would confer a gift which would be a benefit throughout the whole year and in many cases no doubt, we would gain a "steady subscriber."

If every subscriber would secure *one* new subscriber, and surely we could do that, every one of us, it would go a long way toward the goal of "at least 25,000 subscribers by January 1, 1923."

Again your Chairman appeals for your united effort for your Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,

Chairman Magazine Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the Lineage Books, of which she said the early volumes were fast being exhausted; seventeen issues are entirely exhausted and of eight issues there are less than ten remaining in the Business Office; that Congress had made a ruling a number of years ago that volumes 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be charged for at the rate of \$5 a volume, and moved that *when any issue of the Lineage Books has decreased to ten volumes that a charge of \$5 be made for such volumes.* This was seconded by Mrs. Yawger and carried.

At one o'clock recess was taken for luncheon. Afternoon session was called to order at 2.20 P.M.

Mrs. Buel, Vice Chairman in charge of the Manual for Immigrants, stated that the time was approaching when new editions would be needed, especially the English edition, because the English edition was being rapidly exhausted, and that it had seemed wise, in consultation with the Treasurer General, that this Board should authorize the publication of new editions whenever in the opinion of the Treasurer General the Manual Fund warranted such an expense. Mrs. Buel said also that in conformity with suggestions received from several Americanization workers, the new English edition would have larger print, that the phraseology of several passages would be simplified, and the new naturalization law regarding women would be added. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, *that the Vice Chairman in charge of the Manual for Immigrants be authorized to publish new editions of the Manual whenever, in the opinion of the Treasurer General, the Manual Fund seems to justify the expense.*

Mrs. Guernsey reported informally the progress on the Administration Building, the completion of which had been delayed owing to the railroad strike and the inability to have

the woodwork delivered by freight. The states that had promised their money, Mrs. Guernsey said, had collected it and sent in their reports, and letters were being constantly received from individuals and chapters, as well as states, asking what could be done individually; that there would be many special features that could be taken, a uniform marking to be devised for all these special features. Mrs. Guernsey further stated that the money given by the states for their rooms would be used for the furniture, the decoration of the walls, the shades and electric fixtures, and what was left would be applied on the construction of the rooms, but at the amounts asked for each room there would not be enough in any case to allow a third of the cost of the construction of the room.

Mrs. Hunter read her report as Chairman of Printing Committee.

Report of Chairman of Printing Committee

The Chairman of the Printing Committee respectfully submits the following report:

Early in the spring a contract was made with Messrs. Judd and Detweiler, to print volumes No. 60, 61 and 62 of the Lineage Books at a price of \$4.25 per page.

These three issues have been duly printed and delivered at Memorial Continental Hall.

After securing estimates from several different firms, an order was placed with the lowest bidders to print 2000 copies of the Proceedings of the 31st Continental Congress at \$4 per page—a slight increase over the cost of the printing of the proceedings of the previous Continental Congress.

Since the June Board Meeting orders have been placed with local printers for work which could not be handled in the building amounting to \$450.90. This printing comprises the committee lists, reciprocity lists of papers, reprints of the reports of several of the national officers and chairmen of committees as given at Continental Congress; also a four-page bulletin on information for State Regents and State Vice Regents, and two dozen books of permits for recognition pins.

In addition to this there has been an enormous amount of printing done on our own little printing press under the supervision of Mr. Phillips.

The printing press has been working daily, and has turned out over 40,000 application blanks. Beside the application blanks there has been over 44,000 blanks, letters and cards printed, which have been used in carrying on the work of the various officers and of the National Committees.

This printing has been done at a very great saving to the National Society.

The compilation of the leaflet of Information

as ordered by the June National Board has been compiled and will soon be ready for distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,

Chairman, of Printing Committee.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

In the name of every Daughter in North Carolina, Mrs. Spencer turned over to the Treasurer General a check for \$1500 in full payment for the Historian General's room, the receipt of which check the Treasurer General duly acknowledged.

Mrs. Cook read the following report of her Committee on the offer to the National Society of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau.

Report of Committee on Offer of Rosa Bonheur Chateau

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Committee appointed to investigate the proposed gift of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau in France, to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, by Miss Anna E. Klumpke, respectfully reports:

That having carefully considered the objects and purposes for which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized and the purposes set forth in and authorized by its Charter, to which purposes its activities are confined; and that the acceptance of such a proposition as that of Miss Anna E. Klumpke is not authorized by the Charter, and that such proposition could not properly be considered or acted upon until an amendment to the fundamental law of the organization, its Charter had been petitioned for and duly granted; and further, that if authority to accept the proposition be granted through an amendment to the Charter, the amount of money to be secured to guarantee an annuity of \$15,000, would be not less than \$300,000; and having regard for the present fixed charges, financial obligations, the program for uses of funds clearly within contemplation of the Society and authorized by its Charter; and regarding also the present general financial situation indicating the unwise-ness of incurring large financial liabilities, we are constrained to recommend that no further action be taken upon the proposition of Miss Anna E. Klumpke other than to express appreciation of her offer and notify her of this report.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by your Committee at a meeting held October 16, 1922, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Whitman, and carried by unanimous vote:

That the Committee having duly investigated and considered the gracious offer of Miss Anna E. Klumpke, to constitute the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the Custodian of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau, reports to the National Board, that in its opinion the plan is impracticable from a business standpoint and recommends that the Society regretfully declines to accept the trust.

Moved by Mrs. Seydel, seconded by Miss Coltrane, and carried by unanimous vote:

That, this Committee recommends to the National Board of Management that notification be sent to National Officers, State Regents, and State Vice Regents of the action of the Board in regard to the Rosa Bonheur Chateau.

LORA HAINES COOK,

Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. McCall, seconded by Mrs. Holden, *that we accept the report with its recommendation.* Carried.

Mrs. Nash read the report of the Committee on the Col. Walter Scott Prize Fund as follows:

Report of Committee on Col. Walter Scott Prize Fund

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Committee on the distribution of the Col. Walter Scott Fund met in Memorial Continental Hall this morning, October 17th, at 9 o'clock, the following members present: Mrs. Seydel, Miss Lincoln, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Chubbuck and Mrs. Nash—Mrs. Seydel acting as Secretary.

The Committee heard the suggestion for stimulating the study of the Manual of Information for Immigrants by the National Vice Chairman in charge of the Manual, Mrs. Buel, and by unanimous vote makes the following recommendation:

That a prize of \$5 in gold be given to each State to be awarded by that State to the person, either foreign-born or Southern mountaineer, who submits the best essay in English, of not less than 1000 words or more than 2000, on the subject: "What I have learned from the Manual for Immigrants"; each State to arrange the details of its own contest through its Patriotic Education Committee and the judges to be a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be appointed by the State Regent.

And that we offer an additional prize of \$10 to be awarded as follows:

Five dollars to the foreign-born for the best essay among the winning essays, and \$5 to the Southern mountaineer for the best essay among the winning essays these winning essays (from the states) to be submitted to a committee of

judges to be appointed by the National Chairman of Patriotic Education.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee.

FRANCES T. NASH,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Bissell, seconded by Mrs. Shumway, and carried, *that this report be accepted with its recommendations.*

The Treasurer General reported with regret that the Society had lost through death since the last Board meeting 135 members. At the request of the President General the Board rose in silent memory of these 135 members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that 20 members had resigned, and 99, having complied with the requirements of the By-laws, had requested to be reinstated, and she therefore moved *that the 99 former members, having complied with the requirements of the By-laws, be reinstated, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for their reinstatement.* Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 99 former members reinstated as members of the National Society.

Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Bissell, and carried, *that a telegram be sent to Mrs. Albert Calder, Vice President General from Rhode Island, expressing our regret that she is not with us to-day, and wishing for her continued improvement in health.*

Moved by Mrs. Guernsey, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried, *that the President General send a note of sympathy from the Board to Mrs. Harding, our President's wife, in her very serious illness, expressing the hope that she will soon be better and be returned to perfect health.*

Mrs. Harris reported informally on patriotic education work and stated that she had examined six of the text-books that have been under criticism.

Mrs. McCall referred to the statement in the President General's report that in the absence of any action by the Board she had allowed herself to become a member of the Committee of Twenty for better motion pictures. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Seydel, seconded by Mrs. McCall, and carried, *that our President General be a member of the Committee of Twenty of which Mr. Will Hays is the President.*

Miss McDuffee, as Vice Chairman in charge of Americanization, reported the result of her visit last summer to Ellis Island and what was being done by the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter of New York in furnishing the salary of the kindergarten assistant at the Island, and stated that the money that was appro-

priated at the June Board meeting had been used for the purchase of kindergarten supplies, and the work was going forward in a splendid way. It was found, however, that there was other work at the Island that had not already been taken—this kindergarten work being a part of the work of another organization—and that occupational and recreational work in the women's detention rooms had been recommended as the work that had not already been preëmpted and which was greatly needed. It was therefore moved by Miss McDuffee, seconded by Mrs. Nash, that whereas the occupational and recreational features in the Women's Detention Room are the greatest need open to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for service at Ellis Island, therefore be it resolved that the National Society undertake the same and ask each chapter for \$2 toward financing our work at Ellis Island. Members of the Board expressed the feeling that the smaller chapters should not be asked to give the same amount as the larger chapters, and during the discussion it appeared that some of the State Regents could get the equivalent of \$2 a chapter in another way than by asking the amount of the chapters—those states having a budget being able to vote the amount at once under the head of Americanization work. The motion was variously amended, the amendments withdrawn in turn, and Miss McDuffee, with the permission of the Board, reworded her motion to read—*whereas the Occupational and Recreational features in the Women's Detention Room are the greatest need open to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for service at Ellis Island; Therefore be it resolved, that the National Society undertake the same and that each State Regent be asked for an amount equal to \$2 per chapter in her State toward financing our work at Ellis Island.* Seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried. Miss McDuffee urged that any clothing or kindergarten supplies that the Daughters might be able to send should be addressed to Mrs. John S. S. Remsen, Daughters of the American Revolution Representative, Social Service Department, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.

The Treasurer General moved *that one former member, having complied with the requirements of the By-laws, be reinstated and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the member.* Seconded by Mrs. Yawger and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared this member reinstated.

The President General read a letter from the State Department referring to the tablet

voted by Congress to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall in appreciation of the use of the building for the plenary sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and stated that she understood the tablet would be placed immediately back of where President Harding stood in opening the Conference, that is, exactly in the middle of the wall back of the platform under the insignia.

Mrs. Bissell moved *that the tablet presented to the National Society, D.A.R., by the United States Government be accepted with appreciation and the State Department be notified of this action, and further that this Board authorizes the placing of the tablet in the position indicated by the State Department.* Seconded by Mrs. Fitts and carried.

The President General referred to the statement in her report that the property of the Society had been made free from taxation, and suggested that it might be fitting to send a vote of thanks to Representative McFadden for his efforts in behalf of the bill which he had introduced. Moved by Mrs. Hunter, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried, *that a vote of appreciative thanks be sent to Representative McFadden for his valuable assistance in securing the passage of a Bill exempting from taxation property owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the City of Washington.*

Moved by Mrs. Davis, seconded by Mrs. Young: Resolved, that visitors be excluded from the floor and galleries of Continental Hall during the sessions of our Congress until all delegates and alternates are provided with seats. During the discussion which ensued it developed that the seats in which the guests of the Society sat during the formal opening were not taken from the delegates entitled to be seated in the auditorium, and that in order to be sure to provide a seat for every delegate and alternate entitled to such a seat the By-laws would have to be amended to cut down representation. The motion was put and lost.

Mrs. Bissell presented the request of a chapter in Connecticut for permission to incorporate so that they may acquire, hold, or sell real estate or other property for the benefit of the chapter. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Miss Strider, and carried, *that Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut, be given permission to incorporate.*

The Recording Secretary General read a letter which had been sent to the Treasurer General by the State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania requesting permission for the Dial Rock Chapter of West Pittston, Penna., to incorporate in order to hold property. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Hunter, and carried, *that Dial Rock Chapter of West Pittston,*

Penna., be granted the privilege of incorporating in order to hold property.

Another letter addressed to the Treasurer General was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Ward, Regent of the Willamette Chapter stating that an equestrian statue of Roosevelt was to be presented to Portland and the donor, Doctor Coe, had desired the Willamette Chapter to act as custodian and see that the city lived up to its agreement to clean and care for the statue, but the chapter could not act in this capacity unless it was incorporated. Moved by Mrs. McCleary, seconded by Mrs. Young, and carried, *that Willamette Chapter, of Portland, Oregon, be permitted to incorporate.*

The Organizing Secretary General presented a list of names selected by chapters for the approval of the Board as follows:

Raven'swood at Ravenswood, W. Va.; Green Tree Tavern for the chapter forming at Charlestown, Ind.; Cairo for the chapter forming at Cairo, Ga.; Mistress Mary Williams for the chapter at Orange, N. J.; Col. Morgan Morgan for the chapter forming at Fairmont, W. Va.; Isaac I. Stevens for the chapter at Anacortes, Washington; Eleanor Armor for the chapter at Laurens, Iowa; Eliza Spaulding Warren for the chapter at Moscow, Idaho; Col. Charles Lynch for the chapter at Altavista, Va.; Benjamin Sargent for the chapter at Pittsfield, N. H.; St. Cloud for the chapter at St. Cloud, Minn.; John Ross for the chapter at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Willapa for the chapter at Raymond, Washington; Menotomy Chapter at Arlington, Mass.; Capt. Thomas Moore, San Marcos, Texas; Teunis for the chapter at Delhi, N. Y.; Benjamin Franklin for the chapter forming at Paris, France; Clarence for the chapter forming at Clarence, Missouri; Charlotte Warrington Turner for the chapter at Redfield, S. D.; Eunice Day for the chapter forming at Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Hanger moved that these names be granted to these chapters. Moved by Mrs. Bissell, seconded by Mrs. McCleary, *that the names proposed for chapters, which have been read by the Organizing Secretary General be acted upon collectively,* carried. The motion of Mrs. Hanger was then put and carried, *that these names be granted to these chapters.*

Mrs. Hanger presented the request of the State Regent of North Carolina for the appointment of Mrs. Mary Colvin Murphy at Snow Hill, N. C., which had not been included in the report because the transfer of the lady had not arrived, and asked the permission of the Board to incorporate this in her report, which request was granted.

Miss Strider presented her supplementary report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 875 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1550.
Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 875 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the vote and the President General declared these 875 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Nash here presented the matter of the Monument plan, which had been approved by the Board in 1916, reading numerous letters, rulings, and other data, and offered the following resolution relating to another project, as follows:

Resolved, that the President General be authorized to appoint a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution Treasurer of the "New York State Memorial Committee, D.A.R." for the purpose of withdrawing from the Lincoln National Bank, of New York City, the Liberty bonds and cash held by said Bank for the account and to the credit of said New York State Memorial Committee, D.A.R.

Further Resolved, that the Treasurer so appointed by the President General shall upon the withdrawal of said bonds and cash forthwith deliver the same to the Treasurer General of the National Society to be returned to the donors of the original fund, or to such of them as may be ascertained;

Further Resolved, that upon the delivery of said bonds and cash to the Treasurer General of the National Society the New York State Memorial Committee, D.A.R., be and the same is disbanded, and it, said New York State Memorial Committee, D.A.R., and the officers thereof be relieved and discharged from any and all liability or responsibility for said funds, and that the records pertaining to the organization and operations of said New York State Memorial Committee, D.A.R., be filed in the archives of the National Society.

FRANCES T. NASH,
State Regent of New York.

After a lengthy discussion, in which many of the members took part, the resolution was put to vote and lost.

The following resolution was presented by Mrs. Nash:

Whereas, We desire to place an official marker upon the grave of a man who was a Patriot of the Revolution, but not a soldier, and
Whereas, We find no sanction in the National laws of our Society for such action and no marker designed for such purpose, and

Whereas, We, the Rufus King Chapter, beg leave to submit to the National Officers and Board of Management for their adoption the following design as the Society's official marker of a Patriot's grave:

"Patriot of the Revolution,"
this to be on a marker of the same form and design as that of the official marker for a Soldier of the Revolution:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this petition be placed before the National Board of Management by the State Regent of New York for the approval of said Board, and requesting that it be given immediate consideration.

MARY ROWE DUGAN,
Regent.

CORA LAKE THOMAS,
Recording Secretary.

The adoption of the resolution of the State Regent of New York, relative to the markers for a patriot of the Revolution, was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins, and carried.

Mrs. Chubbuck brought the request of one of her chapters for the adoption of pins for past state officers other than State Regent and State Vice Regent. The statement being made that this was a matter that should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Insignia, the President General informed the Board that there was no Committee on Insignia, but if the Board voted that such a committee be appointed she would take pleasure in complying with the request. Moved by Mrs. Chubbuck, seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins, *that a committee be appointed on insignia.*

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved. On motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned at 6.45 P.M.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER
THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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FIRST OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT IN SESSION, TAKEN AT THE THIRD PUBLIC MEETING ON NOVEMBER 21, 1921, IN THE AUDITORIUM OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, SHOWING DELEGATES, ADVISERS, SECRETARIES, INTERPRETERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND SPECTATORS

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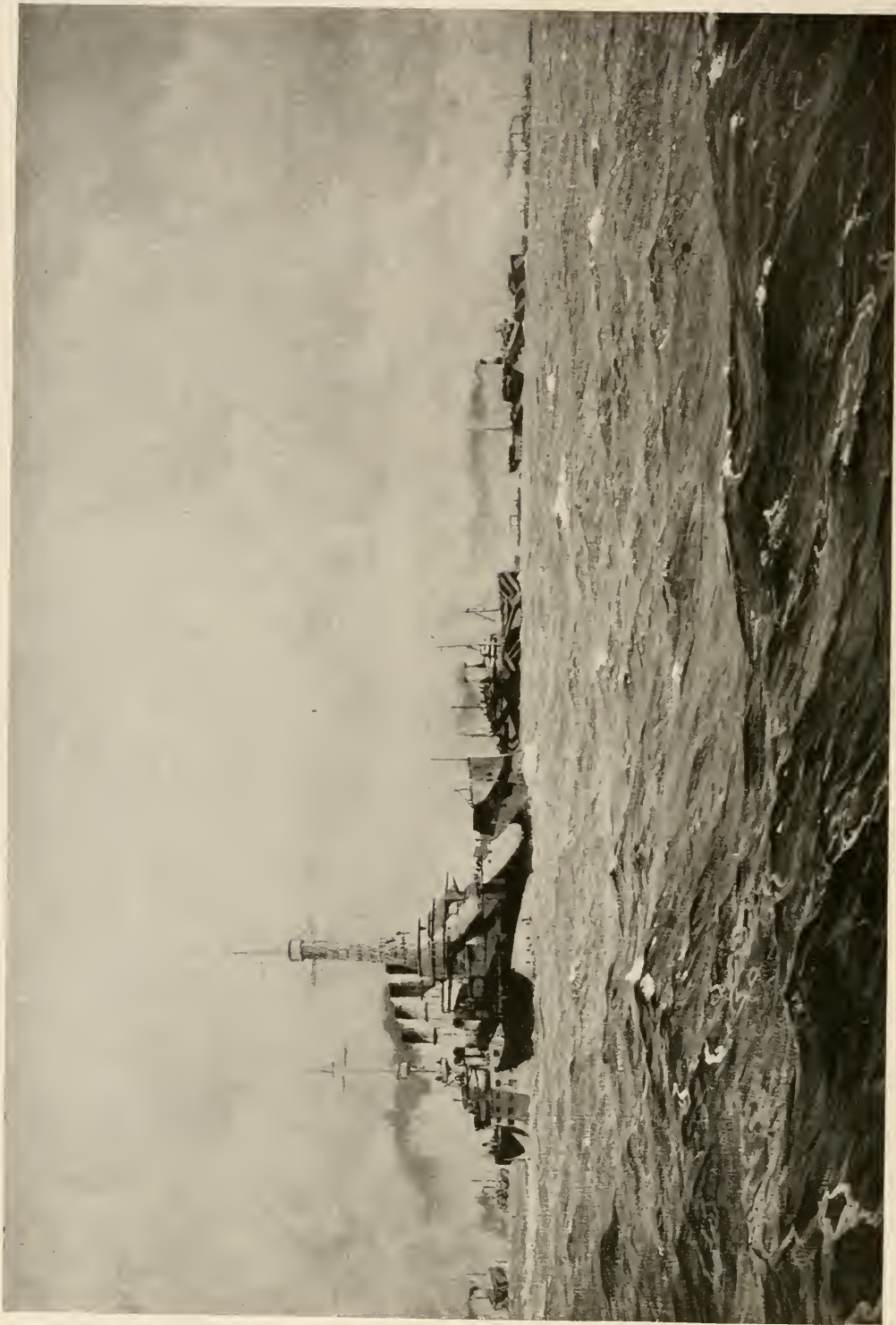
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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSING THE CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT AT ITS CLOSING SESSION IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, ON FEBRUARY 6, 1922

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THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, WASHINGTON.

THE FULFILLMENT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON'S PLAN OF A GREAT NATIONAL HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE IN THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA **General Emigrants (Honduras)** **SUPREME JUDGE**

FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; **Free and Independent States**

LIVES, PROPERTY, & HONOR. **DIVINE PROVIDENCE, WE**

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THE FIRST REPRODUCTION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, DECORATED PEN COPY, WITH FACSIMILED
SIGNATURES BY BENJAMIN OWEN TYLER, 1817

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McMONNIE'S MONUMENT, COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON, DEDICATED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WARREN G. HARDING, AT PRINCETON, N. J., ON JUNE 9, 1922.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF THE MONUMENT IS GENERAL WASHINGTON; GENERAL MERCER, WHO WAS KILLED IN THE BATTLE, LYING AT HIS FEET. THE REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT POSED FOR MERCER; DR. ALLEN MARQUARD FOR THE SOLDIER WHO IS RUSHING FORWARD; AND CHARLES DANA GIBSON, THE ILLUSTRATOR, FOR THE FIGURE OF THE SOLDIER WHO IS SUPPORTING THE FALLEN GENERAL.

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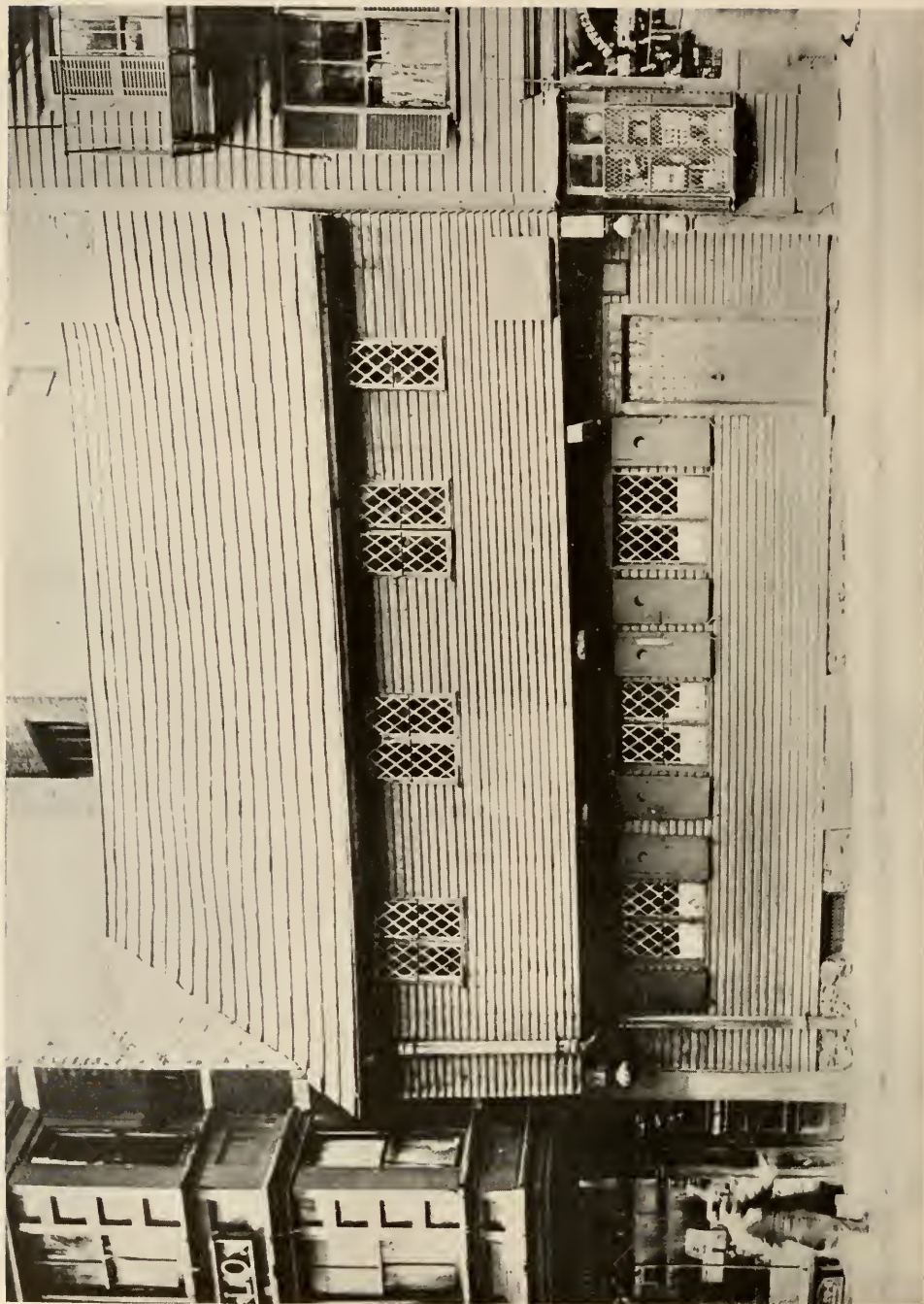
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PAUL REVERE'S HOME STILL STANDING

THE HISTORIC OLD HOME OF PAUL REVERE, FROM WHICH THE FAMOUS PATRIOT STARTED ON HIS MIDNIGHT RIDE, TO WARN THE MINUTE MEN OF THE APPROACH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS ON APRIL 18, 1775. THE HOUSE SITUATED IN THE NORTH END OF BOSTON, IS VISITED BY THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS ANNUALLY.

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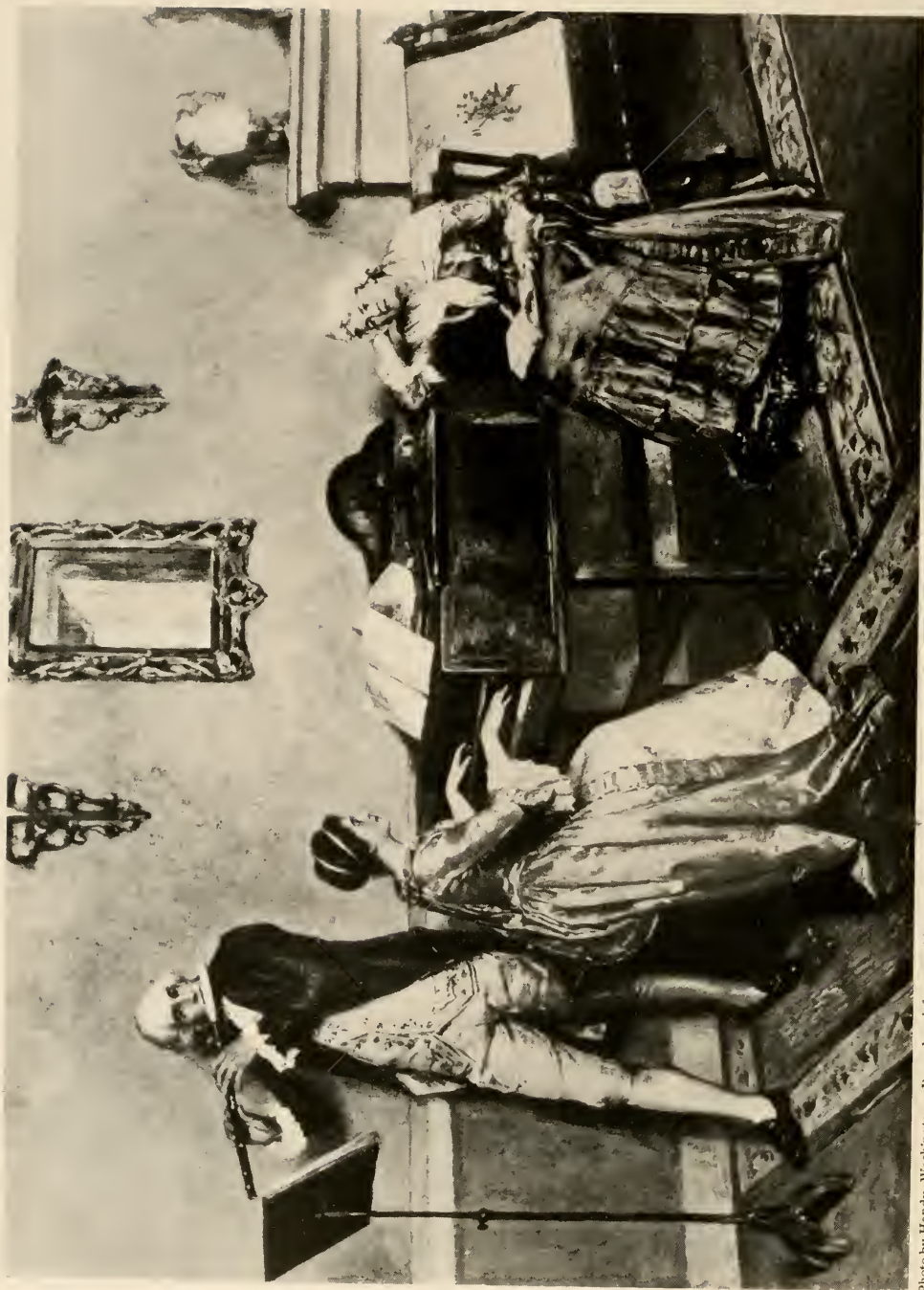


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THROUGH TRADITION, WE HAVE BEEN LED TO BELIEVE, THAT GENERAL WASHINGTON WAS AN ACCOMPLISHED PERFORMER ON THE FLUTE AND DELIGHTED TO PLAY TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF NELLIE CUSTIS (See page 59.)

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International Newsreel

THE TOMB OF CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE, U. S. NAVY.

SAILORS SIGHTSEEING IN NEW YORK CITY, PAUSE IN THEIR ROUND OF PLEASURE TO HONOR A NAVAL HERO OF 1812. CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE, WHO WHEN MORTALLY WOUNDED, UTTERED THE IMMORTAL WORDS: "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP." CAPTAIN LAWRENCE'S TOMB IS IN THE GRAVEYARD OF TRINITY CHURCH, INTIMATELY ASSOCIATED WITH MANY OF OUR HISTORIC CHARACTERS

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COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON

WEARING THE SCARLET AND BLUE UNIFORM OF A BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICER. THE PAINTING, BY CHARLES WILSON PEALE, HANGS IN THE MEMORIAL CHURCH OF WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA., HAVING BEEN WILLED TO THE UNIVERSITY BY GENERAL G. W. C. LEE, SON OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. GENERAL LEE INHERITED THE PORTRAIT FROM HIS ANCESTOR, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS.



